

# Executive Summary: For Inclusive and Dynamic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges and Responses

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## 1. What Is This Volume and What Is Its Purpose?

This volume is a compilation of JICA staff members' views on Sub-Saharan African development<sup>1</sup>, as well as the views of the lead researcher of a research project being conducted at the JICA Research Institute.<sup>2</sup>

The chapters vary in their approaches and frameworks. In terms of methodology, some rely primarily on literature reviews, others on case analyses, and the rest on empirical research. In terms of message, some offer recommendations to all the stakeholders of African development, while others offer recommendations for consideration by the Japanese government. Though varied, however, the common thread running through them is the desire to share JICA's experiences on the ground and/or its research findings with various stakeholders, in order to enrich the international debates on African development.

The plan of this volume has been formulated keeping in mind the ongoing discussion on TICAD V. Specifically, the chapters have been prepared so that collectively they would address the major themes of the conference, which are, as of March 2013, as follows: (1) Robust and Sustainable Economy, (2) Inclusive and Resilient Society, and (3) Peace

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1. This volume chiefly addresses the developmental challenges of Sub-Saharan African countries, based on the understanding that firstly, although they are much wealthier and are dynamically developing, they still need strong international attention; and that secondly, even though they do share certain development challenges with their North African peers, SSA countries are faced with substantially different and serious developmental challenges.

2. As such, the views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the official views of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA.), though the authors have been encouraged to incorporate comments they have received during the internal peer review.

and Stability.<sup>3</sup> This report could also contribute to the discussion on the post 2015 agenda since Africa will be the major target region.

## 2. Africa's Challenge: Inclusive and Dynamic Development

Africa today is much wealthier and is developing much more dynamically than it was twenty years ago, when the TICAD process started in 1993. Currently, more than 23 Sub-Saharan African countries (including Sudan) have become categorized as middle-income countries with per capita GDP greater than \$1,000. If seen as a single country, Africa is already a middle income country with per capita GDP circa \$1500. And given the high price of food and natural resources likely to remain into the foreseeable future, it is not at all too ambitious to predict a high growth rate of the African economy in the coming years or decades. The African Development Bank predicts that, on certain assumptions, per capita GDP of Africa will be close to \$4,000 in 2040, an income level comparable to Indonesia today.

The progress is not limited to income growth measured in terms of GDP. As the overview chapter (Ch. 1) summarizes, over the past decades, the continent has claimed a number of successes. These include, among others:

- ✓ Modest but symbolic progress in poverty reduction, with the poverty rate falling below 50% for the first time, and Africa's poverty headcount falling for the first time since the start of official records keeping in 1981.
- ✓ Large reductions in infant and maternal mortality.
- ✓ Large gains in enrollment of primary education.
- ✓ Improved macroeconomic stability (low inflation, rising domestic resource mobilization, good fiscal health), and,
- ✓ A reduced incidence of conflict.

The question is how to sustain such robust African growth of Africa for the long term; let us be reminded quickly that the long term prediction cited above by the African Development Bank is based on the assumption that a growth rate of close to 5% is maintained for 30 years

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3. Important issues such as financial markets, urbanization, demographic changes and natural resource management have had to be left out; we will try to address them at another time.

between 2010 and 2040, which can actually be quite a bold assumption. Past experience shows that the economic growth rate of SSA has not been very stable. Skeptics point to the lack of improvement in governance indicators, insufficient good job opportunities, falling levels of manufacturing, little productivity growth in agriculture, sluggish progress in learning achievement in schools, and inadequate service delivery systems, including health, increasing vulnerability against climate change; and the list goes on.

In view of this, one cannot agree more with the organizers of the TICAD for choosing the themes of the upcoming conference: (1) Robust and Sustainable Economy, (2) Inclusive and Resilient Society, and (3) Peace and Stability. These three agenda items are intricately linked, and failure in achieving one of them will inevitably affect the performance of Africa in the other two.

It is based on the above that we have titled this small volume “For Inclusive and Dynamic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.” This summarizes a widely shared conviction at JICA (and perhaps elsewhere) that Africa must continue developing dynamically by reducing the vulnerability of its economic structure (hence “Dynamic Development” is indispensable), while at the same time such dynamic development must be realized in such a way that disparities between the rich and poor do not expand beyond a tolerable threshold; and that everybody in society is given opportunities to take part in the productive process (hence “Inclusive Development” is also imperative).<sup>4</sup>

The phrase “Inclusive and Dynamic Development” has been JICA’s mission statement since its rebirth as a new JICA in 2008, coinciding with TICAD IV. Ever since, we have been working hard in Africa to realize this ideal with our partners around the world, and today we are ready to work harder than ever before with our African and international partners to achieve this same ideal.

### **3. Emerging Challenges**

The biggest news at TICAD V is that in the period since 2008 Africa has

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4. Our view shares perspectives with the debate which has been described in terms of a contrast between “Big development” and “Small development” (Woolcock 2012).

continued to maintain its good track record of economic growth, despite the worst global financial crisis in half a century. This in itself is cause for celebration, but should not be a source of complacency. As the essay contained in Chapter 1 makes clear, the sources of Africa's sustained growth remain quite limited, and Africa's growth appears vulnerable.

The three major challenges identified below share a common underlying cause. Seen from an Asian perspective, structural change in Africa since its growth "turn around" in 1995 has been very limited. Agricultural productivity has been largely stagnant. The region's share of manufacturing in GDP is less than one half of the average for all developing countries, and it is declining; and FDI remains almost wholly in natural resources. Three significant risks appear to threaten the region's sustained progress for 2013-2018.

### *Jobs and poverty*

Africa is not creating enough jobs to absorb the 10-12 million young people entering its labor markets each year. Today, according to the African Development Bank, less than one fifth of Africa's young workers find wage employment. Unemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa seems low. In 2009 it was about six percent. This is not because Africa is doing well at generating wage-paying jobs. Eighty percent of job seekers find themselves in informal employment, self-employment or family labor. These are not good jobs. In 2011, eighty-two percent of African workers were classified by the ILO as working poor. The sources of Africa's recent growth – improved economic management, strong commodity prices and new discoveries of natural resources – are not job creators.

The region's lack of "good" jobs – those capable of paying good wages and offering the potential to acquire skills – has also meant that compared with other developing regions, especially East Asia, growth has not resulted in rapid poverty reduction. Africa has the lowest elasticity of head count poverty to growth of any developing region. Jobs and poverty are closely linked, and will need to be urgently addressed.

### *New discoveries of natural resources*

Ironically, one of the main drivers of Africa's current economic success may prove its long term undoing. New resource discoveries since 2008 have redrawn the map of natural resource rich economies across the continent. Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda have all

recently had major discoveries of hydrocarbons, and newly resource rich economies are likely to increase in the future. Africa is richly endowed with metal and non-metal minerals, as well as energy resources. Although precise data are not available – principally because much of the continent is under-explored – it is likely that Africa hosts about 30 per cent of the world’s mineral reserves.

In Africa, countries dependent on oil, gas, and mining have tended to have weaker long run growth, higher rates of poverty, and higher inequality than non- mineral dependent economies at similar levels of income. But geology is not destiny. Some societies have succeeded in harnessing natural resources for sustained increases in production, while others have not. The long run success or failure of resource rich economies depends on the choices made as to how resource riches will be used. Making the right choices with respect to public financial management and strategies for economic diversification will become increasingly important for a growing number of countries and their development partners.

### *Lack of export dynamism*

For poor Asian countries the export has been the main source of rapid growth. There is persuasive evidence that what an economy makes matters for its long-term development. More diversified economies tend to have higher levels of income, and economies that produce and export more sophisticated goods tend to grow faster. Africa has had little export success: manufactured exports per person are less than 10 per cent of the average for low income countries. Industry in Africa has declined as a share of both global production and trade since the 1980s. Africa as a whole has become a net importer of food and of agricultural products (FAO 2012).

While manufacturing is most closely associated with rapid export growth, there are also “industries without smokestacks” in agriculture and services that can create export dynamism. Investors in these industries, however, do not see Africa as an attractive location. Domestic private investment has remained at about 11 percent of GDP since 1990. This is well below the level needed for rapid export growth. Diversification into new products and markets will be a daunting challenge for both resource poor and resource rich economies alike. Breaking into non-traditional export markets will demand a coordinated

set of public investments, policy reforms and institutional innovations more characteristic of Asian than African economies.

#### **4. Appropriate Responses**

The essays contained in the volume offer insights into a wide range of JICA's operational engagements in Africa. From these, three areas of activity have been selected to demonstrate Japan's distinctive role as a development partner, and offer the potential to address the three challenges described above.

##### *Transforming agriculture*

Given Africa's projected increase in food requirements and the limits to extensive agricultural growth, progress in agricultural yields is vital. Increasing yields and adapting to climate change will require African farmers to have access to new varieties of crops that are better adapted to the changing agro-climatic conditions. Chapter 3 makes a persuasive case that existing improved varieties in rice – originally developed for Asia – offer the potential for significant yield increases in Africa, if coupled with appropriate farming technologies and inputs. Japan should continue to take a leadership role both in the dissemination of existing technologies and in the development of new technologies.

Agricultural innovations alone will not be sufficient to transform African agriculture. A large number of complementary institutional and policy reforms will be needed. Agricultural innovation systems will need to adapt to cover a range of activities from development of new, appropriate agricultural technologies to the dissemination of good practices, and to the development of value chains. Investments in irrigation and a shift from dry land to irrigated agriculture will also be required. The essays in this volume show how Japan is responding to those challenges; Chapter 4 introduces a farming as business approach for value chain development through the empowerment of small scale farmers commonly called SHEP; Chapter 5 explains agricultural inclusive development by encouraging private responsible investment; and Chapter 11 describes how to make agriculture more resilient to climate change.

Entering these value chains will require public actions to improve

logistics capability. Physical infrastructure is particularly important at points of export (airports and seaports) and in connecting production centres to ports (roads and railways). The two essays that cover the Nacala corridor in Mozambique (Ch. 5 and 8) illustrate one approach to this problem.

### ***Building capabilities in industry and service delivery in education and health***

“Firm capabilities” – the know-how and working practices used in production – largely determine quality and productivity. Globally firms compete in capabilities. As the essay on industrial development (Ch. 6) argues, Africa needs higher capability firms to join the global game. Value chain relationships between local firms and foreign investors (FDI) are a good way to learn global best practice. Thus, policies and institutions for attracting FDI are a key capability building tool. Capabilities can also be taught through management training.

Despite substantial increases in budget commitments, the essays on education and health (Ch. 9 and 10) show that there have not been commensurate improvements in social sector outcomes. Service delivery remains poor. Educational quality and health service coverage are a particular concern. While better service delivery has a direct relevance to attainment of the MDGs, it can also – as illustrated by the East Asian Miracle countries – be an important component of a “shared growth” strategy to address poverty.

### ***Strengthening infrastructure***

Japan has been a consistent – and often lonely – advocate for the need to focus development assistance on infrastructure. As Chapter 7 reports, firm level studies in Africa highlight infrastructure deficiencies as a significant barrier to greater competitiveness. Sub-Saharan Africa lags at least 20 percentage points behind the average for low income countries on almost all major infrastructure measures. In addition, the quality of service is low, supplies are unreliable, and disruptions are frequent and unpredictable.

As the essays illustrate, infrastructure directly affecting the competitiveness of traded goods producing activities has been neglected. Road infrastructure has received only inadequate attention. While increasing investments in the power sector must be emphasized,

for improved industrial and export performance, investment in infrastructure in the area of trade logistics must also be promoted. Japan's efforts to improve connectivity through physical infrastructure and institutional reform – such as one stop border posts – represent major contributions to improving trade logistics (Ch. 8).

The Nacala project – and to some extent the Mombasa corridor – go even further. These have the potential to become regional Special Economic Zones<sup>5</sup> – often called “growth corridors” – developed around key natural resource investments and associated infrastructure (ports, roads, power projects). Developing growth corridors is attractive for three reasons. First, they emphasize the complementarities between transport infrastructure and resource- or agriculture-based projects within a region, and highlight the possible complementarities between investment projects (for example, agriculture and agro-processing). Second, the approach can help to solve coordination problems between investments in related projects, increasing the prospect of rapid private sector responses to infrastructure improvements. Third, it is possible that in resource concentrated zones, the bulk of capital spending on infrastructure (both transport and power) can be financed by the resource projects themselves.

## **5. The Features of Japan's Cooperation**

The chapters that deal with JICA's specific projects and programs capture some of the salient features of JICA's approach to giving aid and supporting transformation. Three features seem to stand out.

The first is an emphasis on scaling up, which could take a variety of routes and methods. The programs in agriculture (CARD initiative, SHEP, and Win-Win-Win approach) all illustrate attempts to scale up desirable actions. Projects of School Based Management and Teachers' training (Ch.9), as well as the introduction of Kaizen to hospital management (Ch.10) are examples of gradual expansion of activities proven effective initially in one country. Also, the emphasis on the use of south-south cooperation (Ch.13) as an instrument for propagating and

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5. While traditionally defined special economic zones (SEZs) are reported to have a mixed record (WDR 2013: p.221), regional SEZs or regional development corridors as advocated here are based on a different concept.



institutionalizing successful interventions embodies horizontal scaling up

The second feature is the emphasis on learning and continuous improvement, the importance of which Japan has learned through its own history of development. Chapter 3 argues for the applicability of the Asian rice cultivation techniques to Africa; the chapters on industrial development (Ch. 6) and health (Ch. 9) illustrate the attempt to impart successful Japanese management practices – such as Kaizen and total quality control – to firms of all sizes, and to adapt them to service providers in health. The efforts to promote FDI described in Chapter 6, speaking to the need to develop effective institutions to attract FDI to Africa, are an example of sharing experiences of Asia and Japan; and again, various and developing practices of South-South and triangular cooperation are instruments of knowledge sharing and co-creation.

And thirdly, though perhaps not unique to Japan's cooperation, many projects and programs have attempted to combine financial resources and knowledge transfer, in view of realizing comprehensive cooperation. This feature is particularly salient in infrastructure (Ch. 7 and 8), but is also highlighted in projects in other areas such as agricultural development (Ch. 5) and climate change (Ch. 11).

## **6. General Chapter Summary**

Following the overview chapter (Ch.1), the essays in the volume can roughly be divided into two categories. There are analytical chapters which examine various aspects of the transformation process that are pivotal for Africa. Second, there are more programmatic chapters which describe JICA's approaches to supporting transformation in partner countries

The analytical chapters, respectively, ask how agricultural productivity can be enhanced (Ch. 2 and 3), look at the challenges in infrastructure development (7); explore what it would take to achieve universal access to health care (9), discuss how to improve quality of education (10), assess the challenges of building resilience to climate change (11), and explore how the capacity and legitimacy of the state can be strengthened to mitigate potential conflict risks (12).

The more programmatic chapters share JICA's experiences in agriculture (Ch.4 and 5), industrialization (6), infrastructure (8), and South-South and triangular cooperation (13).

***Chapter 1: Achieving Economic Transformation for Inclusive and Sustained Growth in Africa: Prospects and Challenges (Kei Yoshizawa)***

This chapter attempts to give an overview of recent development in Africa as a prologue to the subsequent chapters.

The basic view of the chapter on Africa is that while the recent high economic growth in Africa is appreciated, an economic transformation is called for. A transformation is needed to break away from the current dependence on primary products, from inadequate and uneven progress in poverty reduction, and from the alarming trend of the increase in the working age population and unemployment, with a transformation toward a more diversified economic structure that enables inclusive and sustained economic growth.

In terms of development strategies, the author argues for what he calls a "diversified and customized approach for development." He means that now as different countries are starting to follow different development paths, differentiated approaches should be applied to countries with different needs. He also emphasizes the importance of a regional approach, which has consistently been an important agenda issue throughout the TICAD process.

***Chapter 2: Boosting Sustainable Agricultural Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (Koji Makino)***

This chapter serves as a stage setter for the following three chapters (3 through 5) on agriculture. It argues that JICA/Japan has been cooperating and will continue to cooperate with its African partners using four approaches. The first one is productivity increase on specific commodities of strategic importance in Africa, exemplified by the CARD initiative launched at the time of TICAD IV in 2008. The third is an approach that attempts to take advantage of the private sector in agricultural development, while at the same time increasing the productivity and hence the earnings of small scale famers. An example of this approach is the Mozambique-Brazil-Japan tripartite cooperation titled ProSAVANA. And the third is an attempt to encourage small

farmers to be more sensitive and responsive to market signals, the effectiveness of which has been proven by JICA's experience in Kenya. Finally, he states that JICA will continue to build up resilience of African agriculture against risks such as climate change and food price hikes.

***Chapter 3: How Promising Is the Rice Green Revolution in Sub-Saharan Africa? - Evidence from case studies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, and Ghana (Keijiro Otsuka)***

This chapter is written by Professor Keijiro Otsuka of the National Graduate Research Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) of Japan, and leader of an empirical investigation by the JICA Research Institute on the possibility of rice production expansion in the countries participating in the CARD initiative.

Starting with his premise that Sub Sahara Africa (SSA) needs a Green Revolution, the author argues that the most promising path for achieving a Green Revolution in SSA is through the development of lowland rice production. To support this claim, he presents two sources. The first is a macro level analysis: comparing SSA and Asia, he argues that there remains ample room for productivity improvement in rice. And second, he argues that the research conducted in Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana demonstrates that a significant increase in per hectare yield is possible both in irrigated and rain-fed areas by combining certain rice production techniques, which the author calls "Asian type production techniques" like bunding and leveling, together with the use of high yielding modern variety seeds and the application of fertilizer.

***Chapter 4: The Inclusive Development Approach among Farmers, Private Partners and Government through the Promotion of Responsible Investment for Agricultural Development (Koji Makino)***

This chapter starts by recognizing that investments both by the private sector and by farmers are essential for agricultural development, and argues that the issue is how countries can manage to secure "responsible investment" in agriculture. Specifically, the author argues that appropriate measures to promote responsible investment should be designed and put into practice in accordance with internationally agreed norms.

The chapter then introduces the case of the project entitled “ProSAVANA.” A project of national priority for Mozambique, it aims to contribute to the improvement of income among inhabitants in the Nacala Corridor, suited to agricultural production but inhabited by many small scale farmers. The project intends to build up agricultural inclusive development models through dialogues with farmers and civil societies under the government’s ownership.

***Chapter 5: Initiatives of SHEP and SHEP UP***

***- Capacity development of small-scale farmers for increased responsiveness to market needs (Jiro Aikawa)***

This chapter reports an encouraging outcomes being observed in a JICA supported project called SHEP and SHEP UP in Kenya, on developing the capacities of small-scale farmers. The idea is to help them be more responsive to the signals from the market and, at the same time, capable of strategically planning their production, and putting such plans into implementation. To that end, the project has devised a carefully designed model to motivate the farmers and provide appropriate assistance to help them overcome the information asymmetry and to upgrade their production and marketing techniques.

The achievements so far have been very encouraging: the unit yield and income of the farmers participating in the project increased dramatically. Encouraged by the success of the project, the model is being scaled up nationwide.

***Chapter 6: Industrial Development of Africa***

***- JICA’s commitment at TICAD IV and its follow-up (Go Shimada, Toru Homma and Hiromichi Murakami)***

To address the de-industrialization issue in SSA, this chapter argues for measures of promoting industry for the creation employment and added value, for private sector development, and for promotion of foreign direct investment.

The paper then looks at the history of three cases of cooperation projects that have been developing since TICAD IV in 2008. The idea underpinning these projects is that state has a role to play in promoting economic growth while maintaining equity, an idea that was stressed at the symposium held in 2008 as a side event to TICAD IV, participated in by African leaders as well as Prof. Stiglitz of Columbia University.

Presented in the paper are two projects in Ethiopia, one concerning industrial policy dialogue and productivity improvement, and the other quality and productivity improvement (Kaizen), as well as a project in Zambia for investment promotion and diversification entitled “Triangle of Hope.”

**Chapter 7: Policy Challenges for Infrastructure Development in Africa**  
**- The way forward for Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) (Yasuo Fujita, Ippei Tsuruga, and Asami Takeda)**

This chapter proposes three recommendations for the government of Japan, based on an analysis of data provided by the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) and JICA's internal information.

First, it argues that reallocation of resources to needier sectors, particularly to the power sector, is a high priority. Secondly, the chapter argues that the Japanese government may wish to expand its financial support for the operation and maintenance of infrastructure, which is at present left as the responsibility of recipient governments. And thirdly, the authors recommend more support for governance and management reform of public utilities; especially, the paper calls for intensified efforts to create effective organizations, like government agencies and public utilities in which, with appropriate external support, positive and immediate achievements can be expected in their organizational reforms.

**Chapter 8: Cross Border Transport Infrastructure (CBTI)**  
**(Kaori Matsushita)**

This chapter begins with a summary of the current situation of transport of goods in Africa and an overview of the CBTI development in the continent, and then introduces the three approaches that Japan has been pursuing for the development of CBTI, with specific examples.

The *first* is corridor development, one example of which is the project in an area connecting the Mombasa Port (Kenya) and inland countries of Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. It aims to upgrade the functions of the Port of Mombasa along with the development of roads connecting the port with the three countries, thereby encouraging the transport of goods as well as economic activities in the region. Another example of this approach is the Nacala Corridor in Mozambique, aiming to develop an area connecting the Nacala Port and the inland countries of Malawi

and Zambia. The *second* approach is pursuing border formalities facilitation, through the introduction of One Stop Border Posts (OSBP), a system that neighboring countries jointly conduct immigration, control customs clearance and quarantine. And the *third* approach aims to harmonize the transport rules and regulations across the borders, to alleviate problems arising from different regulations on road traffic on both sides of the borders.

### ***Chapter 9: Toward Universal Health Coverage in Africa***

***- Achieving MDGs with equity, and beyond (Ikuro Takizawa)***

While noting that SSA has experienced quite impressive strides in improving a number of health indicators, this paper warns that there is a considerable disparity in the pace of progress within and among countries, and we cannot be complacent with the status quo.

Now that equity in terms of essential health service coverage is becoming a major issue, the paper argues that it is increasingly necessary to focus on health system issues, and especially equity in access and financial protection, which, together, call for concerted efforts toward universal health coverage (UHC). As well, in making efforts toward UHC, the chapter calls for a paradigm shift in the usage of development assistance for health (DAH). Specifically, it is argued that DAH should be provided more strategically and catalytically in a way to increase the allocation of *domestic* resources for health. Secondly, DAH should also be provided in a way to improve the management of health systems and programs.

### ***Chapter 10: Challenges in Educational Development in Africa and JICA's Approach (Kazuro Shibuya)***

While acknowledging significant advancement in education in Africa, the author states that challenges remain, first in the persistent disparity among and within countries, and second in the quality of education. The paper points out as well that higher education in the African continent is also inadequate.

Taking note of the shifts in the international education agendas from those of "Education for All" to "Learning for All," the author discusses the validity of approaches that Japan has developed that are consistent with such globally shared trends in education and different needs of partner countries. These include those for the improvement of school

management and strengthening of teacher training. The author also emphasizes that JICA could play a role in facilitating feedback from the good practices on the ground to education policymakers in the central government, with its comparative advantage as a donor covering a wide spectrum of activities from the ministry level to local governments and communities levels.

***Chapter 11: Countermeasures against Climate Change in Africa  
(Tomonori Sudo)***

This chapter discusses the challenges and potentials of Africa in terms of climate change. The paper argues, on the mitigation side, that though Africa is a region where the level of greenhouse gas emissions is the lowest in the world, ample possibilities for mitigating the climate change effect exist, especially in view of the robust economic growth foreseen for the continent in the coming decades. Such possibilities lie in energy and transportation, and forest management.

On the adaptation side, the author lists, among others, three major challenges. First, measures to reduce the agricultural sector's vulnerability must be strengthened because of its high dependency on rainwater and the inadequate product distribution system. Equally serious risks that warrant attention are those associated with natural disasters such as floods, droughts, coastal erosion, and mudslides. And third, water resources management is also a huge challenge in view of an unstable and insufficient water supply, the expansion of agriculture, industry and other sectors. The presence of international rivers in the continent also calls for effective cross border water resource management systems.

***Chapter 12: State-building and Conflict Prevention in Africa  
(Ryutaro Murotani)***

This chapter argues that post-conflict state-building processes must focus not only on public safety but also on assuring people's livelihood; livelihood improvement is necessary in order for people to perceive the dividend of peace and to accept the state as legitimate. In dealing with humanitarian crises, these perspectives for long-term institution building have to be introduced in the early stages of emergency responses to humanitarian crises.

The chapter then shares some research findings to identify important

factors of building up the state's legitimacy, as well as some examples of JICA's projects helping to improve people's livelihood, states' capacities, and eventually the people's trust of government institutions, contributing to improved state legitimacy.

***Chapter 13: South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sub-Saharan Africa's Development***

***- With special emphasis on knowledge exchange and co-creation***

***(Shunichiro Honda, Hiroshi Kato and Yukimi Shimoda)***

This chapter looks at South-South cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TrC) for SSA development. SSC has a long history starting in the 1950s. Since its genesis, Africa, along with Asia, has played a leading role in its promotion. The TICAD process has played an important role since 1993 in promoting the momentum of SSC.

The paper pays special attention to knowledge exchange and co-creation through SSC and TrC. Drawing on the cases of TrC supported by JICA, the paper demonstrates that there are a number of possible ways of encouraging knowledge exchange and co-creation, from highly institutional models to more flexible ones, where institutional arrangements develop over time as the network among the participants develops. The paper also argues that knowledge sharing and co-creation should not be monopolized by a small number of actors but is a possibility to all aspiring countries and organizations.

***Appendix: The TICAD Process and Japan (Kei Yoshizawa)***

This essay looks back at the 20 years since the first TICAD in 1993. It traces how the TICAD process has contributed to ever-changing development issues in Africa, with each of the quinquennial meetings focusing on different issues and the priorities of the time. It also gives attention to the institutional development of the process, including result-focused orientation demanding action plans with numerical targets, and its follow-up mechanism. The author finds the significance of the whole process in its development as an open international forum, through which ideas and concepts such as the respect of African ownership, human security, and south-south cooperation have been incorporated into the debate on African development.



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