







## JICA's Industrial Cooperation in Africa

アフリカにおけるJICAの産業開発分野協力

GRIPS Development Forum's International Seminar on African manufacturing: current status, future prospects and policy direction



version

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## What is JICA?

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Strong human network through more than 20,000/year personnel dispatched for training in Japan

### Field network

More than 100 overseas offices, 16 domestic offices can provide local information and knowhow

More than 9,000 experts and 1,000 volunteers newly dispatched in FY2011

### Human network

with local public and private sectors established through more than 50 years cooperation



### Expertise

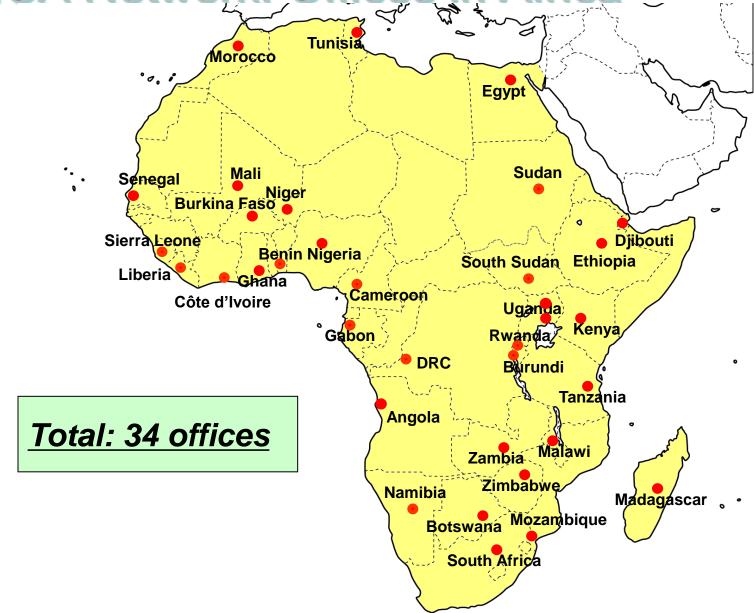
Staff and external experts with rich experience and knowledge in developing countries

## Comprehensiveness / public entity

(1) Various cooperation menu; (2) Cooperation with partner governments



JICA Network: Offices in Africa





## TICAD V (June 2013, Yokohama)



### Tokyo International Conference on African Development



## 51 African countries with 39 Head of States and...



Source: MOFA (2013), JICA (2013).

31 partner countries; 71 regional/international organizations; in total 4500 people participated

African leaders strongly welcomed investment from Japan into Africa!



## JICA's contribution to TICAD V

Held total of 72 bilateral meetings with 44 African States,

including 29 Heads of States.



 Organized/co-organized 19 side-events under over-arching theme "Inclusive and dynamic development in Africa"...







…including a side event with ACET " a preview of the

African Transformation Report"





## TICAD V Yokohama Declaration: Overview

- Pursuing Quality Growth through...



	Thematic Pillars	Focus Areas
	Robust and Sustainable Economy	(1) Promoting Private Sector-led Growth
		(2) Accelerating Infrastructure Development
	Inclusive and Resilient Society	(3) Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors
		(4) Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth
		(5) Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth
	Peace and Stability	(6) Consolidating Peace, Stability and Good Governance

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# Japan's Assistance Package for Africa at TICADV (only the parts related to "Robust and Sustainable Economy")



## I. Boosting Economic Growth (Private Sector Development, Trade and Investment, Natural Resources)

### (1) Trade and Investment

- ◆Up to USD 2 billion by NEXI's trade and investment insurance
- ◆ Promote investment treaty negotiation
- ◆ Dispatch policy advisor on investment promotion to 10 countries
- ◆Capacity building of 300 people in 20 countries to function OSBP (One Stop Border Post) and to facilitate regional trade

### (2) Private Sector Development

◆Assist private sector including USD 500 million co-financing with AfDB under the EPSA (Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa)

### (3) Natural Resources

- ◆Provide USD 2 billion of public finance by JOGMEC
- Capacity building of 1,000 people in natural resource industry



# Japan's Assistance Package for Africa at TICADV (only the parts related to "Robust and Sustainable Economy")



II. Accelerating Infrastructure and Capacity Development (Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Science and Technology, Tourism)

### (1) Infrastructure

- ◆Financial assistance of approx. JPY 650 billion (equivalent to USD 6.5 billion) (ODA and JBIC loan) for infrastructure
- ◆Support formulating 10 strategic master-plans for urban transportation / infrastructure planning
- ◆Support development of 5 major growth corridors

### (2) Human Resource Development

- Capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry
- ◆Launch "African Business Education Initiative for the Youth: ABE Initiative<sup>\*1</sup>," inviting 1,000 people to Japan. \*1 Provide opportunities for competent African youth to study in Japan and intern at Japanese firms through public private partnerships and build networks among the alumni to foster future leaders for business between Japan and Africa
- ◆Building TICAD human resource development centers for business and industry at 10 locations for 25 countries

### (3) Science and Technology

- ◆ Support research institute and universities including Pan African University (PAU),E-Just, through technical assistance
- (4) Tourism ◆Host 10 tourism fairs by MOFA of Japan and JATA ◆Capacity building of 700 people in tourism industry

  Source: MOFA (2013).



# TICAD V: Robust and Sustainable Economy - JICA's Approach -

### **Policy Assistance**

Policy Advisors, Master Plan Studies (Technical Cooperation)

### **Human Resource Development**

Productivity Enhancement,
Vocational Training, Math & Science
Education (Technical Cooperation)

Private Sector

Development

(incl. Japanese
Companies)

### Improvement of Business Environment

Compiling Information on Investment, Simplification of Regulations (Technical Cooperation

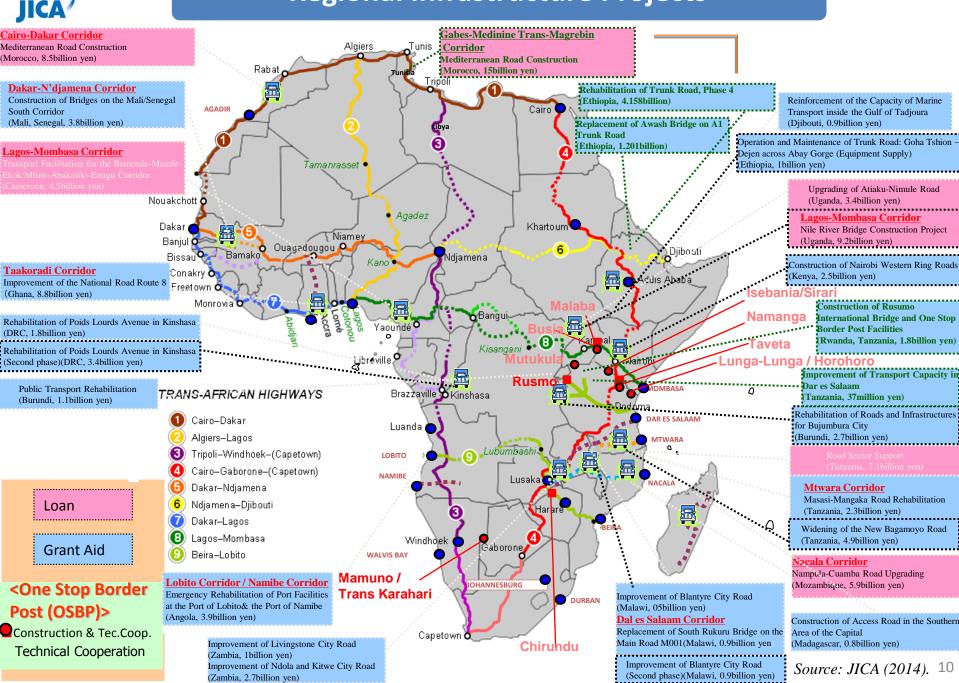
### Infrastructure Development

Roads, Power, Water, etc. (Technical Cooperation, Grant, Loan)

Comprehensive Business Environment Improvement (with mid-and-long term perspective)



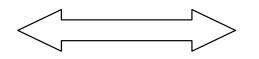
### **Regional Infrastructure Projects**





## Approach to Private Sector Development

GLOBAL Internation competitiveness, Benefits from global market



LOCAL Regional gap correction, Poverty reduction

Individual measures

## Trade and Investment Promotion

- Strengthening organizations of trade/investment promotion
- Formulation of trade/investment policies and institutions

#### **SME Development**

- Improvement of quality and productivity (KAIZEN)
- Strenthening SME development organizations

- Development of institutions for industries (Intellectual Property Rights, Industrial Standards and

- Formulation of SME policies

### Local Economy Development

- Local Enterprise
   /community development
   (One Village One Product movement, Cluster development)
- Tourism development (Community based Tourism)

Leveling playing fields for private sector

### **Improvement of Business Environment**

Basic environment

Conformity)

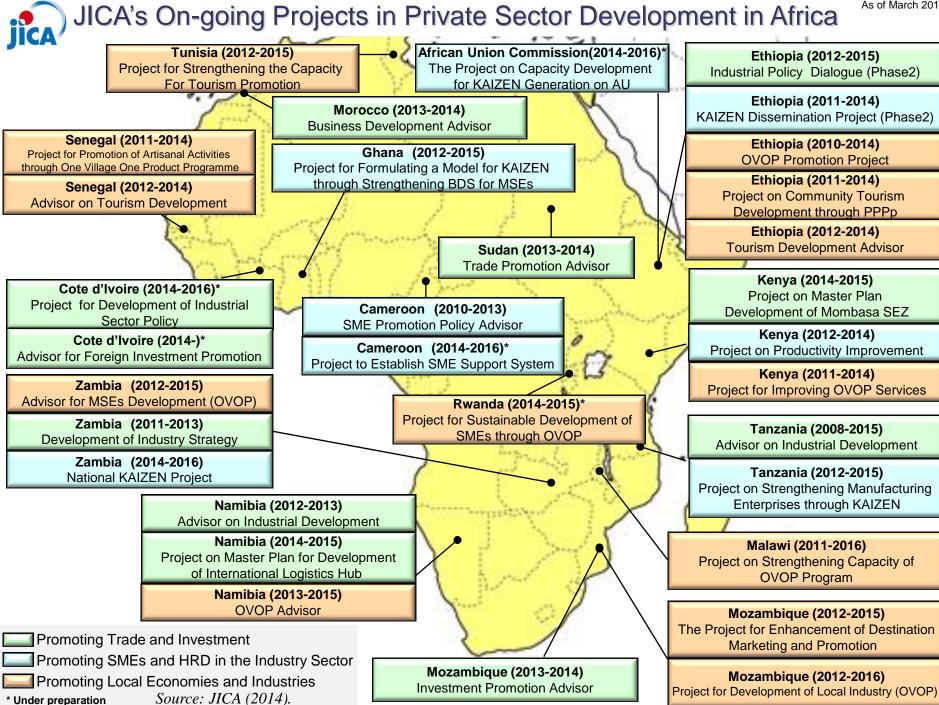
Formulation of overall policy, Grand design

Overall Policy

#### **Improvement Development Policy**

- Masterplan for Industrial Development
- Policy Daialogue

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### Ethiopia: Industrial Policy Dialogue Phase 1 (2009-11) & Phase 2 (2012-15)



### **Three Layers of Periodical Dialogue** with Ethiopia

Dialogue with Prime Minister

High Level Forum with Ministers and **State Ministers** 

Operational Level Mol, MoFED, MoARD, MoE, MoUDC, etc.

### **Policy Dialogue Themes**

### 1. Policy Visions

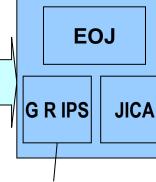
Democratic Developmentalism, Agriculture Dev.-led Industrialization (ADLI), Light Manufacturing

2. Five Year Development Plans

GTP (10/11-14/15), GTP2 (15/16-19/20)

- 3. Sector Policies/Strategies
- ➤ Basic Metal & Engineering Industry
- ➤ Industrial Development Strategy
- 4. Thematic Issues (Phase 2)
- Export Promotion / Champion Product Approach
- > FDI Promotion / FDI-linked Technology Transfer
- 5. Cross-cutting Issues
- ► MSE Development Strategy
- ➤ Policy Making Process and Organizations
- ➤ National Movement of Productivity

Japan



National Graduate Institute for Policy **Studies: Professors** Kenichi Ohno & Izumi Ohno

Source: JICA (2013) modified by author.

Mol - MPDC

Mol - Kaizen

**Unit & EKI** 

Taskforce Team

Champion Product Approach (2012-)

KAIZEN Project Phase1 (2009-11) & 2 (2011-14)

Supplementary Firm-Level Study of Basic

Metal and Engineering Industry (2010)

**JICA** 

**JICA** 

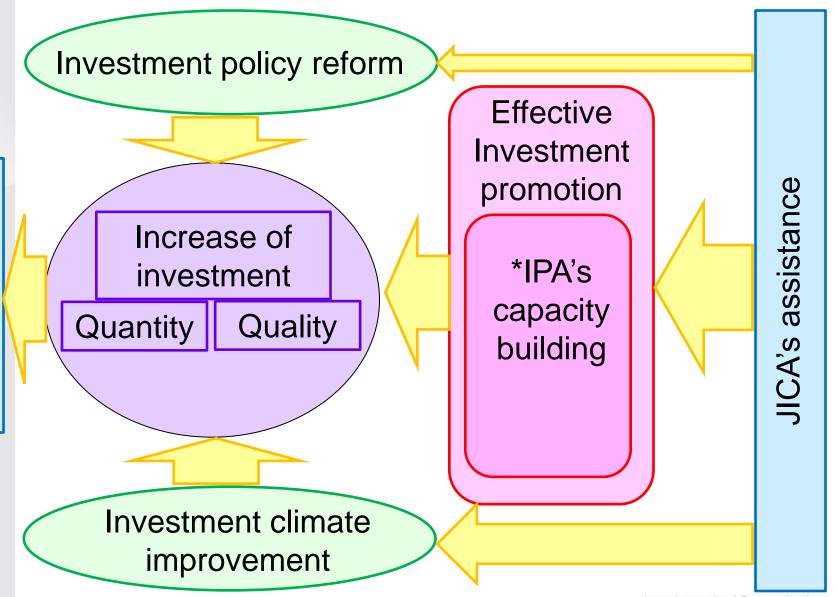
**JICA** 

PASDEP: Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty, GTP: Growth and Transformation Plan, IDS: Industrial Development Strategy, MPDC: Metal Products Development CenterMoFED: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, MoARD: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MoE: Ministry of Education, MoI: Ministry of Industry, MoUDC: Ministry of Urban Development and Construction 13



**Development** 

### Major approaches for investment promotion



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Source: Homma (2013)

\*IPA: Investment Promotion Agency



## Example: JICA's cooperation in Zambia A case on cooperation in investment promotion

Started with a concept "Triangle of Hope"

Presidential Initiative to promote TOH inspired by JICA Malaysian consultant; 12 Taskforce\* / Action Agenda created under Presidential / Cabinet Office

### Government Will



\*12 Taskforces: Edu, Health, Tourism, Agri, Cotton, Finance, Aircargo, Streamlining, ICT, MFEZ, Mining, MSME)

### **Streamlining Public** Administration

ZDA & other organisations: investment application process/manual, one-stop service/e-government, monitoring, after care service, client charter, guidebook, tracer study etc.

Triangle of Hope (TOH)

Phase 1 (2006-09) policy driven; Phase 2 (2009-12) capacity development

### **Private Sector Participation**

Involvement PS in TOH process; Targeted investment promotion missions (Malaysia, India, SA, Japan); diversified sector investment attraction. sector/project profiles etc.

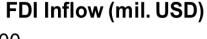
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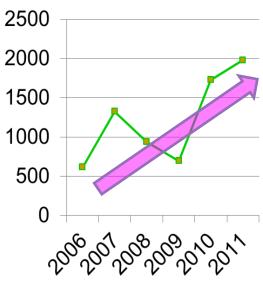


## Zambia: Investment Promotion Achievements and contributions

- Successful projects include: Africa's almost first mobile phone factory; a large-scale university invested by Malaysian investors; a hospital project invested by an Indian medical enterprise group etc. (diversification; knowledge-based industries are prioritized)
- Contributions to the followings:
  - Capacity of ZDA as IPA is enhanced and services for investors are improved (aftercare, targeted ...)
  - Doing business results improved: became the world No. 7 reformers and positioned at 7th in Sub-Saharan Africa in DB ranking (2011)
  - Increase of FDI inflow (see right: 2011 become 4 times bigger than that of 2006)
  - Diversification of investment towards non-traditional sector such as education and health; contribution to economic transformation







Source: UNCTAD (2012), processed by author.

Source: JICA (2011, 2012).



## Zambia: Commerce, Trade and Industrial Policy and JICA's cooperation

Vision 2030

Fifth National Development Plan (2006-2010): Upstream/downstream manufacturing activities based on mining & agro-industry

### Commerce, Trade and Industrial Policy (CTI Policy) 2009-(10 years)

**Policy** Framework **Industrial Policy** 

**Policy** 

Com&Trade Inv. Promo. hematic Policy sues

**Vision**: to develop a competitive, export-led manufacturing sector that contributes 20% of GDP by 2015

### **Priority Sectors**

- 1. Processed Foods (60% of manufacturing GDP)
  - 2. Textiles and Garments (15% of manu.GDP)
- 3. Engineering Products (14% of Non Trad. Exp)
  - 4. Gemstones (10% of NTE)
  - 5. Leather and Leather Products (3% of NTE)
- 6. Wood and Wood Products (8% of manu.GDP)

**MSMEs** SME Dev Policy

Rural Industrialization (incl. OVOP)

JICA

### **Industrial Strategy**

To be prepared as a vehicle to implement Industrial Policy JICA's support focusing on engineering products



# Industrial Strategy for Engineering Products: with JICA's assistance

- MCTI/ZDA's capacity development on formulating industrial strategy: focusing on Engineering Products as one of the 6 priority sectors
- 1<sup>st</sup> Half of the Project (2011-12) CD through drafting a strategy
- Activities: (1) Survey on current situation, (2) Strategy formulation unit creation, (3) TT on definition & analysis on engineering products, (4) Analysis on market, linkage & technology, (5) Strategy outlining & drafting, (6) Seminar for stakeholders
- Copper fabrication sector and Iron/Steel sector are selected as target sub-sectors
- Created "Industry Strategy for Engineering Products: The Hub of Manufacturing of Engineering Products in the Region"
- 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the Project (2013): (1) Pre-F/S on Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) production potential, (2) Pilot training &TOT on selected processes on iron and steel
- Collaboration with TOH Project:
   Promoting investment in engineering sector





## Multi Facility Economic Zones (MFEZ)

- Idea was created under TOH as one of the 12 Taskforces
- "industrial areas for both export orientated and domestic orientated industries, with all the necessary infrastructure provided"
- Priority sectors: ICT, Health, Education & skills training, Manufacturing, Tourism, Processing (agricultural products, forest products, non-ferrous metals & their products, gemstones) (Investors Guide Handbook, ZDA (2012))
- Lusaka South MFEZ: 2100 ha land; 15 km from Lusaka City; Government of Zambia, supported by JICA and the Malaysian Kulim Hi-Tech Park (KTPC), worked on a Development Master Plan. Currently under development.



### Support for Japanese investment in Africa

### Information

- Info by 34 JICA offices in Africa
- Communication channel with African government
- Coordination with other dev. Partners
- Common study (infrastructure, logistics, power etc.)

### Study

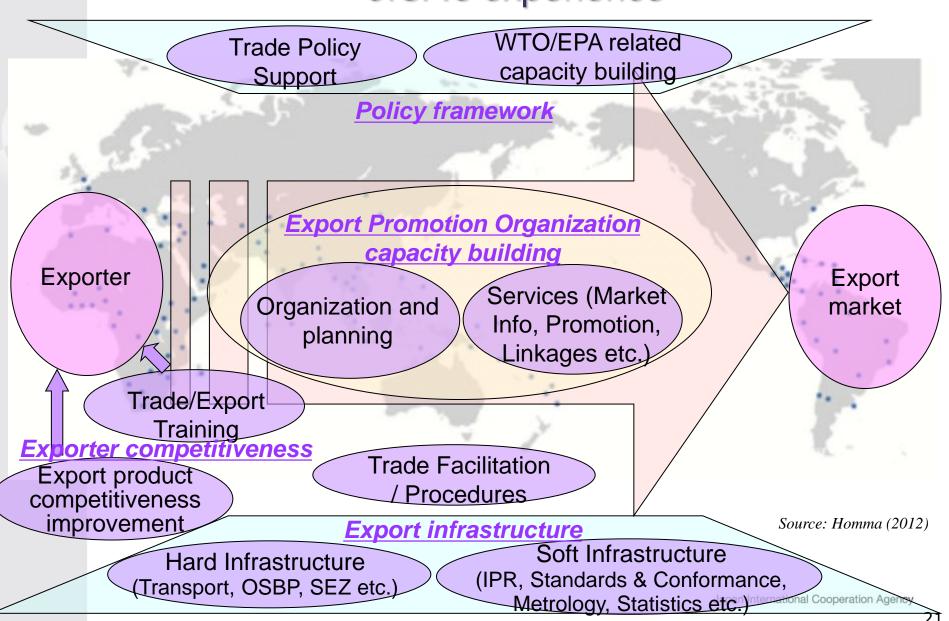
- > PPP F/S
- > BOP F/S
- F/S and sector surveys for Japanese SMEs

### **Implementation**

- Private Sector
  Investment Finance
- Hard infrastructure improvement (through Loan etc.)
- Soft infrastructure improvement (business climate through tech cooperation etc.)



# Major approaches for trade/export promotion - JICA's experience -







## Champion product approach

for export promotion in Ethiopia

### "ONLY 1"

 Is very UNIQUE and only available in limited places

### "BEST 1"

Maintain a SUPERB QUALITY above other competing products



#### "COUNTRY IMAGE"

- TELL A STORY based on lifestyle, history and culture of the country
- Project a strongly POSITIVE IMAGE of the country







Candidates of Ethiopian Champion Products

← Both Ethiopian and Japanese Prime Ministers are together at the African Fair 2013 in Yokohama, Japan in June 2013 at the Ethiopian booth which displays the Champion Products. Japan International Cooperation Agency

Source: JICA (2012) and Ethiopian Export Champion Products Task Force Team (2013) 22



## JICA's approach to Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Development

### 1. Improvement of policies/institutions for SME development

- 1-1. Establishment of SME-related policies/legal system
- 1-2. Establishment of institutional arrangements for policy implementation

### 2. Enhancement of competitiveness of businesses

- 2-1. Promotion of collaboration among businesses/related organizations
- 2-2. Strengthening of managerial/technical capacities of businesses
- 2-3. Improvement of access to finance
- 2-4. Training of business/technical human resources

## **SME Development**



# Pillar 1: Improvement of policies/institutions for SME development

- 1-1. Establishment of SME-related policies/legal system
- 1-1-1. Enhancement of capacities for formulating industrial policies and related laws/regulations ex) Industrial Policy Dialogue (Ethiopia)
- 1-1-2. Enhancement of capacities for formatting SME promotion policies and related laws/regulations ex) Study for M/P Formulation for SME Development (Cameroon)
- 1-1-3. Improvement of financial system
- 1-2. Establishment of institutional arrangements for policy implementation
  - 1-2-1. Capacity development of related public administrative organizations
  - 1-2-2. Enhancement of capacities for preparing/analyzing relevant information
  - 1-2-3. Dissemination/awareness raising of policies operation Agr



# Pillar 2: Enhancement of competitiveness of businesses

- 2-1. Promotion of collaboration among businesses/related organizations
  - 2-1-1. Strengthening of horizontal/vertical relationship among industries
  - 2-1-2. Strengthening of local activities of businesses / cooperatives / economic groups

    ex) One Village One Product (OVOP) (Malawi, Kenya etc.)
- 2-2. Strengthening of managerial/technical capacities of businesses
  - 2-2-1. Improvement of institutional arrangements for supporting businesses / Enhancement of capacities of supporting human resources ex) BDS promotion, Technical institute, SME consultant system
  - 2-2-2. Enhancement of business skills of enterprises
  - 2-2-3. Enhancement of technologies of enterprises

    ex) Quality and Productivity improvement (Kaizen) International Cooperation Agency



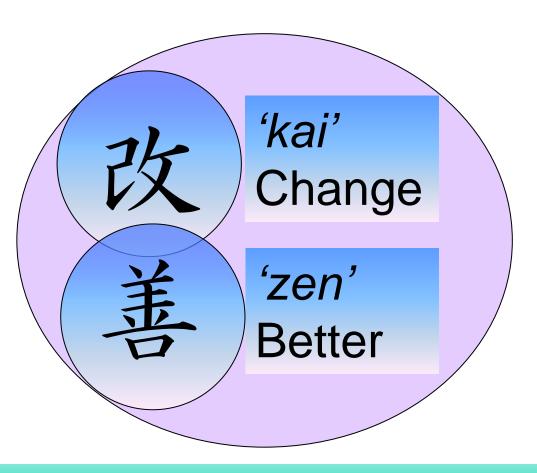
# Pillar 2: Enhancement of competitiveness of businesses

- 2-3. Improvement of access to finance
- 2-3-1. Enlargement of opportunities for fund raising ex) Enhancement of appraisal capacities of financial institutions
- 2-4. Training of business/technical human resources
  - 2-4-1. Training of entrepreneurs / business human resources / Acquisition of know-how ex) Training for basic business manner, business start-up
  - 2-4-2. Training of engineers/technicians

    ex) Training at technical colleges / vocational training institutes



## KAIZEN



改善(Kaizen) simply means 'Improvement'



## Basic features of KAIZEN

- Quality and Productivity Improvement
- Incremental and continuous improvement
- Without additional investment
- Participatory process and bottom-up from factory floors (gemba)
- With strong commitment of top management
- Practical methods/tools as well as philosophy
- Base of the success of well-known Japanese companies such as Toyota and even SMEs; Idea of KAIZEN is embedded in work style / daily life
- Already spread in the world
- Also spread from manufacturing to service, public and other sectors



## KAIZEN methods / tools

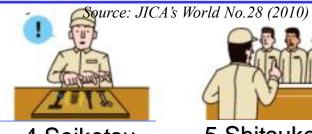
### **Example of KAIZEN Tools**

5S	oWorking Environment (see figure below)
Muda dori	oElimination of waste
	o7 types of <i>muda</i>
QC 7 Tools	oProblem analysis & countermeasures
QC Circle	oSmall group activity
IE	oIndustrial Engineering
TQM	oTotal Quality Management











1.Seiri (Sort)

2.Seiton (Set)

3.Seiso (Shine)

4.Seiketsu (Standardize)

(Sustain)

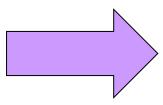


## Initial impact of KAIZEN (Example in Ethiopia)

Defect ratio 70% improved by 50-70%

USD 30,000 benefit

Through KAIZEN...
'Change attitudes mwork' USD 75 benefit / staff Overproduction, reduced by 50% 'Teamwork' (=monthly wage)



These need to be sustained = continuous improvement

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## KAIZEN - spread in the world

Kaizen has already spread in the world!



Source: JICA's World No.28 (2010)



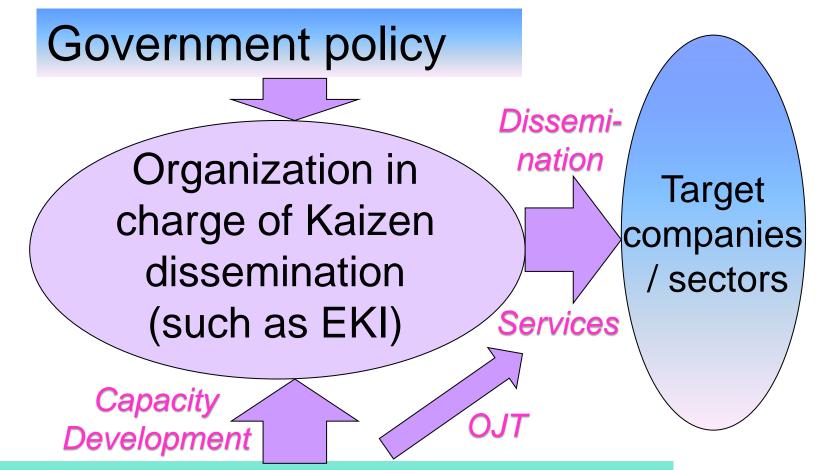
### JICA's assistance in Kaizen

- Beginning with the project for Singapore in 1983
- Spread from Asia to Eastern Europe, Latin America and now in Africa
- Basically bi-lateral cooperation; a few regional cooperation (ex. Costa Rica - Central America)
- Started for industrial development; and spread to other sector – hospital, electricity, public etc,





## Basic approach of JICA KAIZEN



Support by **JICA** 

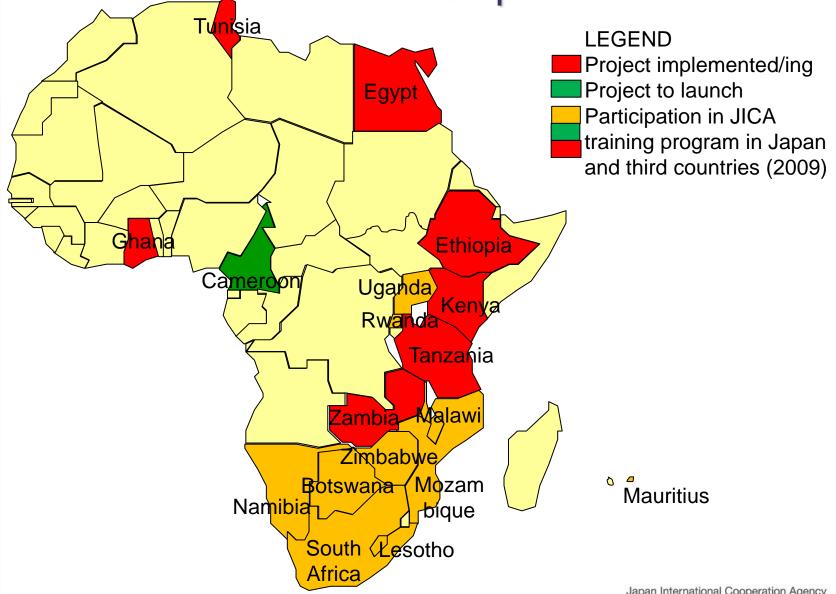
Master plan making, Dispatch of experts, Training program (Lecture, In-company), Pilot consultation for companies etc.

Source: Homma (2013)

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JICA KAIZEN assistance spread in Africa towards industrial development



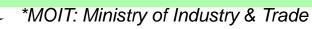
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Source: modified from Homma (2013). 34





## KAIZEN in Ethiopia with JICA

- Strong initiative and request from Late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi (2008) to Japan
- Creation of Kaizen Unit in MOIT\*



- Phase I: Study on Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN) (Oct 2009- Jun 2011)
  - National Plan making; 30 Pilot Companies; Capacity building of Kaizen Unit of MOIT
- Establishment of <u>Ethiopian Kaizen Institute</u>
   (EKI) in 2011; now 76 EKI consultants
- Phase II: Project for Capacity Building for Dissemination of Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN) (Nov 2011- Oct 2014)
  - Scale up Large/Medium Enterprises (65),
     Micro/Small Enterprises (190)
  - Capacity building of EKI etc.



DG Mr. Getahur



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## KAIZEN in Zambia with JICA

- JICA experts and senior volunteers have been dispatched since 2008
- 131 teams from 37 organisations participated in Kaizen programme by 2012
- National KAIZEN Conference (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)
  - Participated from various sectors including manufacturing, non-manufacturing, service and public







<u>"Kaizen Institute of Zambia (KIZ)"</u> was established in Oct. 2013 and "National KAIZEN Project" was launched in Feb. 2014 by support of JICA



## Africa – Japan Win-Win

## Thank you Merci

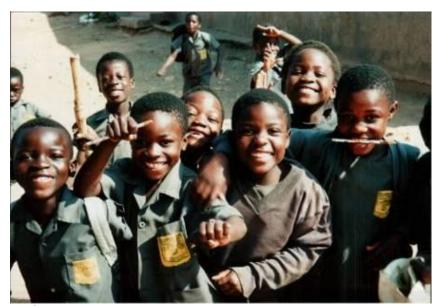


Photo: Homma



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Homma Torusa"

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