

# **Voices of the African Leaders at TICAD IV**

## **- Overview of the Conference and the JICA Symposium -**



**10 July, 2008  
@ IPD Addis Ababa**

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# I. TICAD IV as it happened

## (Tokyo Int'l Conference on African Development)

- A Summit-level international policy forum dedicated to African development, started in 1993
- Organized jointly by UN, UNDP, WB and GoJ
- The TICAD process has, throughout 15 years, mobilized international community's interest and commitment to African development and advocated the concept of "ownership" and "partnership"
- 4<sup>th</sup> round convened in Yokohama from 28 to 30 May 2008
- Attended by 41 African heads of state and government from 51 African countries, 34 partner countries, 74 int'l and regional organizations, private sector and civil society – more than 3,000 in total
- Results to be reflected into the discussions at G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (7-9 July)



# Theme and Priorities of TICAD IV

## ■ **Overarching Concept:**

Towards a **Vibrant Africa**: Continent of Hope and Opportunity

## ■ **Priorities:**

- Boosting Economic **Growth** in Africa

- Ensuring **“Human Security”**

  - Assistance to help achieve MDGs

  - Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance

- Addressing **Environmental** Issues/Climate Change

## ■ **Cross-cutting elements:**

- Coordination with AU/NEPAD and RECs

- Use of Asia’s experience and promotion of South-South cooperation

- Collaboration with the private sector, private foundations and civil society organizations

# Outputs of the Conference

Yokohama Declaration

Yokohama Action Plan

TICAD Follow-up  
Mechanism

Summary by the Chair

## <Yokohama Action Plan>

A roadmap for concrete actions by co-organizers, development partners over the next 5 years

### <Commitments of GoJ>

#### Africa Specific

- ◆ Doubling ODA for Africa:  
900 mil USD(2008) → 1.8 bill. USD(2012)
- ◆ ODA Soft Loans for Infrastructure:  
4 bill. USD (2008-2012)
- ◆ Doubling Rice Production Output (in 10 yrs.):  
14 mil. tons → 28 mil. tons
- ◆ Assist doubling FDI from Japanese private  
sector: Up to 3.4 bill. USD by 2012

#### Over the World incl. Africa

- ◆ Climate Change (Cool Earth Partnership):  
10 bill. USD (2008-2012)
- ◆ Global Fund (HIV/AIDS): 560 mil. USD
- ◆ Emergency Food Assistance: 100 mil. US

# Specific Commitments made by GoJ

## *Japan's initiatives at TICADIV*

- Doubling ODA without debt relief to Africa by 2012 including doubling bilateral Grants

### Focused areas of cooperation

#### ● Support regional infrastructure development to connect Africa (\*)

- Development of regional road networks, and facilitation of cross-border procedures such as One Stop Border Post (14 points)
- Development of distribution/transmission lines for development of power infrastructure



#### ● Agriculture/Food (\*)

- Emergency Food Aid worth US\$ 100 million between May and July 2008 (mainly targeting Africa)
- Increase agricultural productivity, including doubling rice production in Africa, development/rehabilitation of irrigation facilities and new crop varieties, and capacity building for 50,000 agricultural leaders



(\*) Up to US\$ 4 billion ODA loan with special focus on infrastructure and agricultural development

#### ● Promote trade and investment

- Assist doubling foreign direct investment from the Japanese private sector to Africa, up to US\$ 3.4 billion by the end of 2012
- Financial support of US\$ 2.5 billion including the establishment of JBIC Facility for African Investment
- Dispatching joint public-private sector missions for trade and investment



## ● Community Development

- Promote One Village One Product Movement in 12 countries
- Promote AMV (African Millennium Village) in 12 countries



## ● Education

- Construction of 1,000 primary schools with approx. 5,500 classrooms
- Training of 100,000 teachers in math and science
- Improve the management of 10,000 schools through the local community participation (“School for All”)



## ● Health

- New pledge to the Global Fund (US\$ 560 million)
- Training of 100,000 health workers
- Improvement of maternal, newborn and child health
  - Saving the lives of 400,000 children
  - Improvement of maternal health and reproductive health care



## ● Water

- Development of water facilities to provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people
- Capacity building of 5,000 water managers/users
- Dispatching Water Security Action Teams to countries to conserve precious water resources



## ● Cool Earth Partnership

- A total of US\$ 10 billion to be disbursed globally over 5 years



## Main Points raised in TICAD IV (1)

- (1) Noted that many African countries have made **steady improvement** in the consolidation of peace, good governance, economic growth and social development in recent years.

Broad consensus was obtained for the need to **sustain and accelerate** Africa's recent gains.

- (2) Serious concerns were expressed over **climate change** and spiraling **food and oil prices**.

- (3) Emphasized the need to **avoid a "one-size-fits-all"** approach, in recognition of the diversity of the continent.

African representatives pointed out the importance of sharing **Asia's successful experience**.



## Main Points raised in TICAD IV (2)

(4) Strong call for strengthening basic **infrastructure** (roads, ports, power) with special emphasis on regional infrastructure.

(5) High expectation for promotion of **investment and trade** for economic growth.

African representatives emphasized the private sector's critical role in growth. Enhanced **public-private partnership** was urged.

(6) Noted that growth of the **agricultural sector** in Africa and rural reform measures were vital for economic growth and food security.

## II. JICA Symposium on Africa-Asia

- A TICAD side event titled **“Economic Development in Africa and the Asian Growth Experience”** held on 27 May
- Eminent African Leaders invited as panelists:
  - H.E. Kikwete of Tanzania
  - H.E. Meles of Ethiopia
  - H.E. Chissano of Mozambique
  - Dr. Kaberuka of ADB
  - Mme. Ogata (moderator)
- Prof. Stiglitz also joined via video message and provided basis of discussion
- An opportunity to [hear African leaders views on the relevance of the Asian experience for Africa](#), with particular focus on the role of the state in promoting growth and maintaining equity





# Initial Remarks from the Panelists (1)

## ■ Prof. Stiglitz

- Sustaining widespread growth for a long period remains a challenge for Africa
- Need to **get the balance right b/w state and market**
- Policy debate and space in Africa has been narrowly circumscribed
- Africa can benefit from the Asian experience including those pertaining to industrial policy

## ■ President Kikwete

- History of industrialization in Tanzania – colonial period, nationalization, reform after mid 1980s
- Lessons from Tanzanian experience:
  - Need to have **right government policies, strategies and measures** for growth
  - Need for an active role of government in promoting growth and industrialization by creating an enabling environment
- Private sector being the engine of the growth; there is a need to promote **public-private partnership** thru dialogue

## Initial Remarks from the Panelists (2)

### ■ P.M. Meles

- Failure of the policy orthodoxy (“getting the basics right”) applied in Africa
- Need for **more policy space** for government to design and implement a pragmatic policy/strategy based on the Asian experience
- Two areas of intervention where government can make a difference – **infrastructure and technological capacity bldg.**

### ■ (Former) President Chissano

- Simultaneous challenges in the post-conflict situation – peace and security, democratic institutions and national economy
- **The state must lead** but the process of reconstruction has to be **participatory and inclusive**

# Initial Remarks from the Panelists (3)

## ■ Dr. Kaberuka

- 4 characteristics of Asian growth: export-led, private sector-led, emphasis on education and stability of political and state system
- Highlighted some notable aspects of state behaviour in Asia that addressed market failures while avoiding state failures
- Three priority areas: redistribution, trade promotion and infrastructure
- Sequencing of policies in time and place is important

## Main Points from the Discussion (1)

1. (while recognizing the role of the private sector as being the engine of growth...) General consensus on the importance of **good leadership** to guide the economy and the need to give the government more **policy space** to design its own **“pragmatic”** policies and strategies reflecting each country’s unique situation
  - “State failures should be admitted as being as much a part of the game as market failures” (P.M. Meles)
2. Growth needs to be **inclusive and participatory**
  - Lessons of Mozambique as much as of Asia including Japan (Pres. Chissano, Dr. Kaberuka, Mme. Ogata) <sup>15</sup>

## Main Points from the Discussion (2)

### 3. **Priority** areas of development should be given to:

- infrastructure development
- Investment and trade promotion
- technological capacity bldg.
- agricultural development

### 4. **Lessons to learn** from Asia and Africa in terms of;

- how to foster (weak) domestic private sector;
- how to strengthen public-private relationship;
- how to support private sector without causing state failures;
- how best to sequence policies;
- how to overcome the dilemma of interventionist policy vs. resource constraints;
- how to manage impact of international market volatility (ex. soaring prices)



## **Concluding Remarks by Mme. Ogata**

- **Benefits of growth should be shared across the society at large**
- **Africa is already on the path of solid and steady growth and should continue to strive: no need for “miracle”**
- **Need to strengthen mutual learning process between Africa and Asia**

**Thank you for your kind attention**