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Abstract

In development terms, perceived within a context of the North–South and South–South Cooperation Dialogue, the historic TICAD Process initiated in 1993 and in the contemporary [2016] punctuated by the TICAD VI potentially plays a pivotal role in the growth, development and transformation process within Southern and sub Saharan Africa. Saddled paradoxically by a considerably depressed but highly potential socio-economic cultural backdrop, Southern and sub Saharan Africa witnesses’ immense transformative prospects generated by TICAD VI, but only realizable in the presence of a strategic approach. Lagging considerably far behind in socio-economic cultural parameters relative other continents [Europe; Asia; Americas and Oceania] Southern and sub Saharan Africa by all indications stands as the greatest beneficiary from the Japan launched TICAD process, destined to promote high level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners on issues facing Africa such as economic development, poverty and conflict. Informed by transformation and development theory, this contribution pursues a critical analysis of transformative essence of the TICAD Process with special attention to TICAD VI relative Southern and Sub Saharan Africa in the new millennium and post 2015 Agenda phase. Conceiving transformation as a process, the contribution takes a critical analysis of the socio-economic cultural circumstances and institutional settings as the backdrop for rationalization of TICAD VI based transformative intervention. In methodological terms the study makes an analytical argument employing research tools as descriptive and comparative analysis, qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Novelism generated through this dialogue constitute nation state based [least developed; low; medium and high income] intervention strategies based on World Bank economic categorization. In conclusion the study proposes socio-economic culturally based transformative strategies which maximize and optimize “TICAD VI based” opportunities for transformation of the Southern and Sub Saharan Africa in the post 2015 Agenda phase.

Keywords: DTF industrialization sequence; Transformation; TICAD VI Declaration; Homegrown Plans; TICAD Process; and Mutual cooperation.

Introduction and background

Assistance Charter, the North – South and South – South Dialogue, TICAD VI constitutes a continuum on promotion of high level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners on critical issues confronting Africa namely economic development, poverty and conflict. Major principles dual in character which govern the TICAD process as the high level policy dialogue for transformation of Africa progresses are the principle of African ownership and international partnership, MOFA (2013).

The socio-economic cultural circumstances in Southern and Sub Saharan Africa in which the Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI obtains characterize pronounced distress in economic development, mounting poverty and armed conflicts; and pronounced increasing development inequalities. According to the “Population Reference Bureau – 2015 World Population Data Sheet [PRB- WPDS 2015]” Africa registered the least GNI per capita levels in comparison with the rest of the continents and also relative the world averages. According to the 2015 World Bank Country Classification, Sub Saharan Africa comprises 52 states and 31 are highly indebted low income economies, with a 1025 US$ or less threshold, World Bank (2015). Registering a GNI per capita of 4720 US$ Africa was three times below the 15030 US$ per capita World average and six times below 29900 US$ per capita Americas average. With respect to the Asiatic region, Africa was nearly twice, lagging behind with Asia at a 11450 US$ per capita level while relative 31650 US$ per capita Europe average, the African continent was six times lagging behind and relative the 31600 US$ per capita Oceania average, Africa was equally six times lagging behind, PRB – WPDS (2015). In terms of birth and death rates per 1000 Africa registering 39 and 12 respectively remains far above the world averages of 20 and 8 respectively, while percent urban for Africa remains at 40 far below the 53 per cent global average. The pronounced development inequality ratios averaging 1: 3 – 6 for Africa relative the rest of the continents prompts the need a systematic exploitation of the growth, development and transformative potential from the TICAD Process notably the Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI which has availed Africa a three year 30 US$ billion loan facility, George Obulutsa (2016). With targeted investment per sub Saharan Africa region [Northern; Western; Eastern; Middle and Southern] and per region member –state income category as per World Bank classification and an “integral multi-sector homegrown development program” which weaves into the TICAD VI loan facility and interlocks it with the Post 2015 Agenda; Africa Agenda and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, there are profound opportunities for establishing the platform and initial credible steps for industrialization and deepening integration in Southern and Sub Saharan Africa. The Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI 30 US$ loan facility systematically and strategically exploited will certainly on a monitored short, medium and long term generate a transformative socio-economic cultural wave that way effectively narrowing the development inequality ratio averages which currently are at mathematically outrageous averages of 1: 3-6.

Considering the socio-economic cultural values generated from 1993 TICAD I; 1998 TICAD II; 2003 TICAD III; 2008 TICAD IV; 2013 TICAD V, the transformative significance of the Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI across sectors for receptive, innovative and enterprising Southern; and Sub Saharan member nations can be quite significant over the short, medium and long term, MOFA (2003); Chikowore G (2004) and George Obulutsa (2016). The TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration confirmed this principle when it stated that “the Yokohama Declaration and Action Plan remain effective and their principles valid… and also reaffirmed that actions therein, including boosting economic growth, accelerating infrastructure and capacity de-
velopment, empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors, promoting sustainable and resilient growth, creating an inclusive society for growth, and consolidating peace, stability, democracy and good governance, will be duly implemented. As such the TICAD VI builds on TICAD V, addressing Africa’s emerging development challenges, and responds strategically to pertinent continental and global agreements such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change… also there is an affirmation of the alignment of TICAD VI to Agenda 2063 and its First Ten Year Implementation Plan, relevant NEPAD programs, regional and national development plans and strategic priorities”, TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration (2016).

In concluding this introductory and background aspects to the study it is critical to note that a strategic approach which recognizes socio-economic cultural specifics of five sub regions of Africa founded on the TICAD VI priority areas which are well grounded in Agenda 2030, Africa Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals will generate transformation in the Southern and Sub Saharan Africa in the short, medium and long term. Even then optimization of the process of transformation could be made more robust through complementary initiatives informed by targeted World Bank classification based member - state specialized transformation model.

**Review of related literature**

This study nourishes the universal principles of the 1886 Meiji Declaration which remained the foundation of subsequent Japan Constitution as which in the Declaration of Independence in Japanese state that Japanese Constitution of 1946, which has been in effect since May 1947, states in its preamble that the constitution is founded on the “universal principle of mankind” (*jinrui fuhen no genri*) that “government is a sacred trust [*genshukuna shintaku*] of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people.” The constitution declares in its bill of rights section that “these fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution” are “eternal and inviolate rights.” It includes a “right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” among these fundamental rights. The Declaration of Independence of the United States leaves clear marks of its influence on the present Japanese Constitution, which was drafted and promulgated as the culmination of the drastic reforms introduced in Japan under the guidance of Gen. Douglas MacArthur’s general headquarters, Tadashi Aruga (1952), Fukuzawa Yukichi (1969) and Jim Powell (2016). Quite interesting the sentiments and principles guaranteeing fundamental human rights as pronounced in this historical Meiji Declaration 1886 which subsequently evolved in the 1947 Japanese Constitution inform and echo through the Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI Declaration as defined in three major challenges emerging in Africa and the four priority areas respectively.

Currently steeped in debt, poverty, conflicts and backwardness Africa assumes the last position in socio-economic cultural and technological terms, lagging far behind all four continents namely Asia, Europe; Oceania and the Americas. Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI Declaration reaffirms a strategic approach to the development and transformation process of Africa stating that “We acknowledge the contribution made so far by all co-organizers to the TICAD process - the Government of Japan, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programe (UNDP), the World Bank and the African Union Commis-
sion (AUC). Bearing in mind the high potential of this partnership, we reaffirm our strong commitment to continue to pursue the TICAD process with its distinctive elements stated below as its guiding principles,” Nairobi - TICAD VI Declaration (2016:2). Affirming this strategic position are the subsequently pronounced principles guiding the developmental leverage of Africa through the TICAD process. The openness and inclusivity of the forum founded on the values of African ownership and international partnership guarantees a window for maximum exploitation of development opportunities for receptive African nations with well defined short, medium and long term universally acceptable homegrown development plans, Chikowore G (2004). A second principle guiding this commitment for a TICAD VI driven transformation of Africa is multiple stakeholders [governments; international and regional organizations, private sector and civil society organizations] engagement each with a raft of comparative advantages due to Africa. Maximizing transformative benefits to Africa, this principle brings to the front south – south and triangular cooperation within the framework of national and regional development programs, Chikowore G (2004). A second principle guiding this commitment for a TICAD VI driven transformation of Africa is multiple stakeholders [governments; international and regional organizations, private sector and civil society organizations] engagement each with a raft of comparative advantages due to Africa. Maximizing transformative benefits to Africa, this principle brings to the front south – south and triangular cooperation within the framework of national and regional development programs, Nafziger W (2006:1 - 270) greatly compliments this position in a debate of the principles and concepts of development; and poverty alleviation and income distribution.

Complementing this commitment and the Nafziger W (2006) discussion is the third Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI Declaration which emphasizes Africa ownership of development processes through the principle of alignment with Africa’s own agenda. Bringing more resonance in the Global North and Global South development cooperation dialogue this principle acknowledges the centrality of Africa’s socio-economic transformation to global stability and prosperity especially the respect for the continent’s dignity, use of pragmatic development paradigms which generate concrete results in support of Africa’s development agenda, Charles Kegley W and Blanton Shannon L (2011: 101-107).

Much more critical are 2016 Nairobi TICAD VI Declaration is the principle which places emphasis on human security and people centered development recognizing the people of the African continent are the most precious resource and values each and every person’s effort. TICAD also recognizes that enhancing the capacity of each person and community is the key to sustainable development. Complementing this principle is a monitoring and evaluative measure with a potential to rationalize alternative strategies for transformation of Africa. This is the principle of effective implementation with integrated follow up mechanisms on a three tier basis comprising of a Joint Secretariat, Joint Monitoring Committee and Follow-up Meetings, with clear reporting which enhances the mutual accountability of development players and partners, TICAD VI Declaration (2016:2).

Quite relevant to the transformative essence of the TICAD VI for transformation in Africa is the statistically resourceful Population Reference Bureau: 2015 World Population Data Sheet. This source gives reliable estimates in time series statistical data not only for Africa but all regions of the world specifically on population, health, environment, PRB – WPDS (2015). On a medium and long term parameter the data could well serve as a socio-economic cultural and technological barometer for Africa inherently reflecting on the strength of the 2016 TICAD VI driven transformation and development of Africa in this post 2015 Agenda phase.

Greatly adding to the momentum generated by the Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI on transformation and development of Africa in a post 2015 Agenda phase are the major theoretically and practically relevant works by Charles W Kegley, Jr and Shannon L Blanton entitled “World politics. Trend and transformations. 2010-2011 International Edition”; and by Nafziger A Wayne entitled “Economic
Development. Fourth Edition”. Promoting the debate on transformation and the TICAD process the Kegley and Shannon edition advances a dialectical historical debate making an exposition of the development disparities between the global south and global north, the multiple players in that process and finally arguing for global responsibility places the future of world politics in making a choice between a new world order or new world disorder. In this sense TICAD VI is not only timely but better still makes Africa to be an active player and benefactor of the processes that will best inform the future choice between a new world order or a new world disorder. In dialectical terms the Nafziger A Wayne more consistently and systematically informs the debate of better rationalizing the Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI driven transformation programs for Africa in both their local and international orientation in the post 2015 Agenda phase.

Methodology

The study is grounded in the theory and practice of transformative development and regional integration, through works among many, by Fukuzawa Yukichi (1992) ; Tadashi Aruga; Charles Kegley W Jr and Shannon L Blanton (2011); Beasley, William G. (1995) and Nafziger E Wayne (2006). In terms of the methodological design, this study adopts the descriptive and evaluative data analysis combined with the qualitative and quantitative data analysis as an investigation of the socio economic cultural trends across regions of Africa and between Africa and other regions of the world are conducted, Michael K Le Roy (2010)., PRB – WPDS (2015). An evaluative and analytical classification of African states [by region] on a socioeconomic cultural and technological principle as one of the major criteria for rationalizing TICAD VI informed intervention for transformation in the post 2015 Agenda phase is central to this study. Targeted transformative portfolios which are class specific emanating from the terms availed by the Nairobi 2016 TICAD VI will be designed, recommended and applied to trigger greater momentum for socio economic cultural development within a context of integral universally acceptable homegrown national development programs, plans and initiatives which interweave with the same on the regional, continental and global level. The TICAD process principle of alignment with Africa’s own agenda with characteristics outlined above greatly justifies and corroborates the need for a prerequisite as the “universally acceptable integral homegrown national development plan” for each progressive and receptive African nation state over the post 2015 Agenda phase. Covering both rural, urban and peri-urban communities these ‘integral homegrown development plans’ will inherently have a cross sector commercialization drive thrust over the large - medium and small scale productive and services industrial enterprises.

Expected outcome

One of the major outcomes and a novelty deriving from this study constitutes a class – based and TICAD VI driven socio economic cultural transformation of categorized African states through regions [Northern; Western; Eastern; Middle and Southern Africa], PRB WPDS (2015)., TICAD VI Declaration (2016). Each class denoting a corresponding level of economic development will commensurately have an equally corresponding and targeted, specifically designed socioeconomic cultural transformative program grounded in TICAD VI terms of reference. Best defined, the levels of economic development range from the highly indebted least developed nations; low income; middle income [lower and upper] and high income economies / nations, WDR (1997: 228-229).
Discussion

Contemporary socio-economic cultural circumstances on African continent and TICAD VI

Much to the timing of the 2016 Nairobi TICAD VI the situation on the African continent considerably necessitates benefits availed by the TICAD process for a continent wide transformation. At the time of adoption of TICAD VI the population of Africa was 1,171 million comprising 1/7 of the global population at 7,336 million [mid 2015]. Africa’s population is projected to increase to 1,658 million and 2,473 million by 2030 and 2050 respectively while the global population is forecast to increase to 8,505 and 9,804 million respectively over the 2030 and 2050 period PRB WPDS (2015). Equally the birth and death rates for Africa per 1000 are respectively 36 and 10 far above the global averages at 20 and 8 respectively, WDR (2015). Productive development and engagement of increasing human resources as well as establishment of robust healthy delivery systems are well catered for by key principles of the 2016 Nairobi TICAD VI Declaration which emphasizes promotion of structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization [pillar 1]; promoting resilient health systems for quality of life [pillar 2]; promoting social stability for shared prosperity [pillar 3]; and strategies for cross cutting areas, TICAD VI Declaration (2016). Total fertility rate and infant mortality rate in Africa over the TICAD VI phase are outrageously high at 4.7 and 59/1000 way above the world averages at 2.5 and 37/1000 respectively PRB WPDS (2015). Financial facility from the TICAD VI Declaration affords receptive nations in Africa to factor these in their integral homegrown development plans as they thus systematically derive benefits or resources through pillars 2 and 3 that is promoting resilient health systems for quality of life [pillar 2] and promoting social stability for shared prosperity [pillar 3], respectively. While the global average GNI per capita has increased to 15030 US$ that for Africa lagging behind all continents is three times lower at 4750 US$ justifying the systematic exploitation of TICAD VI pillar 1 on promotion of structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization. Assuming the Southern and African states get receptive to the TICAD VI commitments, percent urban through industrialization will most probably increase from its current average 40 percent to match either match or surpass the current global average at 53 percent. More developed nations are at 77 percent while least developed are at 29 percent, PRB WDPDS (2015). What this scenario on one hand means is that Africa has a 37 percent socio-economic cultural competitive advantage to exploit from the developed nations through TICAD VI and more so through TICAD VI connectivity with other global development initiatives. On the other hand, the least developed nations have overall an 11 percent socio-economic cultural competitive advantage to exploit from Africa not necessarily through TICAD VI but also through other closely complementary regional, continental and global programs.

Currently in Africa life expectancy for men and women stands at 58 and 61 years respectively while for the world respectively it averages 69 and 73 meaning for receptive African nations a TICAD VI driven health services delivery remains a huge possibility. Quite worrisome is the outrageous situation on the African continent relating to maternal deaths per 100000 births which currently [2015] stands at 412 from a 1990 level of 810 way above the global level at 136 also having declined from 1990 level of 269, (Ibid: 2015). While these figures reflect supposed improvements in the total continental health delivery services system on one hand, it on the other hand reflects greatly pronounced disparities at the national level, for instance Sudan has 360 from a 1990 level of 720; Sen-
egal has 1100 from a 1990 level of 2300; Rwanda has 320 from a 1990 level of 1400; Equatorial Guinea has 290 from a 1990 level of 1600; while Lesotho has 490 from a 1990 level of 750, (Ibid: 2015). While there are seemingly marked improvements in the health services delivery systems in Africa, there certainly has to be a lot to be done within the realm of opportunities availed by the TICAD VI pillar 2 through well monitored systematic short, medium and long term plans.

Female share of Parliament Members in Africa is 21 a little above the average global at 20 which even yet is below the 50 percent level agreed on the principle of gender parity at the SADC and African Union platforms as efforts to deepen democracy progress, WDR (2015). Nevertheless, other African nations have registered commendable advances on this variable with Rwanda at 58; Senegal 43; Seychelles 44; Tanzania 36; South Africa 41; Angola 37; Zimbabwe, Uganda and Burundi all have 35 which as records confirm the advances in making development and transformation an inclusive process.

Concluding this sub question it would appear that TICAD VI as an essential component of the TICAD process if well exploited by receptive states through member - nation homegrown universally acceptable development plans, would lead to a robust industrialization and a visible transition of member nations and regions on the African continent by 2020.

TICAD VI driven socio-economic cultural transformation and industrialization of Africa by regions and nations.

In circumstances of TICAD VI adoption the global socio-economic cultural disposition of Africa comprises 26 low income economies; 18 lower middle income economies and 10 upper middle income economies with hardly no high income economy currently, WDR (2015).

On the continental gravity of low income economies versus combined middle income economies, the Development and Transformative Formula [DTF] would generally have the large – medium and small scale industrialization sequence. Due to pronounced development inequalities and disparities the “DTF industrialization sequence” essentially varies as per African continental (geographical) regions and member – nation level, (Fig 1 -2 and 3).

**Figure 1.: TICAD VI strategic role and a transforming Africa 2015 – 2020**

![Figure 1](image_url)

**Source:** Author UZ CASS March 2017

**TICAD VI Declaration Nairobi 2016**
According to Fig 1. TICAD VI strategic role and a transforming Africa 2015 – 2020, the “DTF industrialization sequence” will meaningfully change the socio economic cultural disposition of Africa through its deeper grounding in the integral overlap whereby TICAD VI derives value from the global, continental and regional development initiatives in a framework of North- South and South – South Dialogue, South – South Cooperation (2010).

These initiatives, namely Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); Post 2015 Agenda / Agenda 2030; AGOA; NEPAD; UN – SDGs; SADC RISDP 2020; Africa Agenda 2063 strategically nourish TICAD VI as the Africa transformation vehicle through industrialization.

As indicated in Figure 1…the transformative strength of TICAD VI derives from the three development pillars namely pillar 1 which “promotes structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization”. Under this pillar emphasis will be directed on three main parameters namely economic diversification and industrialization; quality infrastructure; private sector development and human resources development. Pillar 2 which “promotes resilient health systems for quality of life” will direct emphasis on health systems strengthening; responding to public health crises and universal health coverage. Pillar 3 which promotes social stability for shared prosperity will place greater emphasis on social stability and peace building; terrorism and violent extremism; global issues and challenges; maritime security and United Nations in the 21st century. Cementing the TICAD VI transformative industrialization process of Africa are the cross cutting issues involving promotion of the youth, women and the disabled; science and technology and innovation; human resources development; private – public partnerships; private sector and civil society activation; institutions on good governance, TICAD VI Declaration (2016).

On a principle of integral overlap, “DTF industrialization sequence” will get deeper translation in the overlap of pillars and Africa: Homegrown universally acceptable integral national development plans [HUAINDP], Fig 1. Promoting industrialization and transformation in rural, urban and resettled communities the HUAINDP developed by each member nation will be essentially cross sector based on priorities and specialization for the productive, services and auxiliary enterprises. For optimization the DTF industrialization sequence would be applied geographical region as well as member – nation level for the purpose of transforming regions and nations equally from highly indebted to low income, middle income and finally high income economy, WDR (2017).

TICAD process values of African ownership of the agenda and developing step by step with Africa hereby get deepest practical translation and application.

On a principle of growth and development, just as many sovereign nations historically graduated from wretched socio-economic cultural and scientific backwardness, the African continent and nations should receptively evolve from high indebtedness to low income, from low income to middle income; from middle income to high income economies [from high income to highly industrialized economies] across regions as TICAD VI gets wider application, Fig 1. An even overlap Africa: Homegrown integral development plans and the pillars and global initiatives should in the short, medium and long term lead to a TICAD VI driven transformation and industrialization across regions and member nations of Africa.

As a process Figure 1, and Figure 2 are all synchronized by Homegrown universally acceptable integral national development plans [HUAINDP] and this creates a conducive condition for the optimum application of the TICAD VI and the immense opportunities it avails receptive nations.
Small scale industries are usually distinguished from the large-scale and medium-scale industries on the basis of size, capital resources and labor force in the units, Kalashnikova VB (1984). One would be tempted to argue that size incorporates trade scales and commodities and services volume and contribution levels to the Gross Domestic Product. The HUAINDP has among other tasks the challenge of consolidating these classes as a guarantee of good and systematic planning as nations graduate from one socio-economic cultural ranking to a superior rank. The Development and Transformative Formula [DTF] would generally have the large – medium and small scale industrialization sequence which while founded in pillars [1-2-3] takes into account the priorities of the member states as a nation or as a community of nations. have to be driven by the Homegrown plans aided by the regional, Africa TICAD VI driven transformation programs through provinces and districts in content as “large scale industrialization programs” would essentially prioritize cross sector manufacturing; mining; agriculture and infrastructure [education, transport, health, energy, water and sanitation]; tourism in that sequence, Figure 2. This apart for the pledges under TICAD VI would continental and global programs namely SADC RSIDP 2020; Agenda 2030; Africa Agenda 2063 and the UN SDGs.

As for Africa TICAD VI driven transformation programs through rural, urban and resettled communities in provinces and districts in content as “medium scale industrialization programs” would prioritize cross sector agriculture, infrastructure, manufacturing and mining; tourism, research scientific and technological development, Figure 2. This will capitalize or will operate with more grounding on already existing industrial infrastructure which will be under a reconstruction program.

With regards to the Africa TICAD VI drive transformation programs through rural, urban and resettled communities in provinces
and districts in content as “small scale industrialization programs” would prioritize infrastructure, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture; research and development; and mining is availed under partnerships.

As time proceeds and naturally there will be hybrid industrialization programs [HIP] combining elements of large, medium and small scale as determined by size, capital resources and labor force of the existing and emerging enterprise. Hybrid industrialization program in practical application presupposes a flourishing democracy as it implies diversity and talent among internal and external players.

Receptive African states to the TICAD VI window would inherently traverse the hybridization phase simultaneously earning the respective nations a very large impulse of industrial advancement.

As the transformative impact of TICAD VI gets systematically exploited, it means specific approaches have to be adopted to give a more practical interpretation and application of the strategic sequencing of socio-economic cultural transformation of Africa by region, Figure 3 as discussed above the “DTF industrialization sequence” for each of the five Africa geographical regions is functionally determined on the backdrop of the correlation between the average global US$ Gross National Income per capita and the average regional US$ Gross National Income per capita. Consequently, on one hand, the greater the correlation margins or values the greater the “DTF industrialization sequence”. This means the application of a TICAD VI driven transformation program in this case would follow the large – medium and small “DTF industrialization sequence”. Even in the event of hybridization this sequence would remain constant and thus guarantee transformation. Equally on the other hand the smaller the correlation margins or values the smaller the “DTF industrialization sequence”. What this means is that the application of the TICAD VI driven transformation program in this case would follow the medium – small and large sequence. Certainly in the case of the smallest correlation margins or values it would mean the smallest “DTF industrialization sequence” and would follow the small – medium – large sequence. The annualized income ranges or differences are consistent with the average global / regional US$ Gross National Income.

Figure 3. TICAD VI: strategic sequencing of socio-economic cultural transformation of Africa by region 2015-2020.

Source: Author UZ CASS March 2017, PRB WPDS 2015
Qualification of the socio-economic cultural level of a region is based on the average US$ GNI per capita and the socio-economic cultural level of each member state. What this actually means is that the “DTF industrialization sequence” of any African member state in any of the five regions could be established within the framework of the Africa TICAD VI driven transformation programs. Nevertheless, peace, stability and cooperation remain a constant in all African member states.

On any level of “DTF industrialization sequence” for either the region or member state, hybridization industrialization program [HIP] always has a higher competitive advantage as it functionally embraces or combines to varying degrees each off the “DTF industrialization sequence” options or elements.

As for the Northern Africa region by logic of the World Bank Atlas method it has a GNI per capita 9740 US$. This means the region is an upper middle income [at the top rank] by socio-economic cultural qualification and has a correlation margin or value [15030 US$ - 9740 US$] at 5290 US$. On the level of the region, TICAD VI transformative program has a mission to translate this region to a diversified upper middle income or elevating it to an industrialized high income region depending on the degree of receptiveness of member states. Northern Africa as a region comprise seven [7] member nations with varying socio-economic cultural qualification namely: Algeria (upper middle income); Egypt (lower middle income); Libya (upper middle income); Morocco (lower middle income); Sudan (lower middle income); Tunisia (lower middle income) and Western Sahara (middle income). Within a TICAD VI context of transformation the Northern Africa region has a medium-small-large “DTF industrialization sequence” which may vary on member state level to another sequence on grounds of the socio-economic cultural specifics of the nation concerned, Figure 3.

With respect to the Western Africa region it has a GNI per capita of 4040 US$, WPDS PRB (2015). What this implies is that the region is an upper middle income [at the bottom rank] by socio-economic cultural qualification and has a correlation margin or value [15030 US$ - 4040 US$] at 10990 US$ reflecting a more complex socio-economic cultural disposition. On regional level, TICAD VI transformative program has a mission to transform this region into an industrialized upper middle income region depending on the degree of receptiveness by member states. Western Africa as a region comprise sixteen [16] member states with varying socio-economic cultural qualification namely: Benin (low income); Burkina Faso (low income); Cape Verde (lower middle income); Cote d’Ivoire (lower middle income); Gambia (low income); Ghana (lower middle income); Guinea (low income); Guinea Bissau (low income); Liberia (low income); Mali (low income); Mauritania (lower middle income); Niger (low income); Nigeria (lower middle income); Senegal (low income); Sierra Leone (low income) and Togo (low income). Within a TICAD VI context of transformation the Western Africa region has a large - small-medium “DTF industrialization sequence” due to a pronounced value of correlation margin. Nevertheless, the large-small-medium “DTF industrialization sequence” may vary on member state level to another sequence on grounds of the socio-economic cultural specifics of the nation concerned, Figure 3.

Destined to benefit from the TICAD VI is the Eastern Africa region with a population of 388 million and a GNI per capita of 1930 US$. What this implies is that the region is lower middle income [at lower range of rank] by socio-economic cultural qualification and has a correlation margin or value [15030 US$ - 1930 US$] 13100 US$ reflecting pronounced socio-economic cultural disparities and inequalities within and between member states. On regional level, TICAD VI transformative program has a mission to
transform this region into an industrialized lower middle income region depending on the degree of receptiveness by member states. Eastern Africa as a region comprise twenty [20] member states with varying socio-economic cultural qualifications namely: Burundi (low income); Comoros (low income); Djibouti (lower middle income); Eritrea (low income); Ethiopia (low income); Kenya (lower middle income); Madagascar (low income); Malawi (low income); Mauritius (upper middle income); Mayotte (upper middle income); Mozambique (low income); Reunion (upper middle income); Rwanda (low income); Seychelles (high income); Somalia (low income); South Sudan (low income); Tanzania (low income); Uganda (low income); Zambia (lower middle income) and Zimbabwe (low income). Certainly within a TICAD VI context of transformation the Eastern Africa region has a large - small- medium “DTF industrialization sequence” due to a highly pronounced value of correlation margin. It is probably the continental worst but remediable correlation margin under the TICAD VI intervention. Nevertheless, the large-small- large “DTF industrialization sequence” may vary on member state level to another sequence on grounds of the socio-economic cultural specifics of the nation concerned, Figure 3.

More favorably disposed is the Middle Africa region with a population of 149 mln and fairly low GNI per capita of 2680 US$. What this implies is that the region also is lower middle income [at a low range of rank] by socio-economic cultural qualification and has a correlation margin or value [15030 US$ - 2680 US$] at 12350 US$ almost the same with Eastern Africa region. This margin is fairly huge and reflects great socio-economic cultural disparities within the region and moreso, between and within member states. On regional level, TICAD VI transformative program has a mission to transform this region into an industrialized lower middle income region depending on the degree of receptiveness by member states. Middle Africa as a region comprise nine [9] member states with varying socio-economic cultural qualifications namely: Angola (upper middle income); Cameroon (lower middle income); Central African Republic (low income); Chad (low income); Congo (lower middle income); DRC (low income); Equatorial Guinea (upper middle income); Gabon (upper middle income) and Sao Tome and Principe (lower middle income). Indeed, within a TICAD VI context of transformation programs the Middle Africa region has a medium- small- large “DTF industrialization sequence” due to an equally highly pronounced value of correlation margin. It is probably the continental worst but remediable correlation margin under the TICAD VI intervention. Nevertheless, the medium-small- large “DTF industrialization sequence” may vary on member state level to another sequence on grounds of the socio-economic cultural specifics of the nation concerned, Figure 3.

Last but not least is the fifth Southern Africa region with a population of 63 million and a very high GNI per capita of 12290 US$, in fact the highest on the continent and seconded by the Northern Africa region at 9740 US$. What this implies is that the region is upper middle income [at high range of rank] by socio-economic cultural qualification and has a correlation margin or value [15030 US$ - 12290 US$] at 2740 US$ almost the lowest continental GNI per capita margin. This margin is fairly small and it reflects lower socio-economic cultural inequalities between the average global and regional as well as member nation socio-economic cultural disparities within and between them. On regional level, TICAD VI transformative program has a mission to transform the Southern Africa region into an industrialized upper middle income region and subsequently graduate to an industrialized high income region depending on the degree of receptiveness by member states. Southern Africa as a region comprises five [5] member states with varying
socio-economic cultural qualifications namely: Botswana (upper middle income); Lesotho (lower middle income); Namibia (upper middle income); South Africa (upper middle income) and Swaziland (lower middle income). Indeed, within a TICAD VI context of transformation programs the Southern Africa region has a medium-small-large “DTF industrialization sequence” due to a combination in which upper middle income economies outweigh the lower middle income economies in the region by 3:2 relationships, Figure 3.

A very critical question could be paused “Is the DTF industrialization sequence for the region the same as for the member state?” To the extent that average regional GNI per capita derives from the sum – average GNI per capita of constituent member states the regional DTF industrialization sequence is therefore identical for each member nation.

Conclusion

In conclusion it is critical to note that TICAD VI constitutes a vehicle for strengthening the socio-economic cultural foundations and transformation of Africa in the post 2015 Agenda phase. However for the foundationing and transformation to occur there is need for Africa and its member states to:

• Construct short-medium and long term Homegrown Universally Acceptable Socio Economic Integral National Development Plans which by sector-enterprise and province and district spell out national priorities but considerably grounded in the three pillars that are defined in the 2016 Nairobi TICAD VI Declaration, Fig 1;

• Establish what constitute small-medium and large scale industrialization programs, what sector combinations do they possess and how best they connect to the TICAD VI pillars and other regional, regional, continental and global development frameworks, Fig 2;

• Determine the “DTF industrialization sequence” for development and transformation as guarantee for a credible and systematic realization of the resources available in a progressive manner, Fig 3;

• Ensure that there is peace, unity and mutual cooperation within provinces; between nations and across all five geographical regions of Africa;

• Consistently monitor and evaluate the short, medium and long term programs applied within the context of Homegrown Universally Acceptable Socio Economic Integral National Development Plans for each member state, and

• Boost the TICAD VI driven Homegrown Universally Acceptable Socio Economic Integral National Development Plans by also grounding them in the opportunities availed by the regional [SADC RSIDP 2020]; continental [Africa Agenda 2063] and the Global [Agenda 2030 and UN SDGs] development frameworks;

• Ensure the greater developed world that Africa is a very safe investment destination which is poised for development and transformation in this new millennium.

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