

# TICAD and Africa: Lessons for Coordination and Impact

28 September 2016

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## Introduction

This document provides a summary of a meeting held by Chatham House at the Royal Society in London on 28 September 2016, which focused on the sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI). TICAD VI was held in Nairobi on 27 and 28 August 2016, the first TICAD summit to take place on the African continent. High-level policy exchange focused on economic transformation, the strengthening of health systems and inclusive growth for social stability. The ambition of TICAD VI was to bolster mutual partnerships as well as business and development engagement between Japan and African countries.

This event provided a forum for policymakers, investors, industry representatives, civil society actors and other experts to assess the TICAD process. Speakers offered business, diplomatic and development perspectives on the impacts of the TICAD process, and how links between Japan and Africa fit with the diverse relationships that African countries are building in the 21st century.

This meeting was held on the record. The following summary is intended to serve as an aide-mémoire for those who took part, and to provide a general summary of discussions for those who did not.

For more information – including recordings, transcripts, summaries and further resources on this and other related topics – please visit [www.chathamhouse.org/research/africa](http://www.chathamhouse.org/research/africa).<sup>1</sup>

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1. This summary was written by Abigail Reynolds and Patrick J. Kilmartin.

## Welcome address

### **Masaaki Kato, Senior Special Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

In the 1990s, in the aftermath of the end of the Cold War, a multipolar world emerged. The interests of Western donors were focused on the stabilization of countries undergoing democratic transitions. During this time, most Western donors were reluctant to provide aid for Africa, leading to slowness in the improvement of the continent's macroeconomic performance. Japan became the top donor for the developing world in 1989 and has taken initiatives to try to effectively counter Afro-pessimism. The first TICAD summit was launched in 1993 for the purpose of promoting high-level policy dialogue between African countries and their international partners, as well as mobilizing support for Africa's own development initiatives.

TICAD is different from other platforms that focus on African development, and has been acknowledged as an open and inclusive forum from its inception. While the EU, China, South Korea, India, Turkey and others have had similar ministerial-level meetings with the African Union (AU) and African governments, the purpose of those meetings has been to strengthen bilateral partnerships. Conversely, TICAD offers summit-level meetings between African governments and its core organizers – the government of Japan, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the Global Coalition for Africa and, most recently, the African Union Commission.

TICAD also serves as a platform to discuss the future development of Africa with multiple stakeholders such as governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations. Issues of ownership and partnership are stressed at TICAD summits and the conferences serve as a bridge between Africa, Japan and Asia as a whole, as well as a forum through which the Asian development experience can be shared with Africa, thus promoting triangular cooperation.

TICAD respects Africa's ownership of its development and aligns with Africa's own agenda, illustrated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Agenda 2063, both of which serve as new long-term development visions for Africa for the next 50 years. NEPAD is an initiative that seeks to promote the comprehensive and integrated sustainable development of Africa; it has been praised by African leaders and is consistent with the basic principles of TICAD.

Public-private partnerships are vital for Africa and TICAD emphasizes the significant role played by the private sector, placing importance on improving the business environment by promoting trade and investment and creating employment opportunities, especially for women and young people. Further, in line with Africa's aspirations for people-centred development, TICAD also focuses on the concept of human security.

The first TICAD summit was held in 1993 when the primary interest of the international community was economic reform towards a market economy and political reform towards democratization. These agendas inevitably echoed in the Tokyo Declaration of TICAD I. Following the success of TICAD I, the Japanese government sought to take a leadership role in agenda-setting in Africa and international development. The first result of the conference was the adoption of new development strategies in 1996. These encouraged governments and partners to focus on results achieved through the development of self-help efforts. Such principles were incorporated into the Tokyo Agenda for Action in TICAD II, and ownership and partnership became part of TICAD's basic principles.

The most important issue addressed during the third TICAD in 2003 was support for NEPAD and Africa's ownership for development. The chairman of TICAD III spoke of three pillars: human-centred development, poverty reduction through economic growth and human security for the consolidation of peace. TICAD IV centred on working towards a vibrant Africa. Japan announced that, despite its own difficult financial situation, it would double its aid to Africa. In addition, a further noteworthy development was the introduction of the follow-up mechanism.

TICAD V was a success, receiving the African Union Commission as a new co-organizer to further strengthen Africa's ownership. The main agenda for the summit was the promotion of the shift from aid to business. JICA launched various initiatives to promote the business sector, resulting in the execution of development corridors in five areas. The Africa Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative) was created to combine university scholarship programmes with internship programmes in Japanese companies to promote business partnerships. JICA's initiatives were furthered during TICAD VI.

TICAD VI, held in Nairobi, addressed three key challenges. The first was the decline of global primary commodity prices, which has exacerbated fiscal pressure and debt sustainability for many countries. Such a decline has proven that many African economies need further diversification in order to reduce dependency on the commodity sector. The second challenge was the outbreak of the Ebola virus, which not only caused a huge loss of life, but also crippled socioeconomic activities in affected countries and impacted the rest of the continent, emphasizing the importance of resilience and sustainable health systems. The third issue was the rising wave of radicalism and acts of terrorism which have impeded social cohesion, destroyed livelihoods and deepened vulnerabilities, thus reiterating the importance of social stability.

TICAD VI produced the Nairobi Declaration, which summarizes the challenges faced by Africa and the appropriate responses to these. The conference also underlined Japan's commitment to empowerment in Africa, committing \$30 billion through public-private partnerships, with investment in infrastructure a priority area.

Japan emphasized approaches to better respond to outbreaks of epidemics such as Ebola virus. JICA provided emergency relief in the most affected countries in the first stage of the epidemic, and has seamlessly carried out assistance with Ebola countermeasures in the surrounding countries. It was proposed that the capacity of the Noguchi Memorial Institute in Accra, Ghana – an institute for medical research established in 1979 through Japanese funding – should be strengthened in order for it to function as a regional centre of excellence for the prevention of future Ebola outbreaks. The conference also touched upon peace and stability through the promotion of social stability to address the spread of violent extremism. JICA has already proactively intervened in the Horn of Africa through the development of maritime security capacity in Djibouti and capacity-building in Somalia. The conference also mentioned the magnitude of interest shown by Japanese businesses towards investment in Africa.

In addition to TICAD VI, 18 side events were hosted by JICA to promote partnerships with Africa and the world. These events were organized by the governments of Japan and Kenya, as well as JICA, international organizations and civil society organizations.

TICAD, since its inception, has evolved its development agenda to respond to the changing environment of Africa and the world. The TICAD VII summit will be held in 2019 to strengthen ownership, open partnerships and the further evolution of public-private partnerships.

### Summary of questions and answers session

Openness is important for TICAD because policy innovation requires a flow of external ideas. From the speaker's experience, what are the notable examples of this happening that have contributed to policy innovation at TICAD?

How does JICA evaluate the degree of the contribution of TICAD to development in Africa? Could the speaker also share his experiences of the empowerment of African capacities?

What is the speaker's perception of how interests have changed in terms of individual countries and regional interests?

Currently there are partnerships between Japanese companies and African countries. What sort of opportunities does the speaker see for other non-African countries to participate?

#### Masaaki Kato

This open character is unique and effective for discussing the future development of Africa. African participation has increased at TICAD conferences. At TICAD III and IV, the majority of the participants were Japanese with some international organizations and a small African contingent. At TICAD VI however, most of the participants were African.

There has been a marked increase in public-private partnerships. Many private companies are now interested in investing in Africa, though with some hesitation. During the recent TICAD summit, the participation of many private companies and their CEOs allowed them to see Africa's actual situation, potentially having the result of increased investment in the private sector. Evaluation is very difficult to carry out, but TICAD has established a follow-up mechanism in order to do this. As for the speaker's perceptions of changing interests, Africa consists of 54 countries and the development of the continent is difficult to ascertain. Developing a regional point of view is of the utmost importance to countries in order to ensure that trade can be sustained across countries.

The atmosphere for investment has changed. People were once hesitant to invest in Africa due to security problems, but upon realizing the continent's resource potential private companies are increasingly willing to invest.

## Session One | TICAD and Africa's development ambitions

### **Tewodros Melesse, Director-General, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)**

Health is an indispensable component of human and social development. It constitutes the foundation of the lives of people, whether it is for socioeconomic development, peace or the private sector. It is important to have a healthy society for production, consumption, prosperity, economic development and peace.

High youth unemployment makes the future uncertain. To mitigate this, there is a need to act on population dynamics by harmonizing economic development and social stability with population growth in order to prevent any resulting disturbances or conflicts.

Early pregnancy is a hazard. In many African countries, maternal mortality is more than 546 out of 100,000, the highest in the world, while child marriage also poses a large risk. HIV/AIDS is a critical problem with 80 per cent of HIV-positive people living in Africa. Almost 70 per cent of young people affected by HIV are living in Africa. Tackling HIV/AIDS and sexual reproductive health is critical for the socioeconomic development of the continent. Japan has been a longstanding partner in this for over half a century and is a founding member of the IPPF.

In 2016 the African Union joined the Maputo Plan of Action and aligned itself with the Sustainable Development Goals. JICA is going to assist the African Union with this and help the organization to create an implementation and operational plan to ensure national ownership.

JICA has a close partnership with the UK government, which is one of the largest donors to IPPF. IPPF wants to ensure that there is harmonization between Japanese investment in TICAD and the UK's intervention in Africa.

IPPF's member associations provide integrated HIV services; for example, the Swaziland association is highly recognized for the service integration that clients receive, enabling comprehensive care in a stigma-free environment. As a result of an integrated package of services, a more diverse base of clients – including sex workers, men who have sex with men, and women in rural communities – now has access to sexual reproductive health services. IPPF's member associations offer a full package of HIV-related services, including counselling, testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, antiretroviral drugs and psychological support. HIV-related services are becoming a key entry point for clients to receive a wide range of other sexual reproductive health services.

Each year in sub-Saharan Africa, almost 180,000 women lose their lives giving birth, and in 2015 2.9 million children did not live to celebrate their fifth birthday. Contributing to this is the fact that many women in African villages still give birth at home, and that there are cultural practices that affect breastfeeding and the care of newborn babies. IPPF community health workers and volunteers reach these women and their families with necessary services, and the associations in Cameroon, Kenya and Senegal have been working with national health authorities to implement the 'maternal and child handbook', a feedback system between client and health authorities developed by Japan.

Over the past five years, IPPF has promoted and delivered vital and comprehensive sexual education. Eighty-six per cent of IPPF's member associations have developed their own curriculum based on their country's situation for its framework for comprehensive sexuality education. In order to reach the most

vulnerable groups at an early stage, IPPF invests in delivering comprehensive sexual education in informal settings. In 2015, it trained almost half a million young peer educators with the capability to design and lead sessions that are adapted to the needs and wants of young people. In Malawi, through its Circle of Care initiative, IPPF is working with young people living with HIV to educate them on making informed decisions about their own lives in order for them to become leaders in their communities.

Comprehensive sexuality education is critical and IPPF is committed to raising the issue of gender and sexual violence in many countries, particularly in humanitarian settings. Member associations provided screening and counselling services related to sexual and gender based violence to 2.1 million people in 2015. For example, in Chad a staggering 68 per cent of girls are married before they are 18 years old; IPPF's work on this has started a movement and a bill has been signed by the Chadian government setting the minimum age for marriage at 18.

With Japan hosting the G7 summit in 2016, IPPF welcomes its vision to reinforce the global health architecture, and its desire to address public-health emergencies and promote universal health coverage, where all people can receive the basic quality of services they need and are protected from public-health threats.

Addressing the sexual reproductive needs of people affected by humanitarian crises such as war and natural disasters is critical because most of those affected are women and young people. In Darfur, the IPPF has equipped clinics to provide antiretroviral medicines for people living with HIV, thus enabling internally displaced pregnant women living with HIV to continue their treatment without disruption and reducing the risk of maternal mortality and the transmission of HIV/AIDS. During the Ebola crisis in Liberia and Sierra Leone, IPPF's associations worked to supplement the affected health infrastructure to provide services for the community. Women and girls have been disproportionately affected by conflict situations; this is unacceptable when females make up 50 per cent of the population. IPPF's commitment for women empowerment has to continue.

Since IPPF's recent cooperation with TICAD, a solar lantern produced by the Panasonic Corporation has been promoted as the answer to the lack of electricity in many African villages. As the Japanese government has committed itself to helping domestic and international intervention initiatives that create an empowering environment for women, IPPF has decided to combine these two initiatives by introducing the solar lantern as a part of a package of sexual reproductive health and rights programme in the northern province of Ghana.

### **Dr Gita Honwana Welch, Associate Fellow, Africa Programme, Chatham House and Director, United Nations Development Programme Regional Service Centre for West and Central Africa (2011–13)**

The 2014 Ebola crisis illustrated the links between national health systems, social stability, resilience and economic development. In 2016, the ninth meeting of the emergency committee of the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that Ebola was no longer an international public-health emergency. This was not due to the absence of new Ebola cases, but to the fact that the three epicentre countries – Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone – had acquired the capacity to quickly deter and manage occasional flare-ups of the virus, which continued to exist. These countries have received the world's largest pool of expertise in responding to Ebola. The question now is how to further maintain and improve these newly boosted health capabilities and strengthen systems of delivery of basic health services across the African continent.

The Ebola outbreak was a brutal emergency, not least because of how it affected the poorest of the poor in the three epicentre countries. Ebola mostly affected isolated rural communities and the urban poor. As one Sierra Leonean noted, 'These poor people suddenly had to witness the death of all their loved ones, entire villages. They saw the disintegration of their social fabric, the crumbling of their beliefs and way of life.' The epidemic exposed the reality of weak and ill-equipped health systems in Africa, but also exposed the inadequacy of international systems to respond to emergencies of this magnitude.

The crisis exposed a generalized system failure. A senior official of Sierra Leone's health ministry said in August 2015,

Ebola went rapidly beyond the capacity of countries, let alone ministries of health. Many health workers withdrew when dead bodies started appearing in the streets. The health system shut down completely. We were looking at the WHO for guidance, but there was none at first.

Another Sierra Leonean from the National Ebola Response Centre in Sierra Leone commented:

Apart from lack of knowledge of the disease, the inadequate preparedness, lack of equipment, medicines, systems and facilities considerably impaired the possibility of an effective and timely response in the early stages of the epidemic. And the bodies of our citizens lay in the streets for days and days and days.

Ebola had a huge human impact. By January 2016, the epidemic had killed 11,316 people and there were another 28,639 suspected and confirmed cases. By November 2015, there were 881 confirmed infections and 513 reported deaths among health workers in the three epicentre countries. Liberia lost eight per cent of its doctors, nurses and midwives; Sierra Leone seven per cent; and Guinea one per cent. This translated into more poverty and vulnerability for the countries' regions. By the end of 2015, Guinea had lost 42,000 jobs in the potato industry – a vital job-creating industry. Sierra Leone lost 50 per cent of its private-sector jobs due to Ebola. The United Nations Development Group estimated that West Africa would lose about \$3.6 billion per year between 2014 and 2017 due to decreasing trade, the closing of borders, flight cancellations, and reduced foreign direct investment and tourism, among other things.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNPF) estimated that 120,000 of the 800,000 women giving birth in the three affected countries in 2015 might die from lack of access to emergency obstetric care, as health services were diverted towards the Ebola response. In Sierra Leone, only one-fifth of the 10,000 HIV/AIDS patients on free antiretroviral treatment continued to receive it owing to the lack of health personnel and time available for non-Ebola care. UNICEF estimated that 16 per cent of children in the three countries during that period lost one or both parents to Ebola. These already vulnerable children were pushed further into abject poverty. The impact of the provision of healthcare services translated into setbacks in the treatment and control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The WHO estimated that reduced access to healthcare services in the three countries caused the loss of an additional 10,600 lives during the Ebola crisis.

An important result of TICAD VI was the recognition that the goals and targets of the African Union – clearly explained in the African Union Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development – were interrelated, in that international development should shift from a silo approach to an integrated programme of implementation with a commitment to leaving no one behind. This alignment provides a base for an effective use of the TICAD VI platform by all development partners, not just Japan and Africa.

The policy framework for the new African health strategy designed by the African Union for the period from 2016 to 2030 is premised on several continental and global health-policy commitments and instruments, such as the Agenda 2063. However, the global health agenda tends to privilege short-term global interests at the expense of long-term capacity building within national and community health systems. While funding to combat major health problems has reached unprecedented amounts in recent times, more needs to be done regarding HIV/AIDS and infant mortality.

There are indications that in many instances funds are allocated only to specific projects rather than to broad-based health investments or horizontal programming. More broad-based health investments would be useful as they would include the strengthening of public-health systems within countries. Platforms such as TICAD may be instrumental towards helping address this important issue in terms of health aid to countries. However, it is essential that national policies address the issue of chronic underinvestment in health systems. As such, instances of corruption and mismanagement of funds need to be addressed.

Donor support is only part of the development picture for the health sector. There is a need for sustainable national policies to gradually move from donor-funded to self-sufficient and self-reliant health systems that are able to reach citizens, including those in more remote rural areas.

The TICAD partnership can help to sustain the recent health gains made in sub-Saharan Africa. TICAD VI pledged to address new threats to development, including the consequences of the Ebola crisis, and Japan has consistently supported the work of the UNPF, governments and other agencies in the quest for better health systems.

Improvements brought by the international community need to be sustained. As mentioned, 24,655 healthcare workers in West Africa were trained in infection-prevention control practices, while laboratory capacity was increased in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with the construction and equipping of 24 laboratories. The idea of an Africa Centre for Disease Control was adopted in 2015 by the African Union and this was later established in 2016. The centre serves as a specialized technical institution responsible for conducting research on and promoting the prevention and control of diseases in Africa. It is essential to continue building this capacity in critical components of healthcare systems, to achieve more equitable and sustained improvements across health services and health outcomes – namely through the global health initiatives that are targeted at specific diseases and are intended to bring additional resources to the health efforts of many countries. These initiatives made a marked difference in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and it is expected that this trajectory will continue with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The challenges for achieving health-related goals in Africa have been greatly amplified by the Ebola crisis, and the Africa Health Strategy 2016-2030 provides direction for African Union's member states to create better performing health sectors, recognizing existing continental commitments and addressing key challenges facing efforts to reduce the continent's burden of disease. Its strategic direction, however, requires multi-sector collaboration and adequate resources allied to strong leadership for their implementation to ensure accountability and results.

In conclusion, it is hoped that TICAD will continue to expand on the space for policy dialogue, to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for those of all ages against the backdrop of the various challenges related to weak health systems, problems in leadership and governance, sub-optimal health systems and weak national health research.

**Sophie Gitiba, Director, Tujijenge Pamoja Network**

Education systems in Africa vary greatly and it is questionable whether they meet the educational needs of modern Africa. In a 1934 article in *The Philosopher*, John Dewey wrote, ‘The purpose of education has always been to everyone in essence the same – to give the young the things they need in order to develop in an orderly, sequential way, into members of society.’ Education is an outgrowth of the needs of the society in which it exists. In order to create economic inclusion for youth, it is suggested that the governments of Africa and their development partners invest in the type of education that meets the needs of today’s society.

It is suggested that Africa should adopt a system that offers free, good quality education, to tertiary level, for all young people. Investment needs to be oriented to the type of education that allows young people to participate in the economy. For example, if African countries want to move forward in the direction of manufacturing, efforts need to concentrate on teaching science – a similar model to that used in South Korea.

If young people are educated but have little exposure to existing opportunities, this will present a crisis for growth, as they will not be able to participate in their very own economies. While the quality of education is very important, so too are the systems and the types of education available, as these allow the youth to play a meaningful role in the economy.

Skills and mentorship programmes are two other areas where development partners can join hands with the governments and private sector to boost economic inclusion in Africa. According to a report by the African Development Bank, the number of Japanese companies and businesses based in Africa is 440. Technical, vocational training and other skills-imparting courses that can be absorbed by these companies and other local industries is one way that Japan can help boost economic inclusion.

Development partners and the private sector can play a role in mentorship programmes, entrepreneurship programmes and financial literacy strategies as part of their core agreements with the private sector and with governments. These programmes can be based in the workplace, schools or communities.

Another way to boost economic inclusion is through improved and more inclusive policies for African youth and marginalized minorities. According to UNDP, the inclusion of marginalized minorities has an impact on poverty reduction and creates more flexible and effective markets.

Every country has a different combination of marginalized communities. As such, each country has to legislate accordingly so as to be inclusive in terms of protecting minorities and giving them the same economic rights enjoyed by more dominant groups. The development partner in all cases has to encourage the adoption of legislation that facilitates the development of sustainable economic activity for marginalized people.

Another key factor that can contribute to boosting economic inclusion is access to capital. Marginalized minorities are often poor, with young people lacking capital. Most banks in Africa have very strict lending criteria and more needs to be done to improve access to finance for marginalized minorities. Government ministries, agencies and development partners can, for example, set up special funds for these groups. By doing so, they will be able to target workable projects, work with people from a young age and develop the projects that each country needs.

Conscious positioning is thus important. African countries must determine what sort of economy they want, and train their young people to feed into that jobs market. The Africa of tomorrow should aim to export finished goods. For example, development agencies should encourage farming communities to increase youth involvement by giving them access to land for farming and then invest in value-chain financing so they can be able to develop those goods.

Development partners need to act in Africa's best interest while still meeting their own objectives. This can be done by signing deals that are fair and do not exploit Africa. On the other hand, African countries need to take the necessary time before agreeing to joint ventures. Governments should start by analysing the current and future needs of their people, and refuse to be tempted into short-term gains at the expense of long-term prosperity.

Events like TICAD are imperative for African development. It helps the man on the street to feel excitement and hope about the future. This now needs to be translated into action to ensure such enthusiasm does not die within a week or two of the conference. Hosting TICAD VI in Kenya was a great beginning and a very good gesture by Japan. It is the beginning of a new chapter in the journey for Japan and Africa.

African governments and Japan need to revisit the policies of boosting economic inclusion of youth and marginalized minorities. Education systems need to be tailored and made more sensitive to the current needs of African countries. Japan should establish assembly plants in Africa and train the local youth so that they will be qualified to carry out the work in them.

Finance should be made available for qualifying projects for youth and marginalized communities, and the private sector should play the main role of leading on economic mentorship. Finally, it must be remembered that there is no country in the world that has succeeded in attaining 100 per cent economic inclusion for all of its population – Africa is just starting on its journey of pursuing this goal.

### **Summary of questions and answers session**

What is the most effective way to create a resilient health community and promote the capacity of health workers in Africa? Also, in light of the complaints made by the auditor-general in Sierra Leone during the height of the Ebola crisis that some funds were not being used as intended, is the speaker confident that funding will reach long-term projects?

How are global pharmaceutical companies collaborating with TICAD to tackle HIV in Africa?

How would the speaker distinguish the TICAD summits held in Japan from those held in Africa? Does the speaker think that the location of the conferences determines their impact?

Regarding economic inclusion for minority communities, micro-loans seem to be a successful initiative. What is the speakers' impression of the impact of these?

### **Gita Honwana Welch**

Resilience is something sought by all in Africa. The more resilient communities are, the more they can minimize the impacts of different shocks. The main problem facing health systems in Africa is the fact that the majority of people do not have access to basic health services. To help this, the international community, through initiatives such as the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals and TICAD are doing contributing significantly. However, responsibility also falls on national

governments for the provision of basic social services, and for this reason good governance and strong leadership is needed.

During the Ebola crisis, there were many problems with funding. There needs to be a comprehensive legal framework at the national level that translates the priorities in terms of the national budget, such as the training of health professionals. Of critical importance is the creation of policy dialogue with partners. A framework of accountability is needed to ensure that money is being used to address the agreed issues, and also to ensure that the desired results are being achieved.

#### Tewodros Melesse

Global pharmaceutical partnerships with African countries require collaboration with the WHO. Countries should not and cannot be eternally dependent on international investment; as such there should be a local income-generation activity to ensure that a private-sector approach is undertaken to complement the government's efforts, as well as to strengthen private-sector involvement in some of the preventative healthcare services. Partnerships with the private sector are welcomed and will be undertaken; the Japanese government will encourage the pharmaceutical companies to take an active role in this respect.

Both Africa-based and Japan-based TICAD summits were challenging to organize in terms of infrastructure and the consultative process. But TICAD VI, held in Nairobi, sent a signal of ownership and illustrated that the partnership between Japan and Africa is mutually reinforcing.

#### Sophie Gitiba

The system of micro-loans has been very successful in countries such as Nigeria. However, high interest rates are a problem with a lot of micro-loans, with beneficiaries having to pay them back within a short time. As such, these loans are not sustainable because, for instance, when a product is not in season, people are unable to make rapid returns on their investments.

However, micro-loans have inspired a degree of unity in Kenya, some West African countries and South Africa, and farmers have come together to pool their resources in order to build capacity to export, as well as buy fertilizers and machinery. As a result, these loans are adding value within these communities.

## Session Two | Engaging in context: partnership for results

**Professor Machiko Nissanke, Professor of Economics, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London**

We have all heard the narrative of ‘Africa rising’. Since the turn of the millennium, the backdrop of the commodity boom has led to a shift in investor perception. In particular, there has been a surge in private capital growth and foreign direct investment (FDI) stock grew from \$34 billion in 2000 to \$243 billion today. FDI remittances surpassed aid flows in 2005. Much has been made in the media about new partners from China, India, Brazil, Malaysia, Korea and the states of the Persian Gulf, and their desire to be engaged in new forms of partnership in Africa. Africa’s demographic dividend is also momentous; compared to Europe and Japan with their ageing populations, Africa is a young continent and its growing working-age population is the future for investors.

Despite this optimism, Africa still faces a lot of challenges. First, the continent is poor at translating its growth into evenly distributed quality of life and poverty reduction. Despite some progress in poverty reduction since the mid-2000s, 80 per cent of young people survive on less than \$2 per day and 50 per cent of people still live in extreme poverty. Although there is a lot of talk of an emerging middle class and increasing domestic demand, the hard economic data does not seem to match this. Second, Africa’s problematic pace of transformation and diversification results in a vulnerability to shocks, such as the so-called commodities ‘super cycle’ that is currently affecting many African countries. This is particularly true of mineral exporters, which have seen reductions of between 20 and 50 per cent in levels of trade, deterioration in their macroeconomic balance and an increasing debt burden. Growth prospects for Africa as a whole have been halved in the last two years, with FDI also in decline.

There seems to be an inherent weakness in these primary-sector-centric economies. Accordingly developing robust political economic resources and managing distribution is very difficult without a strong developmental state and the necessary associated institutions. This is challenging for politicians and states that are more reliant on resource rent or FDI than on tax revenues, as they are forced to prioritize stabilization objectives over developmental ones, thus stunting the learning of technology, knowledge acquisition and activities that lead to broad-based development. The historical absence of channels for translating growth into broad-based development has resulted in the rural and urban poor being increasingly absorbed into fragile informal activities, even after periods of growth. Although there has been urbanization, it is merely a trading of rural poverty for a fragile existence at the margins of urban informal activities rather than the structural change and diversification that is truly required.

In comparison, looking at Japan’s aid to East Asia, the growth-enhancing effect of trade and pro-trade FDI has created many jobs. The growth elasticity of poverty reduction was also very high, with the percentage of extremely poor people in Asia declining from 77 per cent to 12 per cent. High levels of growth have allowed for poverty reduction despite increasing inequality due to institutional reform and asset redistribution. In East Asia, there was a strong demand for skilled and unskilled labour driven by exporting labour-intensive goods, followed by a move into learning new skills and technologies. The comparative advantage was a gradual region-wide shift and integration into the global economy facilitated the process of structural transformation.

In East Asia, there was no major periodical disruption to the provision of public goods by states, through fiscal retrenchment in the name of stabilization, until the Asian financial crisis. Meanwhile, Demand management in sub-Saharan Africa under IMF-imposed stabilization was very much in favour cyclical commodity prices. Commodity prices were very low in the 1980s and 1990s, and at that time stabilization

demand management was so procyclical that a huge fiscal retrenchment took place. Consequently, governments were left with little capacity and resources to undertake public investment. Under-provision of public goods by states is a real problem for attracting private investment as it makes transaction costs very high. As a result, poor populations can become disenfranchised from developmental processes and be left behind in the informal economy, resulting in lower fiscal revenues and the reinforcement of a weak, narrow tax base. This is the vicious circle of low development and low income, and high debt and depreciation of productive assets, that has taken place at multiple levels in Africa for almost two decades.

Another noteworthy difference between Africa and East Asia is how aid was engaged in development. In sub-Saharan Africa, from 1990, aid barely flowed into economic and social infrastructure, despite the provision of public goods being necessary at all stages of development. Conversely, East Asia's economic infrastructure was never marginal and social infrastructure had, and continues to have, an equal share.

Although Japan's official development assistance (ODA) was geographically skewed towards Asia in the 1970s and 1980s, since TICAD's establishment, Japan has come out strongly in favour of partnerships in Africa. Self-reliance is not fostered by FDI that focuses solely on resources or cheap labour; assistance needs to create a learning society, invest in human development, economic and social information infrastructure and, importantly, institutional transformation in such a way that sustained and productive state-private interfaces can take place. Accordingly, Japan has focused on technical developmental cooperation, technical knowledge transfer and skills training. Japan has acted as a long-term partner, providing a catalyst for developing local endogenous institutions. The aim was always to work with the community in order to enhance learning by doing, enabling knowledge to spill over onto other projects and thus allowing economy-wide gains. The approach in Africa was development cooperation, not aid, acting on the basis of mutual learning and respect, and not driven by agenda-setting or the importing of a particular developmental model.

**Jostein Hauge, Researcher, University of Cambridge; Co-author, *Transformative Industrial Policy for Africa* (UN Economic Commission for Africa)**

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization views industrialization as a process of transforming an economy from low- to high-productivity activities. Traditionally, this means turning rudimentary agriculture and dependency on natural resources into manufacturing and modern services. By this standard, no country has gone from low- to high-income status without industrializing. However there are a few exceptions, such as financial havens like Monaco and Lichtenstein and oil-rich economies like Kuwait and Qatar.

In this respect, Africa is the least industrialized region in the world. Although it had some industry in the 1960s and 1970s, this has steadily declined, with manufacturing making up around 10 per cent of the economy. In the post-war era, the process of industrialization has happened in catch-up economies through imitation – a process of acquiring technologies that more developed countries already have, as was the case with Singapore between 1960 and 1990. In the 1980s, Singapore attracted more FDI, in absolute terms, than any other developing country in the world, which was impressive considering that it had a population of only three million people in 1990. There has been a tremendous increase in FDI inflows to developing countries since the 1990s, driven especially by technological advancements in the transport sector, to information and communication technology, and to lower barriers to trade and investment.

Africa has not seen as much FDI growth as developing countries in Asia have, but the increase since 1990 has been 20-fold. Unfortunately, most of this FDI is channelled into extractive industries such as the oil

sector in Nigeria and Angola. However, there are some exceptions. Ethiopia has been Africa's fastest growing economy since 2004 despite its lack of natural resources wealth. It has a political leadership that is committed to the aforementioned idea of industrialization as a development strategy; prioritizing a labour-intensive, export-oriented manufacturing industry to generate export earnings, to provide jobs, and also to provide linkages to the agricultural sector. Ethiopia is a country that is very keen on learning lessons from the East Asian growth and development experience.

South Korea and Taiwan are perhaps the two most impressive examples of industrialization and growth in this regard. They progressed from low- to high-income status in approximately 30 to 40 years. Such examples prove that foreign investment works only when industrial policies are in place to develop local productive capabilities. South Korea had a strict stance on FDI, but their light-manufacturing sector seems to have been an exception, enjoying Japanese investments since the early 1960s. The country entered into joint ventures with Japanese partners, which facilitated the transfer of technology from Japanese companies and made the training of South Koreans for managerial positions easier. Taiwan was slightly more liberal with FDI, wooing foreign investors from the early 1960s. However, in the 1970s Taiwan took a stricter stance, with foreign investment becoming conditional on foreign investors setting up incentives such as research and development facilities, as well as the training of local personnel.

Unfortunately, in Ethiopia, there is less evidence of such policies. Though there are plenty of financial incentives handed out to foreign companies, there are fewer requirements for foreign investors. FDI is likely to play a vital part of African countries' development and industrialization strategies, but only if these countries can attract the right type of FDI, such as investment into activities that have more scope for productivity growth and technological advancement.

### **Robin Gwynn, Political and Government Adviser, Lonrho**

Investment for the promotion of growth and jobs confronts two great challenges for Africa – governance and growth. Some of the fastest-growing economies in Africa have not always had the most transparent or accountable governmental systems, and by examining the private sector, it seems clear that where governments create conducive business environments, good investment follows. Unfortunately, the end of Africa's commodity boom has peeled away veneers of growth without governance, showing both the opportunities and risks lying behind economies that have grown through commodity booms but without any underlying fundamentals. Nevertheless, there remains a widespread appreciation of Africa's potential, and many references to this – the youth demographic, urbanization, rising wealth and massive untapped renewable energy wealth – have been heard throughout this session. As such, the issue for African governments is how to get traction on the growth agenda in a way that benefits more people, especially in commodity-reliant countries. The parallel issue for investors is how to access those same opportunities in a way that makes commercial sense, including in a global context.

Of course, that does raise some significant cross-government challenges such as diversification and industrialization. In terms of policy, these are extremely complicated processes. At the very least however, an enabling policy environment is required, which means creating new legislation or regulation covering everything from use of land to import/export tariffs to currency exchange. There is a long list of complicated but necessary regulatory frameworks that need to be put in place, and the more that governments provide these, the higher the attraction of quality investment. There are several companies, such as Unilever and Diageo, that are investing not just in trade in Africa, but in building factories and training work forces. This is possible because of host governments having established frameworks to allow such activity to happen. The principles of investment around the world are the same, and it is good

for the 54 African countries to be seen in this light; as after all, Africa is competing for investment on a global level.

### Summary of questions and answers session

Is there evidence in East Asia of governments successfully providing the sort of enabling framework that was discussed to attract the aforementioned benefits?

Little attention has been paid to the role of mobilizing domestic resources for development, as was the case with China. What can be said of this?

If one looks at the flow of resources and remittances to Nigeria, for example, in the last three years FDI has been between seven to eight billion dollars per annum, whereas remittance flows from the Nigerian diaspora is about three times that figure. How does one leverage this quantity of remittances to supplement FDI?

The speaker pointed out two alternative routes of industrialization – one through manufacturing and the other through modern services. In African development discourse, many governments seem to be oriented to the manufacturing routes of industrialization. In the speaker's view, are there any African governments that aspire to the modern service routes, and are there any African states that have the potential for industrialization through modern services?

Many recent reports show that international development aid is on the decline and remittances are flatlining. What is the speakers' view on this?

#### Machiko Nissanke

East Asia took a pro-growth, pro-business strategy. It put lots of effort into providing business-friendly environments and created the capacity to make the private, domestic and foreign sectors work together. It is important to create a domestic entrepreneurial class. For example, although Singapore wanted FDI, it simultaneously wanted to create joint ventures in order to 'learn by doing'. It is also crucial for private-sector actors to see commercial returns, as gestation periods can be high, requiring partnership. Initial seed money or guarantees have to be made available by public-sector actors, and this is something that Japanese corporations aim for in Africa.

Domestic resource mobilization can take place at home through financial systems. At UN meetings, African countries often emphasize that they want to be much more independent, with a strengthening mechanism for mobilizing domestic resources. It is important that the state and private sector work together in order to strengthen the currently fragile tax system. Remittances are also very important in Africa, and there are many African diasporas that want to contribute to the continent's future. Ethiopia has managed to build a dam through diaspora funding. Resource mobilization must tap into many diverse sources. Africa's actual financial illegal outflow is much higher than combined aid and as such, the continent's political economy has to be changed in such a way that transparency and accountability can allow it to retain its own resources.

It is certain that international trade has changed its modalities. Manufacturing relies upon supply networks and the service industry and as a result, Africa has to create an articulated economic structure that links these two together.

### Jostein Hauge

The question of services is a timely one. Rwanda is well known for aspiring to service-related growth. Although the country is now planning a manufacturing development strategy, Rwanda has aspired to base its development strategy on services, particularly within the tourism industry, which has generated much foreign-exchange revenue.

Services achieve scale more easily than ever due to advancements in information and communication technology. They have also become more tradable. However, upon viewing this hype critically, one can see that manufacturing still lends itself more easily to mechanization. Furthermore, in theory, all manufacturing products are tradable, whereas a lot of services rely on domestic consumption. If one thinks about productivity growth, in many highly productive services much input from the manufacturing sector is also present. Another important point is the price volatility of primary commodities. The prices of primary commodities have tended to be volatile. This has particularly affected African countries dependent on natural resources. Developing a manufacturing strategy can be a way of diversifying one's export basket and being less vulnerable to macroeconomic shocks.

Aid is on the decline and remittances are flat. Generally, in developing countries FDI is rising. A large part of this is due to offshoring. Production networks have fragmented, so a lot of the manufacturing production that took place, for example, in the US, the UK and Germany, is now being outsourced. However, most of this FDI is going to East Asian countries. In Africa there is not much increase in FDI, with most going into the petroleum sector. Ethiopia is something of an exception, but its FDI amount in absolute terms is minuscule compared with the likes of Vietnam.

### Robin Gwynn

When foreign investors assess the regimes of each of the 54 African states, they find that different rules apply to each. For example, in Nigeria foreign investors are required to enter into joint ventures, whereas in Ethiopia and Kenya there are entirely foreign-owned companies. There is no one correct framework, as long as there is clarity and transparency, and investors can make up their own mind about where they want to put their money.

The in-country business community is going to have the same approach – to support making the environment clear and transparent. Businesses make money and businesses can reinvest the money gained, but they want to do that where they have a clear line of sight. Although they will take some commercial risks, businesses want to reduce the possible risks.

## Session Three | Closing remarks and keynote address

### **HE Lazarus Amayo, High Commissioner of the Republic of Kenya to the UK**

TICAD VI was recently held in Nairobi, the first time that the conference was hosted in Africa, underscoring the spirit of partnership that these landmark conferences represent. It reaffirmed both Japan's and its partners' commitment to continue to attentively address Africa's challenges, through working with the region and supporting private sector-led growth. TICAD VI focused on the progress of TICAD V's implementation of the Yokohama Declaration. It covered both positive developments in Africa and many emerging challenges such as the decline of global commodity prices, the Ebola outbreak and other health related issues, terrorism and radicalization as well as Africa's response to these challenges.

Africa's development agenda welcomes commitments on all fronts towards economic diversification, industrialization, the development of quality infrastructure, the promotion of private sector-led growth, human-resources development and efforts regarding peace and security. Africa has similar framework relationships with other regions and countries, such as US-Africa relationship, the China-Africa Forum, the Turkey-Africa Forum and the EU-Africa Forum. However, we must commend Japan's TICAD initiative because it is the longest and most consistent. Every five years, TICAD meets to look at implementation programmes, review progress and agree on new priorities. Unlike many other local structural adjustment programmes, the question of 'How do you want to do it?' is always asked. Japan has admirably recognized the need to work with Africa as a partner and involve Africa in setting the agenda on how to move forward.

During TICAD VI, 54 African countries were represented, with a further 52 countries participating and a large battery of private business partners, and the conference's location of Nairobi meant that all enjoyed a first-hand experience of Africa. It is crucial that the fact that Africa is 54 different countries in different stages of development is recognized, and Nairobi's hosting is a step towards achieving this.

Japan pledged \$30 million within the next three years for development towards infrastructure and health systems, as well as efforts towards peace and security in the most challenged parts of Africa. Seventy-three memorandums of understanding (MOU) were signed between Japanese companies and other international firms and African governments and private-sector organizations. Japan also agreed to finance efforts towards generating 1,200 megawatts of power in sub-Saharan Africa. Half a billion US dollars were also pledged for vocational training, which is crucial towards creating employment and ensuring stability in Africa's future economic situation.

The TICAD initiative is a wonderful catalyst for Africa's development. However it does not occur within a vacuum. The support received from Japan is a wonderful catalyst as it fits itself into individual countries' national development plans, working towards projects that African people can embrace as their own.

In Kenya, TICAD's consequences have boosted investment prospects, offering opportunities to build on already strong bilateral relations and development cooperation between Kenya and Japan. It has also opened up opportunities for development partners to experience first-hand the dynamics and value for money spent in Kenya and in Africa in general. For example, Japan's government has been an enormous help in providing the equipment and resources to exploit Kenya's large deposits of oil and gas. This investment will hopefully spur even more effective growth and development. Similarly, \$10 billion out of the \$30 billion pledged have been committed to sub-Saharan Africa for infrastructure projects that are central to Kenya and its region. There are also other great developments taking place, like the expansion of more berths at the Mombasa port, as part of the Northern Corridor transport project.

Current imports from Japan are approximately ¥85 billion, with exports to Japan around ¥5 billion. As such, Africa is working closely with Japan, particularly JICA and the Japan External Trade Organization, to work towards value addition. The participation of locals and stakeholders on the ground will certainly aid this process, and so again, the importance of Kenyan hosting the summit cannot be understated. Indeed, in many ways, Nairobi has received the stamp of approval as a business conference hub from TICAD.

The aforementioned amplifies the forward-looking image that Africa wants to present to the world. This narrative illustrates stories of foreign companies progressing in Africa. African countries are open for business, the opportunities are there, but the continent needs FDI as a stimulant. Most African countries finance most of their budgets from domestic revenue because they want to be self-reliant, with an aspiration to attract business to create wealth, employ the youth and influence rule-based systems for free and fair trade. Nevertheless, Africa is proud of its association with Japan, as well as other partners like the European Union, the US, and of course the UK. Yet, Kenya is this year especially proud to have been given an opportunity to host TICAD on behalf of Africa.

## Closing keynote address

### **HE Koji Tsuruoka, Ambassador of Japan to the UK**

Ladies and Gentlemen, honourable speakers, it has given me great pleasure to listen to today's open and honest discussions from a variety of perspectives on the topic of TICAD VI. I would like to thank you all, speakers and guests, for your wonderful contribution to today's event.

The purpose of today's symposium was to look at the TICAD process, to address the three main themes of TICAD VI – namely, economic diversification and industrialisation, promoting resilient health systems for quality of life, and promoting social stability for shared prosperity – and to look at the relationship between Japan and Africa from a political, diplomatic and business perspective. I have enjoyed listening to all of your observations on this topic, and would now like to add my own thoughts looking back on the outcomes of TICAD VI.

### **The Relationship between Japan and Africa**

As many people in Africa, but perhaps not as many in the UK will know, Japan's first contributory activities in Africa date back as far as 1927. That was when Dr Hideyo Noguchi, born in Fukushima in 1876 – the year that Queen Victoria was given the title of Empress of India – moved to Accra, Ghana and began his work to find a cure for yellow fever, following years of research in the Americas. Dr Noguchi would himself eventually succumb to yellow fever in Accra, but this motif – 'For the people of Africa' – remains the guiding principle for Japan's engagement with Africa to this day.

It is Japan's belief that 'Africa's growth not only benefits Africa, but the world as a whole', and, with this in mind, Japanese government and businesses, as well as individual citizens, have all contributed to African development. Our approach has been to cultivate industry, to focus on each individual in Africa, and to promote the concept of 'human security.' We have promoted self-sufficient growth by supporting the formation of 'home-grown industries' in Africa. The technology transfer support provided by more than 15,000 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in 31 African countries since 1966, and the human resource development as a result of the introduction of Japanese Kaizen initiatives, are good examples of this.

### TICAD Process

It has now been 23 years since the inaugural TICAD conference. The first TICAD conference held in 1993 was set up to serve as a pioneering multicultural forum for international cooperation on African development. From the very beginning, the TICAD process has been held under the principles of African 'ownership' and international 'partnership'. Based on these two principles, TICAD is an open and inclusive forum which has mobilised global support for Africa's development by promoting continuous dialogue, cooperation and voluntary initiatives not only between Japan and Africa, but among a wide range of actors.

**Ownership:** the recent TICAD VI was the first time for the conference to be held on the African continent, brought about by an idea proposed by Africa itself, and we were treated to a wonderful display of hospitality from the Kenyan government. This was a real manifestation of Africa's 'ownership' of this process.

**Partnership:** more than 11,000 people attended TICAD VI, including the Heads of State and Government and delegations of Japan and 54 African countries, together with representatives of 52 other partner countries, and 74 international and regional organisations.

To give an example of such partnership in Africa, Japan and the UK have worked closely together on projects to improve border security in Tunisia and to clear landmines in Angola, and also co-hosted a TICAD VI side event for discussion on peace building and gender issues. This was the first time Japan and the UK have held such an event and is part of a growing series of Japan-UK collaboration with a focus on Africa. Furthermore, a large number of donor countries and international organisations, including the IPPF and Private Infrastructure Development Group, as well as the World Bank, African Union and UN agencies, also hosted a number of events in collaboration with African countries and Japanese businesses. This is testament to how TICAD has engaged multiple stakeholders and the efforts of a variety of agencies and organisations, each with its own comparative advantages.

I believe that TICAD can continue to play a unique role in the development dialogues on Africa through its innovative, open, multi-stakeholder approach, which provides ample potential for its further evolution and transformation.

### Outcomes of TICAD VI

Back in 2013 at TICAD V in Yokohama, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe made a promise that three years later, TICAD would be held in Africa for the first time. And at the end of August this year TICAD set foot on African soil for the first time, declaring a new dawn in Japan-African relations. The promise was fulfilled.

Prime Minister Abe's key message at TICAD VI was of a 'quality, resilient and stable Africa,' and that is precisely what Japan will aim for, working together with Africa. With this objective in mind, Prime Minister Abe announced investment into Africa's future totalling \$30 billion in private- and public-sector funds, including human resource development for 10 million people, and utilising Japan's excellent science, technology and innovation. This is the very first step for Japan to translate the outcomes of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit – quality infrastructure, health, and women – into actions.

First of all, a 'quality Africa,' that aims for economic diversification and industrialisation, and will be built through the three elements of infrastructure, human resources and kaizen. To build quality infrastructure, Japan will appropriate approximately \$10 billion to Africa over the next three years, including through cooperation with the African Development Bank. This infrastructure investment will consist of region-

wide development including the three priority areas of the Northern Corridor<sup>2</sup>, the Nacala Corridor<sup>3</sup> and the Growth Area in West Africa, as well as resources and energy development, such as geothermal and high-efficiency power generation, and urban development. Regarding human resource development, under the African Business Education Initiative for Youth, the ABE initiative, committed to at TICAD V, the number of future executives from Africa that have studied in Japan will soon reach 1,000, and under the new ABE Initiative 2.0, by 2018 we will nurture a total of 30,000 people, through research, practical learning and business experience, to become the workforce at the core of Africa's economic development. This includes the Japanese higher education system known as 'KOUSEN' which specialises in fostering engineers. In addition to this, Japan will also promote training for human resources in intellectual property, in the IT industry, and for automobile mechanics, and will provide training for 20,000 mathematics and science teachers.

Secondly, a 'resilient Africa', that is an Africa that does not capitulate to diseases, and that promotes a resilient health system. Having experienced the public health emergency posed by the outbreak of Ebola, the importance of preparedness and the need for efforts from the entire international community became ever clearer. Promoting 'Universal Health Coverage', UHC, is essential. For this reason, we have carried out major support activities prioritised in Kenya, Senegal and Ghana, aiming at increasing the number of people benefitting from basic health services by 2 million over the next three years. Also, in order to strengthen the capacity for response, as well as prevention and preparedness against public health emergencies, Japan will provide training to around 20,000 experts working on measures to combat infectious diseases. We are also working to improve nutrition as the very foundation of health, by launching an Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, IFNA, and through public-private collaboration by establishing the Nutrition Japan Public-Private Platform (NJPPP).

Thirdly, a 'stable Africa,' that is an Africa which strives to promote growing social stability for shared prosperity, and that does all it can to bring about peace and build the foundations for security. To this end, Japan will lay the foundations for peace and stability by strengthening capacity for sharing and analysing information and border control, as well as providing education and vocational training. Japan will also promote improved food security in Africa, as well as contributing to helping African countries overcome their vulnerabilities to climate change and natural disasters. Towards a peaceful and stable Africa, Japan will, for example, provide human resource development for 9.6 million people, including vocational training to 50,000 people.

As part of these commitments, the contribution of Japan businesses is also invaluable. Joining Prime Minister Abe at TICAD VI were 70 leading Japanese companies and the Chairman of the Keidanren. The strengths of Japanese companies include their high degree of product quality and their ability to develop highly-skilled human resources through vocational training. They are committed to quality, and have a philosophy that looks after each individual. The advanced technical capacities of Japanese companies can contribute to solving African development issues. In order to deliver 'quality' to Africa, we have established the 'Japan and Africa Public and Private Economic Forum,' where members of the Japanese Cabinet, and top executives from Japan's major business associations and corporations, will visit Africa once every three years to highlight issues from a business perspective and bring together the power of public and private sectors to find solutions to these issues. During TICAD there were also 73 MOUs concluded between a total of 22 Japanese companies and universities with African nations and organisations.

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<sup>2</sup> The Northern Corridor is a transport route from the Port of Mombasa in Kenya to neighbouring countries in East and Central Africa.

<sup>3</sup> The Nacala Corridor runs from the city of Nacala in northern Mozambique through southern Malawi.

The UK is home to a large number of companies with a wealth of African business experience. I believe that by combining this experience with the techniques of Japanese companies, we can work together to further promote business development in Africa.

In the 23 years since TICAD began, Japan's ODA to Africa has reached \$47 billion. With the contribution of Japan's private sector, we are now aiming for the leap towards an even greater relationship between Africa and Japan, and we hope that Japan can act as the main artery for growth and prosperity between Asia and Africa. Japan is a country that keeps its promises. We are determined to steadily implement the commitments that we made three years ago in Yokohama, and at TICAD this year. To achieve this, cooperation from our partner countries, including the UK, and from international organisations is vital. I would like to continue our cooperation with everyone towards a 'quality, resilient and stable' Africa as we look ahead to TICAD VII in Japan in 2019.

I would like to finish by expressing my sincere gratitude to Chatham House for organising this timely event, just one month after TICAD VI, and to everyone here for attending. Thank you.

## Conference Agenda

### TICAD and Africa: Lessons for Coordination and Impact

Wednesday 28 September 2016

Royal Society, London

09:00 – 09:30 Registration and coffee

09:30 – 10:00 *Welcome and Opening Addresses*

*The Goals of TICAD VI*

**Masaaki Kato**, Senior Special Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Chair: **Greg Dorey**, Senior Policy Coordinator, Africa Directorate, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; UK Ambassador to Ethiopia, Djibouti and Permanent Representative to the African Union and UN Economic Commission for Africa (2011–15)

#### Session One | TICAD and Africa's Development Ambitions

10.00 – 11.15

*Inclusive Health Provision and Social Stability: Supporting Youth and Women*

**Tewodros Melesse**, Director-General, International Planned Parenthood Federation

*Strengthening Systems: Lessons of the Ebola Crisis*

**Dr Gita Honwana Welch**, Associate Fellow, Africa Programme, Chatham House; Director, United Nations Development Programme, Regional Service Centre for West and Central Africa (2011–13)

*Boosting Economic Inclusion of Africa's Youth and Minority Communities*

**Sophie Gitiba**, Director, Tujijenge Pamoja Network

Chair: **Greg Dorey**, Senior Policy Coordinator, Africa Directorate, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; UK Ambassador to Ethiopia, Djibouti and Permanent Representative to the African Union and UN Economic Commission for Africa (2011–15)

11:15–11:45 *Coffee Break*

#### Session Two | Engaging in Context: Partnership for Results

11.45 – 13.00

*Transforming Economies through Diversification: Comparative Developments in Africa and East Asia*

**Professor Machiko Nissanke**, Professor of Economics, School of Oriental and African Studies

*Africa's Industrialization: How to Capitalize on Growing Foreign Investments*

**Jostein Hauge**, Researcher, Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge; Co-author, *Transformative Industrial Policy for Africa*, UN Economic Commission for Africa

*Investing in African Businesses: Potential and Impact*

**Robin Gwynn**, Political and Government Adviser, Lonrho

Chair: **Dr Alex Vines OBE**, Research Director of Area Studies and International Law & Head, Africa Programme, Chatham House

### Session Three | Closing Remarks and Keynote Address

13.00 – 13.30

*Japan-Africa Relations: Impacts of TICAD for Kenya*

**HE Lazarus Amayo**, High Commissioner of the Republic of Kenya to the UK

*Closing Keynote Address*

**HE Koji Tsuruoka**, Ambassador of Japan to the UK

Chair: **Dr Alex Vines OBE**, Research Director of Area Studies and International Law & Head, Africa Programme, Chatham House

## Speakers' biographies

**Masaaki Kato** is a senior special adviser at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). He was previously the director-general of JICA's Personnel Department, and served as deputy director general of Regional Department IV (which concentrates on Africa) and as chief representative of JICA's Kenya Office. He has also held senior positions in JICA's Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department. He holds an MBA from Aoyama Gakuin University.

**Tewodros Melesse** is the director-general of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and has over 30 years of experience with organizations committed to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Prior to his current position, he was IPPF's Africa regional director in Nairobi. Under his leadership, IPPF has established an African Union (AU) Liaison Office in Addis Ababa, created a Strategic Framework that was adopted by over 140 member associations, and assisted with the development and adoption of the AU's Maputo Plan of Action, which provides the policy framework for universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare in Africa. He has represented IPPF at three TICAD summits.

**Gita Honwana Welch** is an associate fellow of the Africa Programme at Chatham House. Between 2011 and 2013 she was the director of the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Service Centre for West and Central Africa, based in Dakar. Prior to this, she served as the UNDP country director in Angola and as the head of the Democratic Governance Group at the UNDP Headquarters in New York. During her long career with the United Nations, she also served in Timor Leste, as minister of justice in the UN Transitional Administration for East Timor. She holds a Master's degree from Columbia University and a doctorate in international law from Oxford University.

**Sophie Gitiba** is the director of the Tujijenge Pamoja Network, a forum for diaspora engagement that was launched in 2015 at the Kenya High Commission in the UK. She served on the board of the New Deal for Communities, a UK government regeneration programme, and co-chairs the global Kenya Diaspora Confederation. In 2014, she was selected by the Royal Society of Arts as one of the UK's top 100 African Diaspora Change-Makers.

**Machiko Nissanke** is professor of Economics at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, where she specializes on international economics and financial economics. She was previously a research fellow at the University of Oxford and at the Overseas Development Institute, and she has held positions at University College London and Birkbeck College. She has served as a consultant to international organizations including the UN, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

**Jostein Hauge** is a PhD candidate at the Centre of Development Studies at the University of Cambridge. His research focuses on industrial policy in African countries. He was previously based in Eritrea, where he worked for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Commission. He has worked as a consultant for Norwegian Church Aid, the UK's Government Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, and for UNECA. In 2016, he co-authored the UNECA report, *Transformative Industrial Policy for Africa*.

**Robin Gwynn** is the political and government adviser to Lonrho, and was formerly a senior British diplomat specializing in Africa. During his diplomatic career he served as the UK's special envoy to Sudan and South Sudan, and as the UK's special climate envoy for vulnerable countries. He was also the UK's deputy high commissioner in Ghana, and head of the UK Mission in Lagos, Nigeria. His final roles in government were as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's co-director for Africa, and as the lead for a review of the British government's trade network across Africa for UK Trade and Investment.

**HE Lazarus Amayo** is the High Commissioner of the Republic of Kenya to the UK. He previously served as the director for Europe and the Commonwealth Division at Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. He was Kenya's high commissioner in Zambia, Malawi and in India with concurrent accreditation to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Singapore. Prior to his diplomatic service, he served as the chief executive officer and managing director of the Kenyan parastatal company, Catering Levy Trustees. He served as a member of Kenya's National Assembly and also held the position of assistant minister in the Ministry of Education.

**HE Koji Tsuruoka** is the Ambassador of Japan to the UK. Prior to this appointment, he led the Japanese government representation in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations with 12 Asia-Pacific countries, and was the personal representative of Japan's prime minister at the G8 and G20 summits. He was previously Japan's deputy minister for foreign affairs, and was responsible for coordinating Japan's diplomatic politics. He has held senior diplomatic positions in Indonesia, the US and Russia.