

(Attached for reference)

**FIFTH TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT (TICAD V)**

**June 1-3, 2013**

**Thematic Session 2: Strengthening Sectoral Bases for Growth**

Venue: Intercontinental Yokohama Grand Hotel in Yokohama, Japan

<b>Time</b>	<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Program</b>
<b>9:00-9:10</b>	President of the African Development Bank <b>Dr. Donald Kaberuka</b>	Welcome statement
<b>9:10-9:30</b>	President of Cote d'Ivoire <b>H.E. Alassane Dramane Ouattara</b>	Keynote (confirmed)
<b>9:30- 9:40</b>	Commissioner of Economic Affairs, African Union Commission <b>Dr. Anthony Mothae Maruping</b>	Strengthening Sectoral Bases for Growth (confirmed)
<b>9:40- 9:50</b>	President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) <b>Mr. Akihiko Tanaka</b>	Infrastructure (confirmed)
<b>9:50-10:00</b>	Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia <b>Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus</b>	Human development and Environment (to be confirmed)
<b>10:00-10:10</b>	President International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) <b>Dr. Kanayo Felix Nwanze</b>	Agriculture (confirmed)
<b>10:10-10:20</b>	CEO for the Global Environment Facility <b>Mrs. Naoko Ishii</b>	Environment (confirmed)
<b>10:20-12:00</b>	<b>Open Discussion</b>	Discussion

(Attached for reference)

## **TICAD V Thematic Sessions**

### **Theme 2: Strengthening Sectoral Bases for Growth**

9 am – Noon, Sunday 2 June 2013

(Concept Paper)

#### **Background**

Since the launch of the TICAD process in the 1990s, African efforts, supported by international partnership, have enabled considerable progress in promoting sustainable growth on the continent. During the last decade Africa has recorded an impressive rate of growth and acceleration, becoming the second fastest growing continent. Over the next two years, it is expected that seven out of the ten fastest growing economies will be in Africa. While the pace of growth has quickened, growth has not been shared by everyone. Growth has to be inclusive to generate enough productive jobs and economic opportunities to reduce inequalities across gender, age and geography, protect the most vulnerable, and increase the integration of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Africa, however, faces several challenges in this regard. Several economies on the continent remain fragile or vulnerable to fragile situations. Infrastructure remains underdeveloped, hindering regional integration and reducing enterprise competitiveness and global reach. Growth has to be greener to preserve the environment and Africa's natural resources, build resilience to climate change and increase agriculture productivity and food security. Africa needs to create a positive development cycle which ensures sustained fiscal receipts from natural resources, improved access to basic services across African cities and villages, access to commuter and freight transport networks and telecommunications. Africa, however, faces several challenges in this regard. Recent droughts in the Horn of Africa and severe food crises in the Sahel illustrate the catastrophic impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition. Therefore, the quality of growth in Africa has to be improved. This will ensure that all benefit from growth.

#### **Objective**

In the TICAD process, sectoral sources of growth and their interconnectedness have been emphasized for their contributions to sustainable development and importance in economic expansion. Thematic Session 2 will be devoted to a discussion on sources of growth in Africa from the perspective of four strategic sectors: 1) infrastructure, 2) agriculture, 3) environment, and 4) human development. In this context, the focus of the TICAD V agenda on accelerating growth, while reducing poverty and vulnerability, provides the foundation for participants to share experiences and knowledge. By taking a sector perspective, participants are able to identify sector specific issues and their relatedness to one another. Participants will aim to specify problems and possible areas of solution to support inclusive and sustainable growth and to build resilient societies.

## **Theme**

### **1. Global Theme of Session 2**

Strengthening Sectoral Bases for Growth

### **2. Sub-Themes of Session 2**

#### **(A) Infrastructure**

*Closing the huge African infrastructure gap will be one of the defining challenges of African economic development over the next decade and beyond. While many African countries have been able to achieve high rates of growth over the last decade or so this progress will only be maintained if there is a meaningful improvement in key areas such as power, transportation and communication. The need is particularly stark in light of rising populations and rapid urbanization on the continent. The provision of energy, transport, water and communications services remain below international standards and this hinders African economies from achieving the transformational rates of growth that have been witnessed in other emerging markets. Closing this infrastructure gap is therefore critical to increasing efficiencies, boosting the continent's competitiveness and integration into the global economy, accelerating intra-African trade, sustaining the high rates of economic growth and improving living standards.*

*In this regard, participants will discuss how TICAD can contribute to infrastructure development in Africa, through engaging in strategic partnerships with foreign investors in particular by exploring innovative sources of finance and by supporting and creating the enabling environment for effective public-private sector partnerships (PPPs).*

#### **(B) Agriculture**

Agriculture is Africa's backbone and holds tremendous potential as an engine for future growth and job creation in the continent. The sector employs 65-70% of the African workforce and accounts for roughly a third of the continent's GDP. Women make up more than half of Africa's farmers and produce about 90% of the continent's food. Promoting agricultural production is widely regarded as one of the most effective ways to drive inclusive growth and reduce poverty. Although Africa has the potential to become a global agricultural powerhouse, it has not realized this potential. The continent has large arable land resources, but nearly 80% remains uncultivated. Instead, Africa imports roughly US\$ 30 billion in agricultural products every year and the international competitiveness of African agricultural exports has deteriorated over the past 30 years. The resulting, repeated food crises in many parts of the continent underline the need for urgent action to address the root causes of food insecurity in Africa.

*In this regard, participants will discuss how TICAD, can support the promotion of agricultural production, including measures to increase sector's productivity and the use of new technologies.*

which is widely regarded as one of the most effective ways to drive inclusive growth and reduce poverty.

## **C) Environment**

Africa needs to take urgent action to address the consequences of environmental changes, especially for food security, displaced populations and increased poverty. Africa needs to manage their natural resources in terms of water and energy, sustain and develop their Agri-potential and prolong the lifespan of mineral deposits. Africa needs to transition to green growth, which in itself can be a catalyst for job creation. In terms of oil and mining, it is paramount that business, communities and governments understand that oil and mineral deposits have a finite lifespan (in terms of resource management and revenue sources) and its impact on the environment. It is important to manage this impact and have measures in place to rehabilitate the environment where necessary.

In this regard, participants will discuss the importance of Africa's natural resources as a gateway to growth. Both in terms of its agricultural resources, food security, natural resources and increased resilience to climate change.

## **D) Human Development**

While Africa's growth has been strong, challenges remain—and the employment challenge is perhaps one of the greatest. With 1 billion people in Africa today, the continent's population is projected to reach 2.3 billion people—mostly youths—by 2050. Africa is poised to reap a demographic dividend over the coming decades, as its labor force grows to be the largest in the world by 2040 and its dependency ratio declines. To fully capture this potential will depend on Africa's capability to create wage paying jobs. Failure to do so will consign millions of African workers to toil in subsistence activities will raise the risk of political and social unrest. However, if the talents of this rising youth cohort are harnessed and channeled to the productive sectors of the economy, the opportunities for economic and social development are endless.

In this regard, participants will discuss how TICAD can support different options to accelerate job creation in Africa based on the experience of other successful emerging economies that were at similar stages of development, and based on successful examples within Africa itself.