

**II. INTERNATIONAL TURKISH-AFRICAN CONGRESS:
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
ECONOMIC COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AIDs AND INVESTMENT
OPPORTUNITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
FINAL REPORT**

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PRESENTATION

Mainly, economical cooperation and also international relations, political and socio-cultural interactions, established between the countries in the different continents after colonialism, are started to be reshaped with the globalization. From now on, we have to share a world, having fast changes, which interest all countries closely willy-nilly. In this case, creation of vital projects for the future in order to determine fate of each country has become sine quo non condition. Turkey, having strategic importance between Asia, Europe and Africa, has such a position that it shall undertake new missions gradually in its territory and its global expansions. Consequently, it shall not only catch the recent experienced changes but also it has to lay the groundwork for new constitutions on its own and it has to contribute for realization of desired targets.

Turkey has started to increase its efficiency gradually in its territory and different geographies at the beginning of third thousand year. As monotonous governmental logic of the past is ceased, politicians, businessmen, academicians and artists, even new generations have noticed the importance of expansion into outer world at the proper time. Meanwhile, a great rise is also observed in our country's position of being a charm center for foreign investors. Namely, investments of private entrepreneurs in different fields in the recent years are the favorable indicator hereof. Idea of trading in different continents is not a dream for our businessmen any more and they reach a power to make investment in many countries from China to Africa, from Russia to Europe within the bounds of their possibilities. Number of our businessmen, making investment in many countries subject to this, is increasing with each passing day and these people get many achievements and they provide serious earnings for our country. On the other side, foreign companies have competed to make investment in our country with greater possibilities with each passing day.

It is not possible to exclude Sub-Saharan Africa territory, having 47 independent countries in the world, having such a fast developments. In effect, it should be aided to some countries in this territory for struggle with poverty and subject to this, famine, transformed a humanity disaster, regardless of that they could not solve their basic problems yet because holding only regional people responsible for this case means not to see real reasons. Whereas many European countries, benefiting from all kinds of possibilities of this territory, develop inconceivably, but Sub-Saharan Africa societies get poor gradually as they could not get its desert. Restrictions, political, economical and cultural compulsions, imposed the colonialism period, play important role for this subject.

Finally, globalization removes Sub-Saharan Africa from its traditional line, bearing tracks of colonialism and directs it to new alternative partnerships. New strategies determine the interaction of territory with outer world any more. From now on, logic of unilateral benefiting from existing resources of territorial countries gets behind. Increasing prosperity of the territory with developing relations based on mutual cooperation is one of the subjects, which are required to be emphasized importantly. Interactions should be established between territorial countries each other as well as aids should be received from outside permanently

PRESENTATION

and they should be transformed into the projects, decreasing existing problems gradually.

International II. Turkish-African Congress, of which we, as TASAM, organized the first one in November, 2005 and second one in December 12-13, 2006, shall provide to introduce with new expansions, mainly Turkey beside ordinary relations of Sub-Saharan Africa countries and thus, to have new formulas, especially guide for Turkish investors, interested with the territory.

Süleyman fiENSOY

Chairman of TASAM

1. SUBJECT OF THE CONGRESS

Second International Turkish African Congress: Sub-Saharan Africa

Economic Cooperation, Development Aids and Investment Opportunities between Turkey and Sub-Saharan Africa

2. COORDINATOR OF THE CONGRESS

Coordinator of the congress is Turkish Asian Center For Strategic Studies (TASAM).

TASAM is a private institution, gathering entrepreneurs, scientists and researchers, comprehending the importance of strategic studies and aiming to meet requirements of our country about this subject.

The objective of TASAM is to initiate and provide decision-makers with realistic, dynamic, creative, and effective solutions and decision options through scientific research, studies, analysis, and evaluations related to Turkey and the surrounding region's historical, cultural, political, economic, legal, sociological, and geopolitical structure; its bilateral, regional, and multilateral international relations; and its political, economic, and socio-cultural issues.

TASAM, as a private and independent center, is an institution, providing service for private institutions and public institutions in Turkey and foreign countries, having requirement of study against sponsorship or commercial agreements and maintaining its financial existence in this manner.

3. SPONSOR INSTITUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS

Congress is realized by the sponsorship of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, State Planning Organization, Prime Ministry Turkish Cooperation and Development Administration Chief Office (TİKA), Islam Development Bank and United States Development Fund.

4. THE PLACE OF CONGRESS

Grand Cevahir Congress Center,

Darülaceze Cad. OKMEYDANI ŞİŞLİ/İSTANBUL

Tel: 0 212 314 42 42

Fax: 0 212 314 42 44

5. DATE OF THE CONGRESS

DECEMBER 12–13, 2006

6. PARTICIPANTS OF THE CONGRESS

Republic of Turkey Minister of State Prof. Dr. Beşir ATALAY, representatives of institutions, subject to different ministries, ambassadors, found in Ankara and representing African countries, consulates of African countries in Istanbul, academicians of the universities, representatives of non-governmental organizations and business circles related to subject and crowded audience group.

7. PROGRAMME OF THE CONGRESS

12th December

09:30-10:00 REGISTRATION

10:00–11:00 OPENING SPEECHES

Süleyman ŞENSOY, Chairman of TASAM

Dr. Hakan FİDAN, Chairman of TİKA

Elisabeth TANKEU, Commissioner For Trade and Industry

Dr. Mahmood AYUB, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative for UNDP Turkey, Ankara

Dr. Al-Tigani Saleh FEDAIL, Minister of International Cooperation of Sudan

Abdoulkader SOW, Minister of State of Senegal

Beşir ATALAY, Minister of State of the Republic of Turkey

11:00-11:20 COFFEE BREAK

11:20-12:20 INTRODUCTORY SPEECHES: AFRICA FROM PAST TO PRESENT

CHAIR: Olukorede WILLOUGHBY, Ambassador- Deputy Chief of NEPAD

Sub-Saharan Africa in the Historical Process: the Ottoman-African Relations and the Colonial Era

Assoc. Prof. Ahmet KAVAS, Istanbul University-TASAM

The Importance of Sub-Saharan Africa for Turkey

Prof. Mohammed BAKARI, Fatih University

Economic Development Perspectives of Sub-Saharan Africa

Prof. Rafiq ISMAYILOV (Baku State University-Former Minister of State)

12:20–14:00 LUNCH

14:00-15:40 1st SESSION: ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT AID

CHAIR: Prof. Hasan SELÇUK, Marmara University-TASAM

Security Issues and Development Aid in African Perspective

Prof. Bülent ARAS, Işık University-TASAM

The Economic Progress and Development Aid in East Africa: The case of Kenya

James SHIKWATI, Director of Inter -Region Economic Network-Kenya

The Economic Progress and Development Aid in Central Africa: The case of Niger

Mehdi SAQALLI, Louvain Catholic University-Belgium

The Economic Progress and Development Aid in Sub-Saharan Africa:

Could NEPAD be Africa's Marshall Plan?

Dr. M. H. Khalil TIMAMY, African Union Scientific Technical and Research Commission (STRC)

15:40-16:00 COFFEE BREAK

16:00-17:40 2nd Session: EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

CHAIR: Prof. Hasret ÇOMAK, Kocaeli University-TASAM

The Role of Education and Development Aid in East Africa: The case of Ethiopia

Dr. Teshome NEKATIBEB, Addis Ababa University-Ethiopia

The Role of Education and Development Aid in Central Africa: The case of Cameroon

Jean Paul TEDGA, Director of International African Education Magazine

The Role of Education and Development Aid in Sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Sudan

Prof. Dr. Omar El SAMMANI, International University of Africa-Sudan

The Role of Education and Development Aid in East Africa: The case of Kenya

Hélène CHARTON, Deputy Managing Director-French African Research Institute

13 December

10:00-11:40 3rd SESSION: HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT AID

CHAIR: Assoc. Prof. Ahmet KAVAS, Istanbul University-TASAM

The Health Problems in Central Africa and the Role of Development Aid in Addressing Them:
The Case of Congo

Joel IPARA MOTEMA, Assistant Research-Institute of National Museum of Congo

The Health Problems in East Africa and the Role of Development Aid in Addressing Them:
The Case of Ethiopia

Gashaw MENGISTU, National AIDS Research Center-NARC

The Health Problems in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Role of Development Aid in Addressing
Them

Zahra NURU, United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed
Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-
OHRLLS)

Alternative Solutions for Natural Disasters, Migration, Poverty and Health Problems

Sabri DOĞAR (DND-House of Emergency Case)

11:40-12:00 COFFEE BREAK

12:00-13:00 4th SESSION: AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT AID

CHAIR: Prof. Dr. Catherine COQUERY-VIDROVITCH (Paris-7 Denis Diderot University-
France)

Reducing Poverty and Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Role of Development Aid

Dr. Florence CHENOWETH, Director of FAO Liaison Office with the UN'

Agriculture in Central Africa and the Effectiveness of Development Aid in Agricultural Development: The case of D. R. Congo

Paul Mbe-Mpie MAFUKA, the Director of INERA (Institut National d'Etudes et Recherche Agronomiques)

Agriculture and Investment Opportunities in Sudan

Mutrif SIDDIG, Undersecretary of Foreign Ministry of Sudan

13:00-14:30 LUNCH

14:30-15:30 5th SESSION: TOURISM IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CHAIR: Abdoukader SOW, Minister of State of Senegal

Tourism and Development Aid; An International Organisation's Perspective, Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) in Rwanda

Dominique VERDUGO, Tourism Office of Rwanda-Adviser

Development of Tourism in West Africa and Contribution of Development Aid: The case of the Gambia

Ida NJAI, Makasutu Culture Forest-Gambia

Importance of Tourism for African Countries: An Analytical Perspective for African Future

Assist. Prof. Kenan DAĞCI, Kocaeli University-TASAM

15:30-17:10 6th SESSION: THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CHAIR: Murat BİLHAN (Ret. Ambassador)

The Political Relations between Turkey and Sub-Saharan Africa and the role of Development Aid'

Kenan TEPEDELEN (Ambassador-Advisor of Turkish Foreign Ministry)

Perspective and Expectations of Sub-Saharan Countries to Turkey

Dr. Ali Engin OBA, Ambassador of Republic of Congo

The Trade Relations between Turkey and Sub-Saharan Africa and the role of Development Aid

II. INTERNATIONAL TURKISH-AFRICAN CONGRESS: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ahmet Mahir YENER, Undersecretary of Foreign Trade

Turkey's Development Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa

Musa KULAKLIKAYA, Vice President of TİKA

Politics and Economic Relations between Turkey and Sub-Saharan Africa

Pasco BAKAYOKO, Molino, Mechanical Industry and Trade Inc.

8. OPENING SPEECHES OF THE CONGRESS

Chairman of TASAM Süleyman ŞENSOY, Chairman of TİKA Dr. Hakan FİDAN, Commissioner for Trade and Industry of the African Union Elisabeth TANKEU, Ambassador and Deputy Chief of NEPAD Olukorede WILLOUGHBY, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative for UNDP Turkey Mahmood A. AYUB, Minister of International Cooperation of Sudan Dr. Al-Tigani El-Saleh FEDAIL, Minister of State of Senegal Abdoukader SOW and Minister of State of the Republic of Turkey Prof. Dr. Beşir ATALAY made an opening speech one by one.

Chairman of TASAM Süleyman ŞENSOY mentioned about working groups, which they, as an institution, established about European Union, Asian countries and lastly, Africa based on gradual increasing importance of Turkey in the international field in such a short time in his opening speech in II. International Turkish-African Congress. These are:

“...it has carried out its activities under the names of European Union Working Group, Global and Regional Power Centers, Caucasus- Central Asia- Middle East Working Group, African Working Group, Political Science, Socio-cultural Working Group, Economical Working Group, Environmental Working Group, Press and Public Relations Working Group. We transformed our African Working Group into African Institute immediately after International First Turkish-African Congress, which we organized in 2005 and we have maintained our works related to this continent through our institute, which we have activated in our country for the first time.”

Because “...Turkey and Africa is not far away, there is a great brotherhood link, whose roots are based on the depth of the history between us. We are working for construction of a developed world, which is full of ease and peace, and considers the social justice important for a joint future by strengthening it more in these days. European countries, defined as Western Block of the world, have worked within a great competition on China, India and especially USA and Africa in these days. They know that world is much more dependent upon Africa in the near future. Well, can Africa benefit from these continents except itself sufficiently? Can it get the provision, of which it gives to the continents except itself? We shall declare easily on the date, when we give "yes" answer to these questions that Africa has come to a position, in which it does not leave its people dependent upon anyone....” They continued their speeches in this manner.

Minister of State Prof. Dr. Beşir ATALAY, honored International Second Turkish African Congress with his presence, mentioned that Turkey was in a great advance about African continent in the recent years and prepared important projects were activated up to now in his opening speech for congress. He expressed that two territorial agencies, which were opened in Hartum, capital city of Sudan and Addis Ababa, capital city of Ethiopia with the attempt of TİKA, one of the many institutions subject to Ministry, was still active and they provided service

for important part of Sub-Saharan Africa through them. He stated that they opened a field hospital in Darfur, one of the main most trouble territories in Africa in the last period and they provided health care and humanitarian aid for troubled people. He said that Turkey aimed to carry out development and technical aid projects in these countries in order to eliminate the poverty in African countries.

Minister of State Prof. Dr. Beşir ATALAY, stating that governmental policy was to give priority to African countries for development aids and to develop commercial relations with these countries in the opening of Congress, attracted attention Turkey' acting together with international society for solving the problems in Africa.

Minister of State Prof. Dr. Beşir ATALAY added the followings in his words: "It is aimed to carry out development and technical aid projects in Sub-Saharan Africa countries firstly for the name of our country with these steps related to policy of our government for expansion to Africa. Basic purpose of these aids is to reach a life standard in a definite level, to decrease the poverty and to catch a sustainable growth in African countries, which we regard as brother and friend."

Minister of State of Senegal Abdoukader SOW, honored International Second Turkish-African Congress with his presence by coming from Africa, explained that there were very profitable investment fields in Africa and invited Turkish businessmen into the territory.

Minister of International Cooperation of Sudan Dr. Al-Tigani Saleh FEDAIL, honored International Second Turkish-African Congress with his presence by coming from Sudan, the biggest country of Africa geographically, stated that it was required new partners for development of Africa and Turkey was also one of these partners.

9. CONGRESS CONCLUSIONS

We completed Second International Turkish African Congress, organized by Turkish Asian Center For Strategic Studies (TASAM) in Istanbul on December 12-13, 2006. Republic of Turkey Minister of State Prof. Dr. Beşir ATALAY, Commissioner for Trade and Industry of the African Union, composed of 53 African countries Elisabeth TANKEU, Minister of State of Senegal Abdoukader SOW and Minister of International Cooperation of Sudan Dr. Al-Tigani El-Saleh FEDAIL accepted our congress invitation and provided important contributions for our congress with their presence. Our valuable scientists, diplomats, participating from domestic and abroad, our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, our Ministry of Culture and Tourism, TİKA, one of effective institutions of our country in the international field and Undersecretary of Foreign Trade and Islam Development Bank and United States Development Fund etc. institutions provided important contributions.

Works for Second International Turkish African Congress started approximately one year ago. Republic of Turkey Government, calling 2005 as Year of Expansion into Africa, did not restrict such expansion within 2005 and it also decided to maintain such expansion in gradually increasing level in the following years. We, as Turkish Asian Center For Strategic Studies (TASAM), activated African Working Group in 2004 in addition to our 9 separate working groups, which we established under the body of our center, such as European Union, Caucasus and Middle East. We transformed African Working Group into TASAM African Institute in order to activate this group more during First International Turkish African Congress, which we organized in 2005. We focused on our works related to Africa and provided the information, required by our country in this field through books, articles, comments in our web page and especially televisions programs, which were participated in the media to our people and also we organized conferences and seminars in the different platforms. That Second International Turkish African Congress is related to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa territory has provided serious contribution development and cooperation of the territory, especially humanitarian aid by many institutions in our country.

If a general assessment shall be made in the light of presented notifications and performed speeches in the congress, it is mentioned about importance of Sub-Saharan Africa territory, which always maintains and shall maintain its importance in the history. While civil position, achieved in the past in this territory, in which many states ruled in the past, is emphasized, it is remarked that Ottoman State established close contact with this territory as of middle of 16th Century and aforementioned relations are maintained friendly as of beginning of 20th Century. Links of such African territory with the outer world and especially Turks, with whom it shared joint historical, cultural, economical, administrative and military values for four centuries, broke off. However, despite all of these, relations, provided by historical links started again. Republic of Turkey has started to be model for surrounding and especially countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, having independence process in the second half of 20th Century, since its establishment up to now. Republic of Turkey always stands in the forefront among countries, supporting and recognizing firstly the territorial countries, obtaining its independences.

While it is mentioned about historical links of Sub-Saharan Africa with Turkey in the first session of Second International Turkish African Congress, relations of this territory with Republic of Turkey in these days are emphasized. Recent economical potential of Sub-Saharan Africa is emphasized specially.

Education and development aids in Sub-Saharan Africa are handled in the second session of our congress. In this session, participants emphasize recent available education activities of Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya. Furthermore, important determinations are made about development aids to be made for education from now on for the future in the territory of Sub-Saharan Africa.

While health and development aids, made for this field in the territory of Sub-Saharan Africa are handled in the third session, organized in December 13, 2007, it is mentioned about territorial countries according to example of Republic of Democratic Congo about health problems and role of development aids for solving these problems in Middle Africa. It is mentioned about troubles of health in Africa, one of the preferential spheres of interest of United Nations, how to solve them in a reasonable time. Some required information is given about emergency measures to be taken against natural disasters, famine and other social troubles in mainly African countries and also different territories of the world in the same session.

In the fourth session of the congress, in which it is underlined that agriculture and development aids have become much more important for development of agriculture with each passing day, it is mentioned about agricultural development and development aids, to be made in this field for prevention of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. Examples of Republic of Democratic Congo and Sudan, which are two of the countries, having the most productive agricultural lands, are emphasized in this subject.

Tourism sector, promising in order to be an alternative source of income for Sub-Saharan Africa with each passing day, is handled in the fifth session of the Congress. While it is stated that investments to be made for African tourism, in which especially Europeans show a great interest, shall yield income considerably for the future, it is emphasized that in fact, examples of Rwanda and Gambia are also valid for other countries.

In the last session of the congress, in which Turkey-Sub-Saharan Africa relations are handled, political relations between Turkey and countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and role of development aids, points of view of territorial countries to Turkey and their expectations are handled by experienced Turkish diplomats, especially knowing the territory well. Turkey established serious commercial links with North Africa long years before and it has maintained them mutually. However, mutual commercial volume has started with Sub-Saharan Africa recently and interest has been shown about this subject sensitively. It is restated in detail that Turkey, opened one each cooperation and development agency in Sudan and Ethiopia, takes serious steps about this subject. Furthermore, it is emphasized persistently that all these relations shall affect political and economical relations of Turkey and Sub-Saharan Africa positively.

10. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1- We plan to organize International Turkish-African Congress in December each year from now on within integrity of TASAM African Institute, established under the body of TASAM. We shall organize 2007 III. International Turkish-African Congress in December 12-13, 2007. We would like to cooperate about this subject in coordination with mainly relevant ministries of our country, other official institutions and private entrepreneurs.

2- Republic of Turkey has representative office as embassies in 12 African countries and honorary consulates general in approximately 20 countries among 53 African countries. Other countries are accredited to our such embassies and it is attempted to maintain relations. If it is considered that South and North Korea, China and many European countries have representative offices as embassies in at least 40 African countries, one of the results of this congress is that Republic of Turkey requires increasing its representative office numbers in African countries in a short period. It is revealed once more that Turkey should give priority to open representative office as embassy in the countries, standing in the forefront on the surrounding with its brilliant historical past especially such as Republic of Mali and countries, closed to outer world for long period due to internal war, however, having high possibility to make serious advance in the near future such as Angola and Mozambique.

3- After an observer status is received within association in April 12, 2005 in order to maximize relations of the African Union and Turkey, opening a representative office for Association of Africa in Turkey is proposed by Chairman of the African Union Commission Alpha Oumar KONARE in person.

4- It is known that Turkey is not introduced in African countries properly and African countries are not introduced in Turkey properly. It is considered that institutional works about this subject are initiated in the short period and works should be made for mutual introductions right now for especially Year of Expansion into Africa, declared in 2005 and its reflection into following years. For this purpose, organization of mutual cinema days, music concerts and literature days shall be basic elements for introduction of both parties. It is agreed to organize "African Week" in Turkey in the near future as it is also supported by Chairman of the African Union Commission Alpha Oumar KONARE.

5- It is required to take strong steps for mutual cooperation among mainly Turkish Universities and all our educational institutions. It is revealed once more that establishment of cooperation between African Universities Association and Turkish Universities is important. It is possible to direct many students of African countries towards Turkish Universities. Meanwhile, it is prescribed that recent troubles shall be eliminated by the cultural agreements, to be made mutually about equality of Turkish students, attending and graduate of African Universities. Works should be initiated to attempt for opening Turcology departments in African Universities without losing time and to establish Africa Research Departments in Turkish Universities. While Turkish Universities neglect to open research centers and institutes, making studies about a continent, in which we have a joint history for thousand years in the history, we encounter African research centers and institutes even in Eastern European Universities, having no links with this continent.

This is one of the subjects, emphasized mostly and expressed frequently in the congress.

6- Although it is seen that our commercial volume with countries of Sub-Saharan Africa are increasing about economical cooperation gradually with each passing day, it is understood that this subject should be left for chance and strengthening institutional structuring, required for stable investments is considered very useful. Looking for possibilities of direct cooperation is emphasized persistently for economical subjects instead of mediation of third states

7- It is known that experience of Turkey about military and security subjects is in a position to be shared with many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, military cooperation, established with Gambia with one million population, at the beginning of 1990's years, may be model for many African country. Turkey interest in this country shall be provided more easily in the other countries.

8-Ottoman State established administrative, military, socio-cultural links with the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa such as Sudan, Somali and Kenya in the past and it has become necessity to take necessary steps for protection and restoration of historical works, built in the past period and achieving to stand presently in these countries.

9- It should be provided to make joint works in the technological and scientific fields between the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and Turkey in such a period, in which we are in information age.

10-Introduction of Turkish goods in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa should be made increasingly each year.

11- Increasing to attempts for brother city between different cities of Sub-Saharan Africa and Turkish cities shall provide important contribution for approaches of Turkish people and Africans each other.

12- Prior preparations should be made for activation of required projects in order to make more useful existing activities of voluntary organizations, requesting to aid for the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa in our country and close cooperation should be established with similar organizations in African countries about this subject.