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# MARSHALL PLAN FOR AFRICA

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JAES



## THE AFRICA-EU PARTNERSHIP

**In an ever- changing world, one thing is sure: Africa and Europe will remain each other's closest neighbours. Africa's 54 countries and the European Union's 28 Member States have a shared neighbourhood, history and future.**

**It was in this spirit that African and European leaders as well as the presidents of the continental institutions came together at the Lisbon Summit in December 2007 to put their relations on a new footing and to establish a Strategic Partnership, based upon a strong political relationship and close cooperation in key areas. In autumn 2017 there will be the next JAES Summit.**

## THE AFRICA-EU PARTNERSHIP

**The Africa-EU Partnership is based on shared values and aims at promoting common interests and achieving shared strategic objectives. It strives to bring Africa and Europe closer together through the strengthening of economic cooperation and the promotion of sustainable development, with both continents living side by side in peace, security, democracy, prosperity, solidarity and human dignity.**

**In this set up, both sides are determined to overcome the traditional donor-recipient relationship, and to develop a shared long-term vision for EU-Africa relations in a globalised world, where they have many common interests on issues such as climate change, global security and the post-2015 development agenda.**

## 5 PRIORITY AREAS

**At the 4th EU-Africa Summit in Brussels, African and European Heads of State and Government adopted the Roadmap 2014-2017. It focuses the implementation of the Joint Strategy on 5 priority areas:**

- 1. Peace and security;**
- 2. Democracy, good governance and human rights;**
- 3. Human development;**
- 4. Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration;**
- 5. Global and emerging issues.**

**Moreover, it was agreed to increase synergies between the political dialogue and cooperation as well as to promote contributions from the private sector and civil society.**

# CORNERSTONES OF A MARSHALL PLAN WITH AFRICA



## WHY THIS MARSHALL PLAN -

- Opinions on the new plan are divided: Bill Gates and Bono praise this engagement by Germany. Others criticize this plan as a way to subsidise elites instead of people.

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## I. WE NEED A NEW PACT ON THE FUTURE BETWEEN EUROPE AND AFRICA

**Africa's population is set to double by 2050. It will then be home to 20 per cent of all people in the world. Ensuring that hundreds of millions of young Africans have enough food, energy and jobs and that their natural resources are protected presents massive challenges but also opportunities. European countries in particular can play a role in tackling these massive challenges by offering their knowledge, innovations and technological advances and getting directly involved.**



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## 2. AFRICA NEEDS AFRICAN SOLUTIONS

**The founding of the African Union (AU) and launching of the new Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) were encouraging expressions of Africa's desire to make a fresh start. And reform-minded politicians have outlined Africa's own vision of the continent's future in the AU's Agenda 2063.**

**Germany and Europe must now listen to what African countries are saying and bring a new quality and a new dimension to their cooperation with Africa. We need to move away from the donor-recipient mentality that has predominated for many decades and shift towards an economic partnership based on initiative and ownership. Africa is Europe's partner – not only on matters of economic cooperation and development policy but also on such key policy areas as trade, finance, the environment, agriculture, economics, foreign affairs, and security.**

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### 3. PRIORITISING JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

**It is vital that Africa's young people can see a future for themselves in Africa. The average age in Africa is 18. Soon Africa's population will top 2 billion. That means that 20 million new jobs will be needed each year, in both urban and rural settings. Developing the necessary economic structures and creating new employment and training opportunities will be the central challenge.**

**Africa's young people also need contact and interaction with Europe. Europe must develop a strategy that allows for legal migration whilst combating irregular migration and people smuggling.**

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## 4. INVESTMENT IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

**It's not the governments that will create all the long-term employment opportunities that are needed, it's the private sector. So, it's not subsidies that Africa needs so much as more private investment.**

**That means creating an attractive environment within Africa itself. But it also means developing new instruments for mobilizing and safeguarding investments. That will be topped off by proposals for corporate tax incentives and new investment opportunities, such as Africa funds or infrastructure bonds.**

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## 5. VALUE CREATION, NOT EXPLOITATION

**Africa must be more than the continent of raw materials. A new kind of economic policy powers the Marshall Plan – one focused on economic diversification, the establishment of production chains, targeted support for agriculture and small and medium-sized businesses, enhanced status for trades and crafts and thus the creation of a new SME sector. Europe needs to support this by offering improved access to the EU single market and dismantling trade barriers.**

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## 6. DEMANDING THE RIGHT POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORTING ITS DEVELOPMENT

**Sustainable economic development is reliant on the rule of law, on both men and women enjoying political participation and on efficient and non-corrupt administrative structures. Everyone should benefit from economic progress in a country, not just the elites. That is something to be supported and demanded on a daily basis.**

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## 7. REFORM PARTNERSHIPS, NOT A BLANKET APPROACH

**The members of the African Union have committed to specific reforms in their Agenda 2063. We will be taking Africa's commitments seriously and will step up our development cooperation with those partners who implement reforms aimed at good governance, protection of human rights and economic development.**

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## 8. EQUITABLE GLOBAL STRUCTURES AND INSTITUTIONS

**Reforms in Africa must also be matched by reforms in Europe and at global level. The main areas are fair trade, combating illicit financial flows and putting a stop to arms sales to areas in crisis. New forms of political cooperation also demand closer cooperation between European and African institutions. That means a permanent seat for the African nations on the United Nations Security**

**Council and an enhanced role in all international organizations and negotiations, such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO).**

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## 9. ODA CANNOT PROVIDE ALL THE ANSWERS

**A lot has been achieved with Official Development Assistance. Yet it cannot cope with the challenges of an entirely new dimension we are facing. ODA should instead serve more to facilitate and promote private investment.**

**African countries themselves must also mobilize considerably more domestic revenues, for example in the form of higher tax receipts.**



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**10. WE WILL LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**

**Germany will deliver on its shared responsibility for the least developed countries. The Marshall Plan highlights people's basic needs: food, security, water, energy, infrastructure, digitalization, health care and access to education particularly for women and girls. We need to acknowledge the opportunities and challenges presented by urbanization. And, just as much, we need to harness the potential of rural development and agriculture.**

## CRITICAL POINTS

**The Marshall Plan is an interesting idea but nothing new. Also other strategies underline the very important need for more private investment, employment and the improvement of decent life and perspectives for Africa's use. So very rightly the JAES has put on the Agenda for the Africa-EU summit 2017 the challenges and perspectives of the younger generation of Africa. Africa needs capacity building.**