

Africa's Industrialization ... Our Mission and Our Priority

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【5 Key Questions ~ 5 Qs】

- 《Q1》 What shall we do for African industrialization ?
~ What is a difference between Africa and Asia ? ~
- 《Q2》 How can we enhance collaboration between business sectors from Africa and Japan ?
- 《Q3》 How shall we manage “analog” and “digital” ?
- 《Q4》 What do we learn from Africa ?
- 《Q5》 What kind of Japan’s experiences can we share with Africa ?



【Thoughts on the Question #1】

《Q1》 What shall we do for African industrialization ?

~ What is a difference between Africa and Asia ? ~

- Please take a look at the industrialization of Thailand and Malaysia.
Direct investment from Japan and those countries' comparative advantages have been going hand-in-hand.
- “Export-oriented” industrialization works well in ASEAN, however, many African countries needs “import-substitute” industrialization. We need balance.



【Thoughts on the Question #2】

《Q2》 How can we enhance collaborations between business sectors from Africa and Japan ?

- Africa is a continent as “a frontier of goals to be achieved”.
- African businessperson are agile and pro-active.
- African business mind and Japanese technologies (especially of SMEs) are good companions to proceed.



【Thoughts on the Question #3】

《Q3》 How shall we manage “analog” and “digital” ?

- Please remember that everything is composed from “analog”.
- “Digital” greatly contributes to smooth and scalable dissemination of technologies and businesses.
- Combination of “analog” and “digital” will make it possible for African people. In this context, again, Africa and Japan are good companions.



【Thoughts on the Question #4】

《Q4》 What do we learn from Africa ?

- An African proverb says “Go alone if you want to go fast, but go together with your friends if you want to go far.”
- We learn from the proverb that African society is very matured, and we feel that we (Africans and Japanese) have the same mentality.
- We need both “go-alone” people and “go-together” people for industrialization.



【Thoughts on the Question #5】

《Q5》 What kind of Japan's experiences can we share with Africa ?

- Environmental protection (regulation + business mind) to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development (including promotion of circular economy, energy conservation, etc.)
- Educational systems and human resource development (science/technology/skill, managerial know-how, etc.)
- Industrial policy, intellectual property management, energy policy, etc.



UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization -

Overview

- UNIDO is mandated to promote and accelerate **inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID)** in developing/emerging countries

At a glance

- Establishment: 1966
- Member States (as of Apr. 2019): 170
- Headquarters: Vienna, Austria
- Director General: LI Yong
- Number of Staff (as of Jan 2020): approx. 650





UNIDO ITPO Tokyo

- Investment and Technology Promotion Office, Tokyo -

- Established in 1981
- Mandate: Promotion of **foreign direct investment (FDI)** and **technology transfer** from Japan to developing/emerging countries
- Main programmes
 - Delegate Programme
 - Technology Transfer
 - Seminars & Events
 - Capacity Building
 - Activities Overseas



Business matching



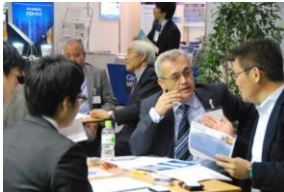
Local support for Japanese industry

UNIDO ITPO Tokyo: Delegate Programme

- **Promotion of investment and technology** from Japan to developing and emerging countries, by **inviting officials** from these countries to Japan and organizing tailor-made programmes, including **promotion events and business meetings (B2B)** in Japan

Advantages for stakeholders

- ✓ Establish human networks with key persons of the countries
- ✓ Collect information on the latest business climate and technology needs
- ✓ Facilitate business missions when Japanese investors visit the countries



ITPO Tokyo's Delegate Programmes with Africa



Kenya (2009, '10, '16, '19)



Mauritius (2019)



Uganda (2011, 2017, 2018)



Egypt (2009, 2013, 2017)



Lesotho (2014)



Senegal (2013)



Algeria (2019)



Ethiopia (2013, 2018)



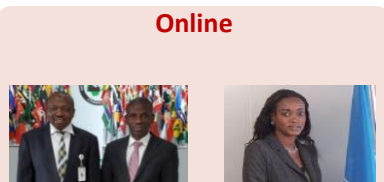
Nigeria (2009, 2010, 2017)



Côte d'Ivoire (2014)



Tanzania (2012)



Nigeria (2020)

Senegal (2020)



Mozambique (2012, '13, '15, '18)



Rwanda (2016)



Zambia (2012, 2014)



Botswana (2009, 2011)



Morocco (2010, 2018)



Ghana (2015)



Tunisia (2014)



South Africa (2010, 2011)



UNIDO ITPO Tokyo's STePP



➤ **Sustainable Technology Promotion Platform (STePP):**

Japanese technologies in the fields of **Energy, Environment, Public Health, and Agri-business (mainly, agro-processing)** registered, open to the public via UNIDO ITPO Tokyo's website.

= Easy to identify Japanese technologies to address local challenges

= Provide platform for technology seekers and technology providers

= Support technology promotion activities



Category and Evaluation of “STePP”

■ STePP Covers 4 Technology Areas to Achieve SDGs

- A) **Energy** Technologies
- B) **Environmental** Technologies
- C) **Agribusiness** Technologies
- D) **Public Health** Technologies



■ Evaluation by experts' committee through 5 Main Criteria

1. Applicability in Developing and Emerging Countries
2. Competitive Advantage
3. Conformity with UNIDO's Mandate of Industrial Development
4. Contribution to Sustainability
5. Technical Maturity

UNIDO ITPO Tokyo: Activities Overseas

- **Africa Advisory Programme**: since 2013, 4 experienced African investment promotion advisors have been posted to support Japanese companies interested in doing their businesses in Africa (Algeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal and Uganda)

Advantages for stakeholders

- ✓ Provide the latest investment info and business consultations with investors
- ✓ Facilitate business matching between Japanese investors and local enterprises
- ✓ Arrange meetings and site visits during the visit of Japanese investors

