



Japan International Cooperation Agency Africa Department

Nibancho Center Building, 5-25 Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012
 Tel.: 81-3-5226-6660 (6661, 6662 and 6663) (main line)
 Website: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>

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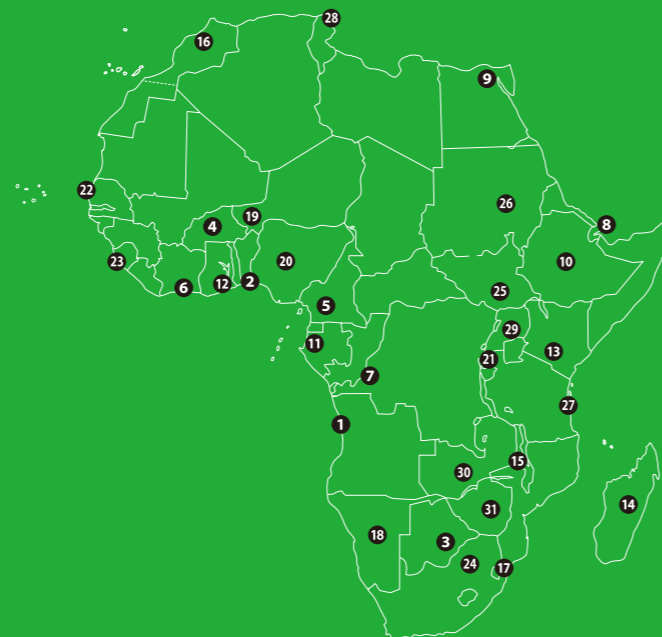
JICA in a Dynamic Africa

Outlook of Japan-Africa Partnership

JICA Country Offices in Africa

Offices in 31 countries

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- 3 Botswana Office
- 4 Burkina Faso Office
- 5 Cameroon Office
- 6 Cote d'Ivoire Office
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JICA in a Dynamic Africa
Outlook of Japan-Africa Partnership

Preface

Covering the major domains and taking up both current and age-old projects, this booklet intends to provide a visual overview of what JICA has been doing in Africa over the decades. It is hoped that leafing through the volume, the reader will get a bird's eye view of JICA's engagement in Africa, which has been implemented based on some consistent philosophy on development and development cooperation.

Throughout its history of more than 60 years, JICA's activities have steadily maintained a way of thinking on how development should be achieved. That is, what countries must aim at are their economic take-off, which, in turn, must be supported by sound development of the private sector activities. Premised on this conviction, Japan's ODA through JICA has consistently been emphasizing the importance of human resource development, as well as infrastructure, as fundamental factors for such development.

There seems a consensus among the observers that Japan's ODA, initially focusing on Southeast and East Asia, contributed a lot to the area's development—a region that has now become an engine of the world's economy. The same approach—consistently focusing on human resource development and infrastructure—has been applied to the African continent all through the decades. True, totally different circumstances that used to prevail in Asia and Africa over the decades have often made it difficult for Japan to apply to Africa the identical approaches applied in Asia. However, investment in human resource development and infrastructure seems to pay off eventually, and that is testified today by the important roles played by many of our human resource development and infrastructure projects in Africa.

On human resource development, what distinguishes JICA (or Japan) from other donor agencies (or countries) is that it not only emphasizes the importance of formal education, but also places particularly strong emphasis on the proactive attitude and practical skills of people on the ground that are to be developed on the job. This idea is vividly displayed in the KAIZEN approach being actively promoted by JICA in many countries across the African continent. As such, JICA sees human resource development as something that must permeate every sector, not limited to formal education or the narrowly-defined business sector. The majority of the projects presented in this volume embody such philosophy.

A caveat on infrastructure development is that JICA sees infrastructure from a very wide perspective. It is because efforts to develop quality infrastructure entail a wide area of activities. They include, for example, long-term and region-wide planning, construction management including safety measures, maintenance, institutional arrangements, and

environmental considerations. Considering the life-cycle costs of infrastructure must also be important. This booklet presents some examples of such infrastructure projects.

In 2003, with the revision of its ODA Charter, Japan's ODA came to enshrine a new guiding principle—the concept of human security. Emerging during the 1990s—a decade that may be characterized as a turbulent decade—the concept commanded that it is the security of the life of people that should be given the supreme priority, which is not always guaranteed by the state and, at times, is even threatened by it. JICA adopted the concept as its organizational guiding principle under the leadership of Sadako Ogata, and started to shift more toward projects and programs that cater to the needs of vulnerable people. The motto was to act faster, be closer and work together with the people in need. For JICA, this represented a break with the past traditions. Ever since, a number of projects were launched that intended to work on the ground with the people to cater to their needs, while at the same time not ignoring strengthening the capability of the state. Many of the projects presented in this volume illustrate such efforts, in such sectors as water, sanitation, health, environment, and disaster prevention, as well as the security sector.

The relevance of the human security concept seems ever greater today, as the international community has agreed on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demands that nobody be left behind. Many of the goals and targets enshrined in the SDGs are quite relevant in Africa. They include such as the need for strengthening universal health care and health systems, nutritional improvement, disaster prevention, dealing with negative impacts of climate change, and maintaining peace and stability. With that recognition, JICA is determined to do more to contribute to improvements of conditions in Africa.

As Africa marches toward the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 and Agenda 2063, JICA is determined to continue to walk along its partners in every way it can, and to remain Africa's trusted partner.

Hiroshi Kato

Vice-President

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

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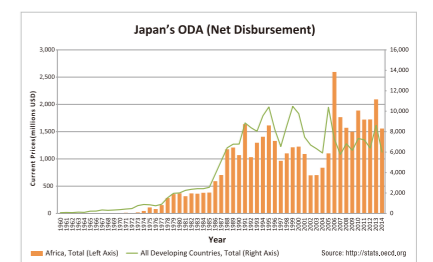
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Quality Infrastructure

JICA supports the construction of quality infrastructure that is essential for economic growth in Africa. One of the central pillars of JICA's activities toward that end is corridor development, which aims at region-wide comprehensive industrial and infrastructure development planning. In terms of transport, JICA has been active in facilitating cross-border transactions by promoting the system of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs). Other areas in which JICA has been very active include urban development as well as energy.



Photo: Toyo Construction

Kenya

Mombasa Port Development

The Port of Mombasa, the largest international port in East Africa, was expanded with JICA's support. The expansion is expected to greatly contribute to the development of robust regional trade.

Corridor Development

Regional development and integration are an important perspective from which JICA approaches African development and to that end, JICA has introduced what it calls corridor development. On those development corridors, JICA assists its partner countries not only in infrastructure development, but also in regional industrial and social development so that private sector investment is boosted and the regional market is expanded. The idea is to achieve balanced growth of both the coastal and inland regions of Africa.



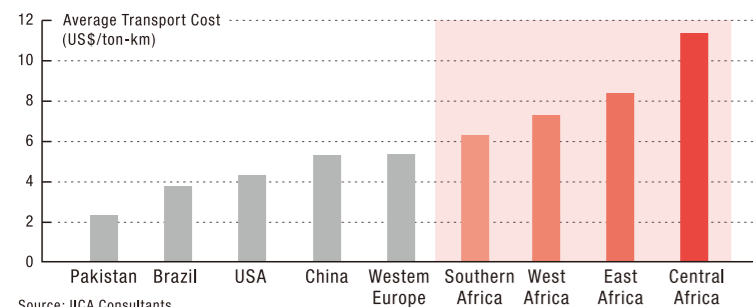
Rwanda-Tanzania

Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

The Rusumo International Bridge located at the Rwanda-Tanzania border is the important junction for the two countries. The reconstructed bridge eases the restrictions on axle load and speed limits for vehicles. The newly introduced OSBP facility also helps to shorten the time needed for the border-crossing procedures, reducing transportation costs.

Comparison of Average Transport Cost

High transportation cost in Africa undermines the continent's competitiveness in international trade.



Source: JICA Consultants (prepared from World Bank data 2007)



Zambia-Zimbabwe

Chirundu Bridge and One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

The Chirundu Bridge, built through Grant Aid, is an international bridge that connects Zambia and Zimbabwe. Currently, over 300 trucks pass the Bridge every day, transporting materials vital to the economic growth of the two countries. JICA has also assisted operationalization of OSBP at the border, which is the first one established in Africa.



One Stop Border Post (OSBP)* brings various positive impacts to bordering countries.

*One Stop Border Post (OSBP) is a system that simplifies customs, immigration, quarantine, and other border control functions that were previously conducted separately by each of the bordering countries at two stops.

	Chirundu OSBP (Zambia – Zimbabwe)	Malaba OSBP (Kenya – Uganda)
Before	4–5 days	24 hours
After	Few hours–3 days	4 hours
Economic Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearing time decreased by 50% for cargos (3 days → 1 day), 83% for passengers (3 hours → 30 minutes) - Saving 500 to 1,000 USD of truck hiring cost per day - Increased number of trucks passing border from 150/day to 400/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearing time decreased from 24 hours to 4 hours - 70 million USD of economic effect by increased opportunity of cargo transporters and trading companies.



Mozambique

Nacala Port Development

Nacala Port has important roles as a trade base in northern Mozambique and as the gateway to the Nacala Corridor, which connects to the neighboring landlocked countries of Malawi and Zambia. For economic development and poverty reduction in the corridor, JICA has assisted development of the port comprehensively by financial and technical assistance.



Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Matadi Bridge

The first long-span suspension bridge in Africa, constructed in 1983, is even today the only bridge across the Congo River. Japanese technologies were fully utilized for the construction of the bridge. While working on the project, Japanese experts placed special emphasis on the training of the Congolese engineers and technicians. Today the bridge is still in service after having been guarded, during the 15 years of conflict that have ravaged the country, by Congolese technical personnel who learned from their Japanese counterparts back in the 1980s how to manage and maintain it.

Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno



Morocco

Mediterranean Road

The Mediterranean Road between Tetouan and El Jabha was completed after having overcome a number of challenges posed by the severe geographical conditions in the area. This road project connected the local villages that were up to then separated and isolated, and also improved the living condition of the local population isolated in Northern Morocco, and contributed to decrease the economic and social disparities between urban and rural areas.

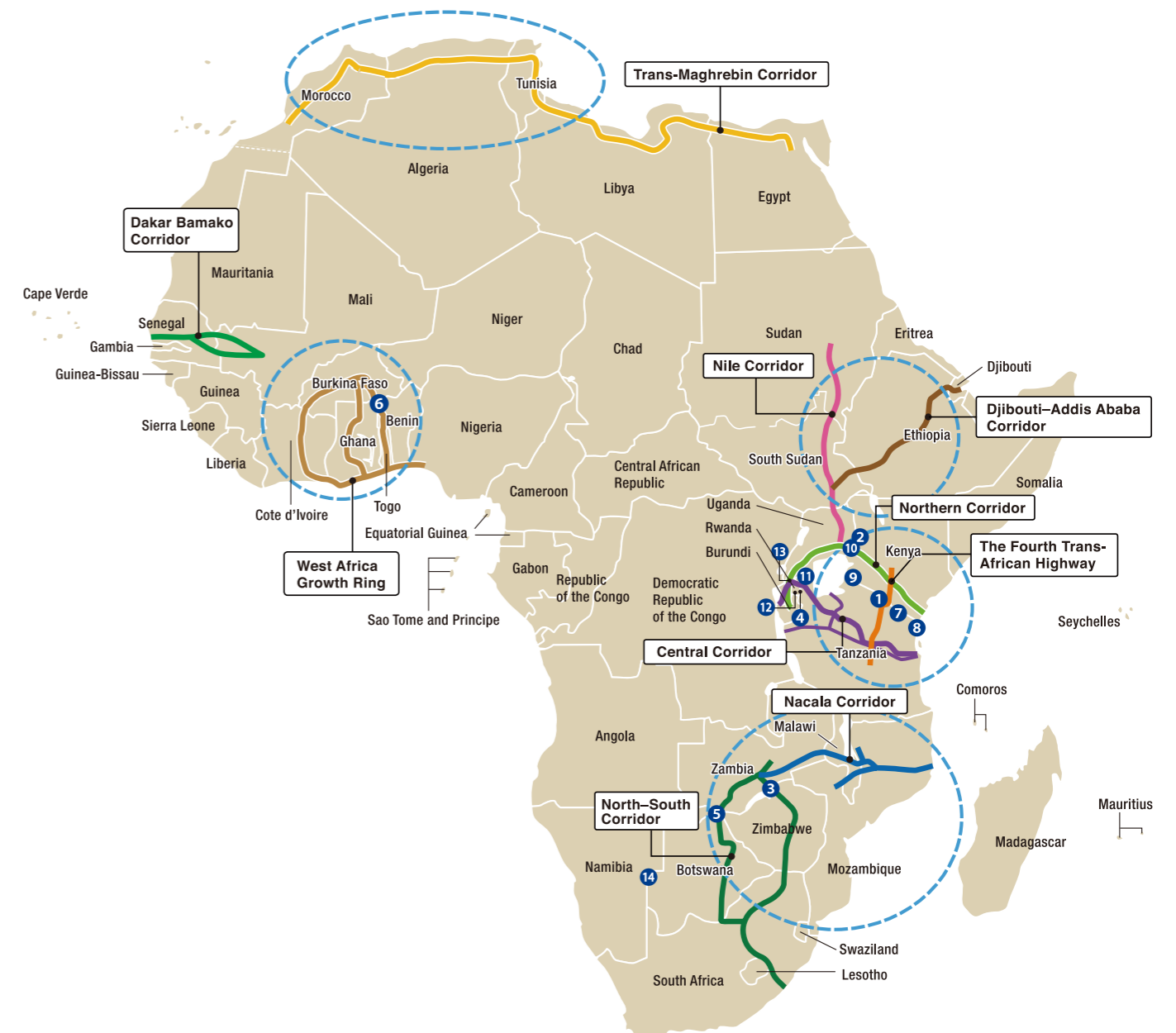
Corridor Development and One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

JICA supports economic corridor development from the policy level (e.g. formulating master plans) to the implementation stage with RECs and business partners, which contributes to regional growth driven by the private sector.

Economic Corridor Development and Priority Corridors in 5 Areas

Support for OSBP (One Stop Border Post)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Namanga (Kenya-Tanzania border) | 9 Isebania/Sirari (Kenya-Tanzania border) |
| 2 Malaba (Uganda-Kenya border) | 10 Busia (Uganda-Kenya border) |
| 3 Chirundu (Zambia-Zimbabwe border) | 11 Mutukula (Uganda-Tanzania border) |
| 4 Rusumo (Rwanda-Tanzania border) | 12 Nemba (Burundi-Rwanda border) |
| 5 Kazungula (Zambia-Botswana border) | 13 Gatuna/Katuna (Uganda-Rwanda border) |
| 6 Sankanse (Burkina Faso-Togo border) | 14 Mamuno/Trans Kalahari (Namibia-Botswana border) |
| 7 Taveta/Holili (Kenya-Tanzania border) | |
| 8 Lungalunga/Holoholo (Kenya-Tanzania border) | |



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Urban Development

As a result of rapid population growth in major cities on the African continent, problems such as heavy traffic, insufficient health services, and environmental pollution are arising. To help its partner countries fight these problems, JICA formulates medium and long-term urban planning master plans and provides financial and technical assistance in areas such as building efficient transport systems, constructing electric power grids, and establishing water-supply and waste treatment systems.



Tunisia

Rades-La Goulette Bridge

Rades-La Goulette bridge is an extradosed bridge* constructed with Japanese high technology. The bridge and its bypass road around Tunis have greatly reduced traffic congestion in the central area of Grand Tunis.

*A type of bridge that has lower towers and thicker girders than a typical cable-stayed bridge. It has an aesthetic appearance and durability.



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rehabilitation and Modernization of Poids Lourds Avenue in Kinshasa

The main avenue from Kinshasa Airport to the city center is renovated through Japanese Grant Aid. This avenue is named "Boulevard Congo-Japon" as a symbol of cooperation between the two countries.

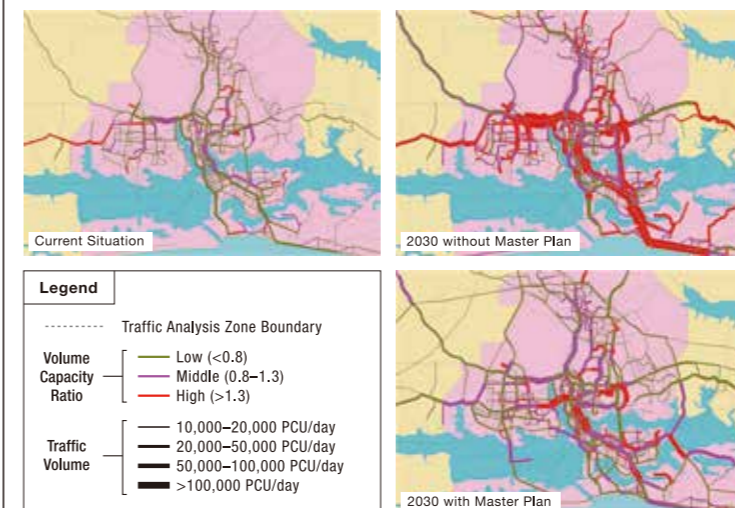


Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Cases of JICA's Urban Master Plan Projects in Cote d'Ivoire and Kenya

Case 1: Greater Abidjan Urban Master Plan, Cote d'Ivoire

Scientific analysis and solid data such as traffic demand forecast were effectively applied.



Case 2: Nairobi Urban Master Plan, Kenya

Participatory approach was extensively introduced for the master plan formulation process in order to collect public opinion and to disseminate the plan widely. A total of more than 90 consultation meetings were held covering the various stakeholders with their input being incorporated into the Master Plan.

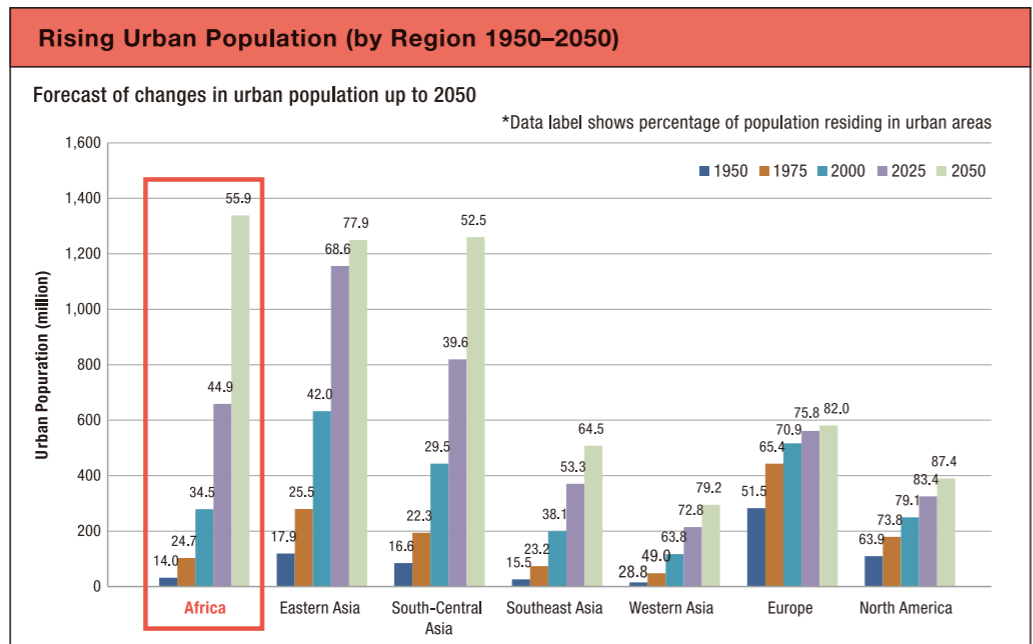




Morocco

Agadir Water Supply

This project contributed to provide safe water to the Greater Agadir area and contributed to the twofold increase of the population with access to safe water.



Source: UN, 2014, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2014 Revision (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/>)



Tunisia

Metropolitan Railway Electrification Project

This project contributes to the mitigation of traffic congestion by encouraging a shift from road transportation, and to the realization of the better environmental condition in the greater Tunis.

Sudan

Project for Strengthening Solid Waste Management in Khartoum

JICA supported improvement of the sanitary conditions in Khartoum through provision of equipment and by introducing the fixed-time station collection system.

Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno





Energy

For many years, JICA has contributed to the stable supply of electricity in African countries. For example, JICA has formulated electric power master plans, rehabilitated aged electric power equipment, and extended power grids to provincial areas. For the development of national grids, JICA advocates the “3L” policy—low cost, low carbon, and low risk. In recent years, JICA has contributed in building up the continent’s geothermal energy, which is expected to become an important renewable energy source in Kenya and other Great Rift Valley countries.

Kenya

Olkaria I, Units 4 and 5, Geothermal Power Project

As Kenya has electricity demand growing at an annual rate of roughly 5%, construction of a new power system is urgently needed. This project is to expand the existing Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station through the installation of power generator units 4 and 5, with 140 MW capacity in total.



Kenya Electricity Generating Company employees monitoring the operation of the power plant.

Egypt

Zafarana Wind Power Plant

Located in a vast wind farm developed as a national project along the Red Sea, the 120 MW power plant meets increasing demand for electricity, while contributing to mitigating climate change. This project is registered as the first CDM project implemented by ODA.



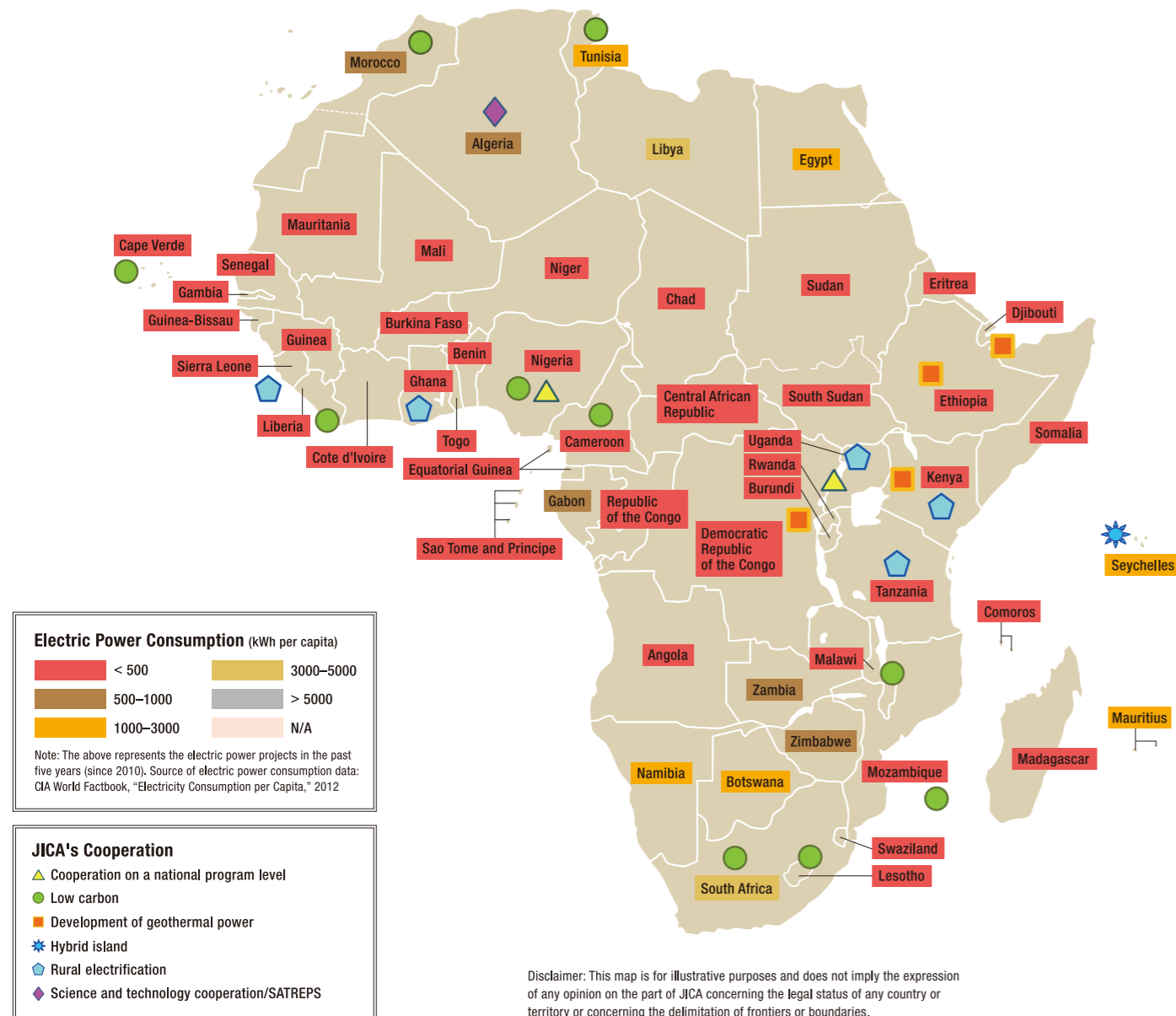


Photo: JICA/Akio Iizuka

Sierra Leone Capacity Development for Maintaining Power Supply Facilities

The Project helped improve the electricity supply service of the country by developing the basic operations and maintenance of power generation, transmission, and distribution.

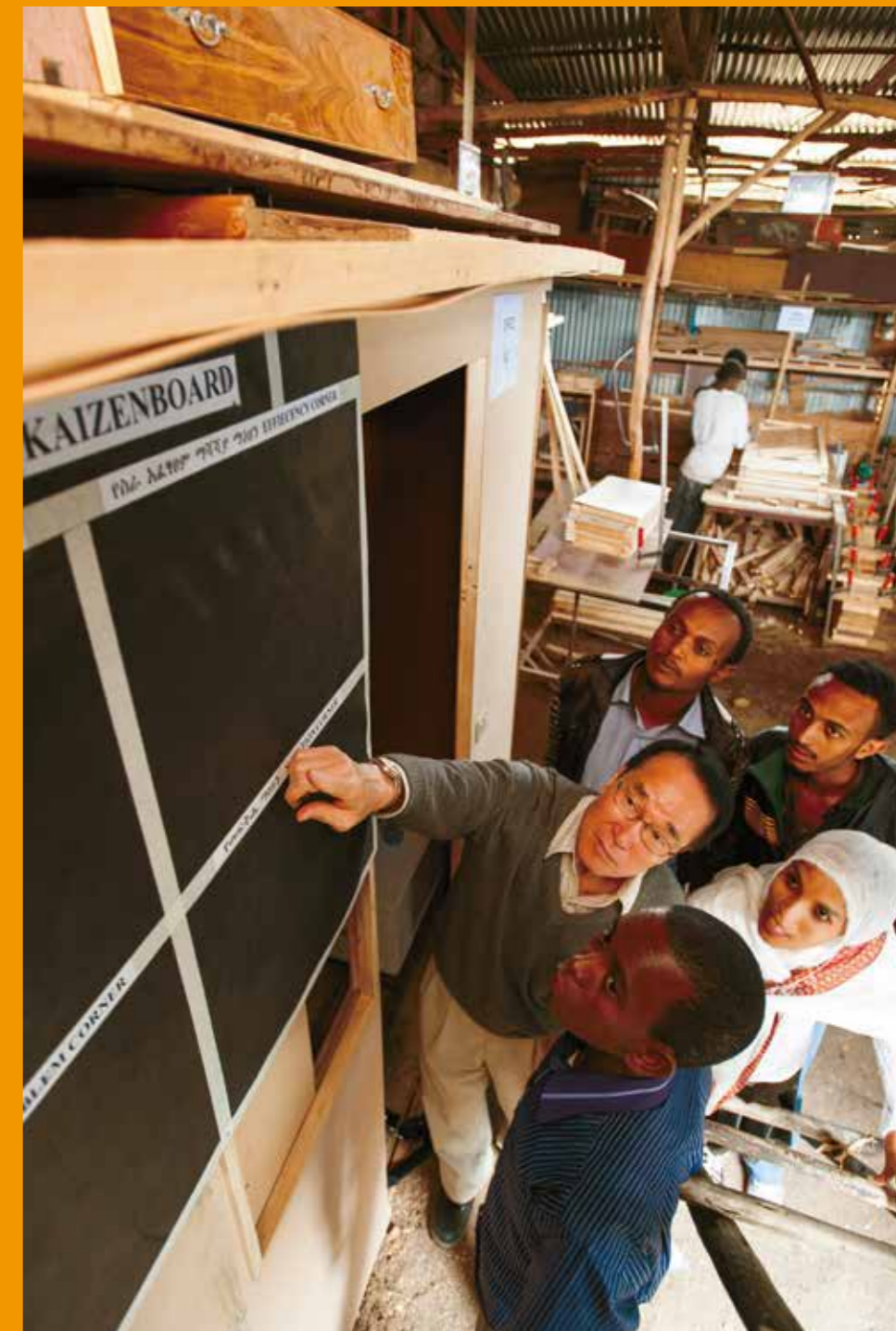
Africa's Electric Power Consumption and JICA's Cooperation



Human Resource Development for Business and Industry

Since development of human resources is the foundation for any country's development, JICA provides a wide range of support for human resource development, through such approaches as the diffusion of the KAIZEN concept (quality and productivity improvement), vocational training programs, and support for higher education in engineering.

Photo: JICA/Kenshiro Imamura



Ethiopia Ethiopia Kaizen Institute (EKI)

JICA has trained a number of KAIZEN consultants through classroom training and on-site training in companies. A JICA expert teaching employees of a furniture company in Addis Ababa how to use a KAIZEN board.

KAIZEN

Developing Business Management Skills

“KAIZEN,” a Japanese word meaning “improvement,” is a management philosophy and know-how that brings about continuous improvement of productivity and quality. Developed in Japan and widely practiced especially in the manufacturing sector, it has contributed to the country’s economic development. Having been practiced widely outside Japan, it has proved to be valid in any country, culture, and sector. KAIZEN is a human-centered approach, which fosters team work, self-reliance, creativity, and ingenuity. These features are fundamental skills that are needed for company managers and workers. As such, KAIZEN is the foundation for private sector development and industrialization.

In Africa, JICA has implemented KAIZEN projects in 8 countries, and provided training opportunities for 25 countries. The KAIZEN approach is contributing to Africa’s industrialization and transition of its economic structure through enhancing labor productivity. KAIZEN can be applied not only at manufacturing sites but also in various domains, such as government, health, and educational institutions.



Photo: JICA/Kenshiro Imamura

Ethiopia

Ethiopia Kaizen Institute (EKI)

In Ethiopia, JICA’s KAIZEN Project was adapted by the late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. With his guidance, the government of Ethiopia established the Ethiopia Kaizen Institute (EKI) under the Ministry of Industry in 2011. JICA extended assistance for developing the capacity of the institute’s staff, by transferring knowledge and technology for implementing KAIZEN, preparing manuals, and formulating a plan for nation-wide dissemination of the KAIZEN approach. More than 200 entities, including small-scale businesses, received KAIZEN training through the JICA Project. EKI has trained more than 52,000 workers and managers in the past five years.



In 2013, this shoe manufacturing company succeeded in increasing its daily production by 33% through implementing 5S, MUDA elimination, and line balancing. They are still continuously implementing KAIZEN through forming over fifty “QC Circles” within the company.



Tunisia

Unit of the National Program of Quality Promotion (UGPQ) and Technical Centers

JICA has been supporting KAIZEN in Tunisia since 2006. The current project started in January 2016 aiming to establish a system to spread KAIZEN throughout the country in targeted sectors (mechanical, electric, textile, and chemical industries).

Zambia

Kaizen Institute of Zambia (KIZ)

In 2014, the KAIZEN Institute of Zambia (KIZ) was established by the Zambian government. Since then, JICA has been supporting KIZ to strengthen its organizations and to train KAIZEN consultants.



Photo: Zambia JICA

Tools and approaches for KAIZEN	
5S	“Sort, Set in order, Shine, Standardize, Sustain”: 5S represents the 5 simple actions that guide personnel to produce visible results in their respective fields within a short time span.
QC Circle	A group consisting of voluntary members aiming to solve on-site problems in as a group while developing the motivation, capacity, and teamwork skills among the members.
IE	A method that enhances the effective use of capital such as human resources, facility, equipment, information, and energy by establishing a productive work system.
TQM	A comprehensive and structured management approach to long-term success through customer satisfaction. In TQM, all members of an organization participate in improving the process, product, service, and the culture they work in.

※QC: Quality Control, IE: Industrial Engineering, TQM: Total Quality Management

Vocational Training and Higher Education

Since the 1960s, Japan has been working for the development of human resources by means of vocational training and higher education. This decades-long cooperation has borne visible results. For example, many of JICA's partnering vocational training institutions and universities in Africa have become "centers of excellence," capable enough to provide guidance for instructors of similar institutions in their neighboring countries, and also serving as a hub for joint research and knowledge sharing.

The characteristic of Japan's support for engineering education lies in its laboratory-based education (LBE) approach, which emphasizes focusing on practical knowledge acquisition through research done in a team setting. This has been proven effective to foster various attributes needed for competent managers, such as management capabilities, cooperativeness, and leadership, in addition to specific professional skills.

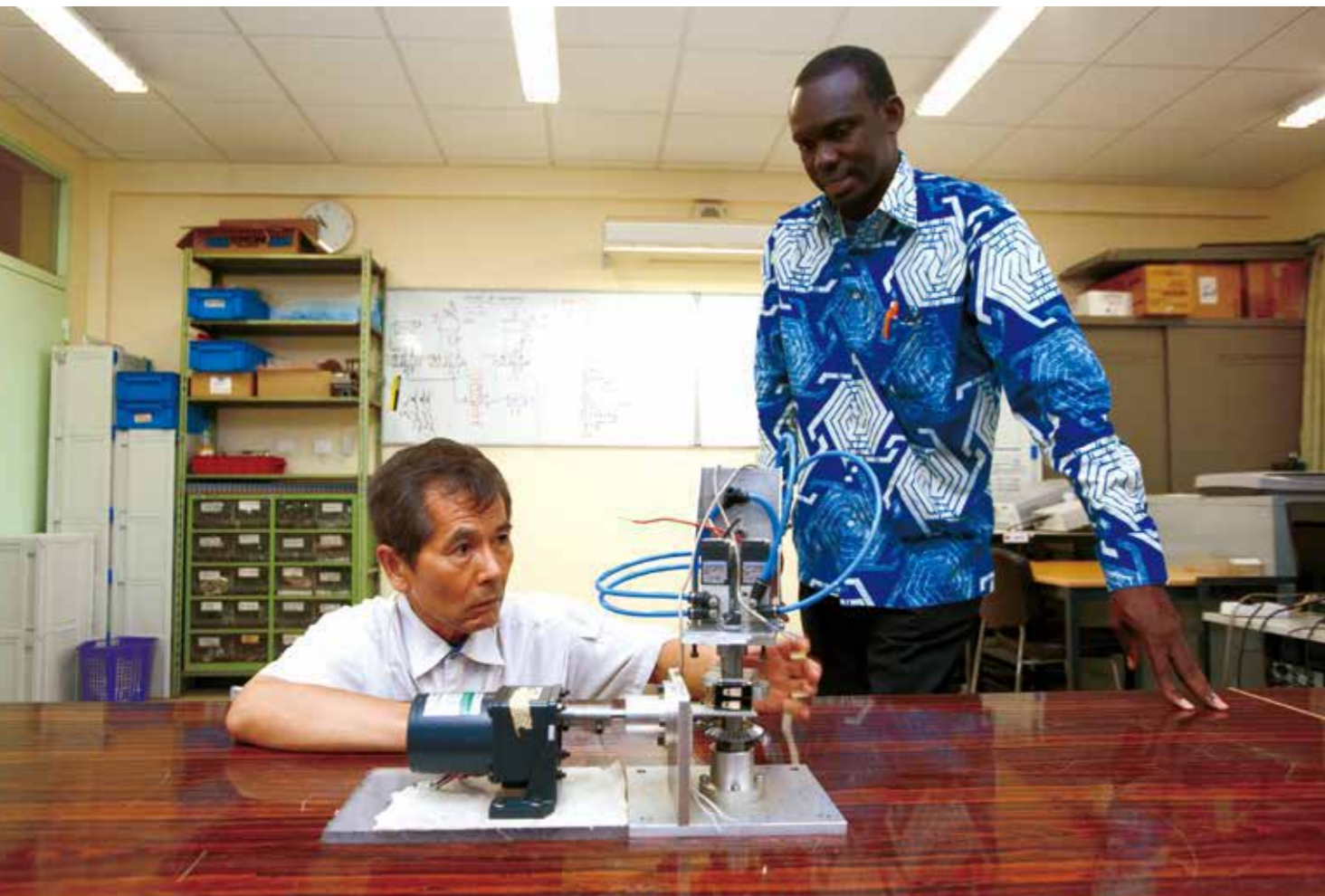


Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Senegal

Center for Technical and Vocational Training Senegal-Japan (CFPT)

JICA has been supporting the Technical and Vocational Training Center (CFPT), which was constructed in 1982 with grant aid from Japan.



Uganda

Nakawa Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)

Since 1968, JICA has supported Uganda's technical and vocational education and training (TVET) by providing facilities and equipment, strengthening organizational and training management systems, and enhancing the technical knowledge and capacity of instructors.



Angola

Vocational Training Center for Civil Construction (CENFOC) in Viana

Along with grant aid projects, JICA will continue to contribute to human resource development in construction, including civil construction, metallic structures, and topography, through its technical cooperation project expected to start in 2016.



Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Egypt

Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)

E-JUST was established as Egypt's national university of science and technology in collaboration with Japan, introducing Japanese-style education methods such as small class education, emphasis on postgraduate education, and education based on research laboratories.

South Africa

Tshwane University of Technology

JICA introduced its Employability Improvement Training to universities of technology to improve their education to meet the needs of the workplace, aiming to strengthen students' readiness for work. Starting at Tshwane University of Technology, the training program has been expanded to six other universities.

Kenya

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT)

JICA has been supporting Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) since its foundation as a middle level college in the late 1970s. Today, JKUAT plays a leading role in training, research, and innovation, not only in the country but also in the East African region and the whole of Africa.

Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Innovative Activities at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT): Examples

The "AFRICA-ai-JAPAN" project is a joint initiative involving JKUAT, Pan African University, Institute for Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI), and JICA. This project will strengthen knowledge and skills mainly in the fields of agriculture, engineering, science, and biotechnology of both PAUSTI and JKUAT students and staff.

University ↔ Communities (Farms)

Biotechnology

Tissue-culture banana seedlings



Engineering technologies

Electrical discharge machine



Response to energy issues BRIGHT Project

Windmills and monitoring equipment



Value addition for enhanced food security



University ↔ Industries

JKUAT and Nissin Foods Holdings

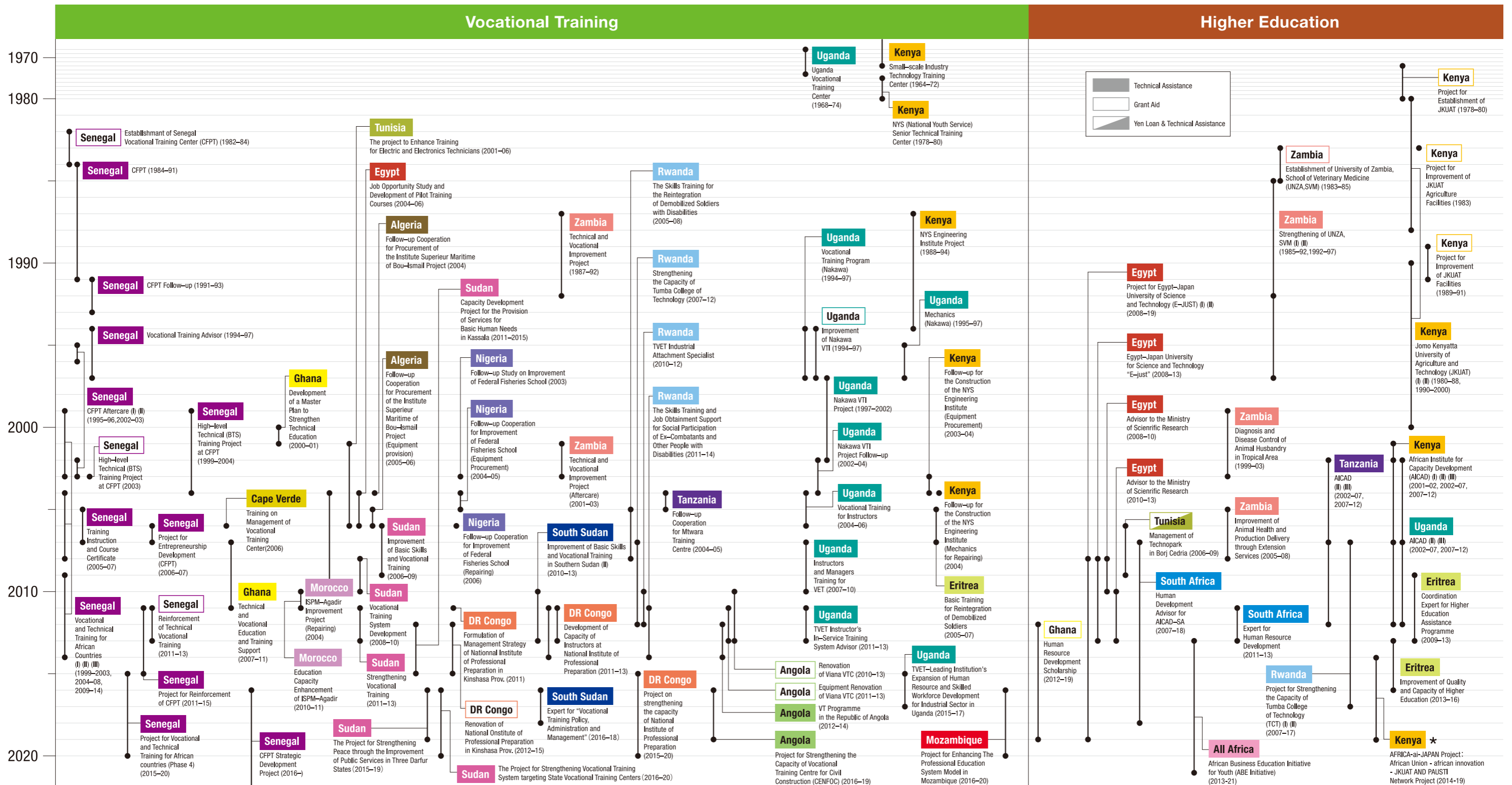
The Kenya Oishii Project/Nissin Foods Holdings



Data and Photos: JKUAT



Cooperation History of Vocational Training and Higher Education



Graduates and their Graduation Career Advancement



Mr. James Alemi
Nakawa Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)

Mr. Alemi completed a night course in the Motor Vehicle Department in 2008, and completed an advanced course in 2009. After running a garage with his friends, he became independent in 2013 and established Kampala Auto Diagnostic Center, where he employs nine staff members, including two women, and twenty trainees. He hopes to expand the Center to accommodate more trainees.



Mr. Babacar Niang
Center for Technical and Vocational Training Senegal-Japan (CFPT)

Mr. Niang, who joined a major food company as a production line technician in 1989, entered a night course in the Automatic Engineering Department in 2005 to obtain qualification as a senior technician. Although it was not easy for him to concentrate on studies while working at a company, he completed the two-year course with support of his colleagues and family. He is now an active leader planning and managing various projects. "I would like to obtain an engineer's degree at a university in the future." His dream on enhancing his skills and exploring new possibilities never ends.



Mr. Sadiq Abubakar Gulma
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) / Pan African University, Institute for Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI)
Master of Environmental, Arid and Semiarid Lands

Mr. Gulma from Nigeria is one of the first-generation graduates from PAUSTI, for which JKUAT is a host university. His thesis for his master's degree, "Development of a Mathematical Model to Predict the Indoor Temperature of Green-Roofed Urban Buildings in Sub-Saharan Africa," and his environmental practices after graduation were highly evaluated, which resulted in his receiving the Green Talents Award from Germany in 2015, an award given for important environmental contributions.

African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)

At the 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V), held in Yokohama in 2013, Japanese Prime Minister Abe announced the African Business Education Initiative for the Youth (hereafter, referred to as the “ABE Initiative”), a strategic five-year plan providing 1,000 youth in Africa with opportunities to study at Japanese universities as well as to do internships at Japanese enterprises.

This program offers opportunities for young and eligible African men and women to study at master’s course in Japanese universities and to experience internship at Japanese enterprises in order to develop effective skills and knowledge in various fields for the development of industries in Africa. This program aims not only for human resource development in Africa but also to cultivate a strong human network between Japan and Africa.

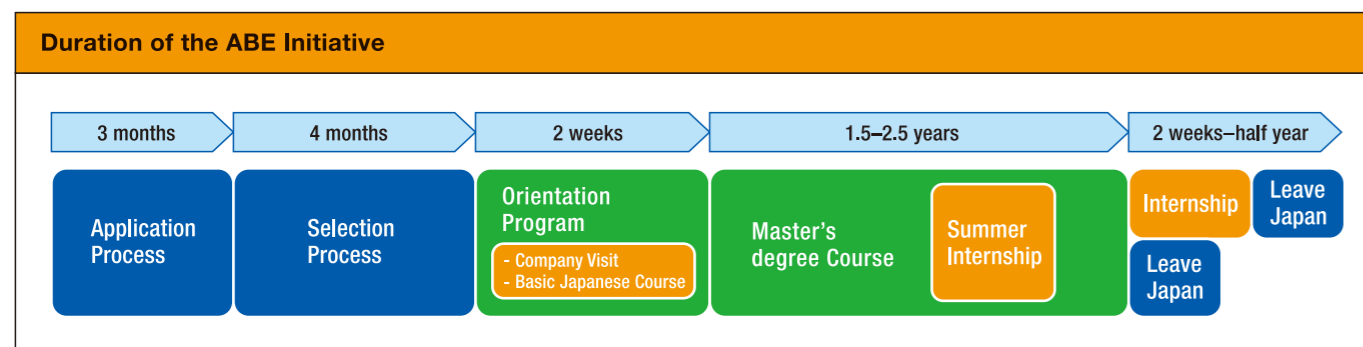


Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

JICA welcomed its first batch of 156 African participants to Japan under the ABE Initiative on September 19, 2014.



Internship at Panasonic Corporation



Internship at Tanabe Co.Ltd

1,000 African youth are expected to study in Japan from 2013 to 2017.

- 1st batch (arrived in 2014): 156 participants from 8 countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania)
- 2nd batch (arrived in 2015): 317 participants from 33 African countries
- 3rd batch (arrival in 2016): Over 300 participants from 54 African countries
- 4th batch (arrival in 2017): (Under preparation)

Agriculture and Fisheries

Japan has been consistently supporting Africa’s agriculture. One of the pillars in this domain is to promote rice production, where Japan can take advantage of its abundant experience in its production. JICA also supports its partner countries to add value to their agriculture and fisheries.



Madagascar

Project for Rice Productivity Improvement (PAPRIZ)

The PAPRIZ project has doubled the amount of rice harvest production in Madagascar. This is contributing to Madagascar’s food self-sufficiency.

Doubling Rice Production

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

Many African countries depend on imports for much of their rice consumption, though the continent is richly endowed with natural conditions for increased production of the crop. To help boost rice production in Africa, JICA introduced “the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)” initiative in 2008, aiming to double rice production in Africa by 2018. The activities promoted through the initiative include the preparation of national-level rice development strategies, improvement on cultivation techniques, building irrigation and water management systems, and facilitating post-harvest processing and distribution.



Photo: JICA/Takeshi Kuno

Tanzania

Rice Industry Development

From 2007 to 2012, JICA implemented the “Technical Cooperation in Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture (TANRICE).” TANRICE developed various training modules, trained 182 agricultural extension workers, and benefited more than 17,000 farmers through the five agricultural training institutions including one in Zanzibar. Subsequently, TANRICE 2 started in 2012 to further disseminate irrigated rice farming technologies nationwide in partnership with seven agricultural training institutes, and to provide support for farmers practicing rain-fed cultivation, a dominant mode of rice cultivation in Tanzania.



Egypt

Rehabilitation and Improvement of the Sakoula Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal

The Bahr Yusef Canal is a waterway that runs roughly parallel to the Nile River and helps irrigate 11 percent of the country’s total cultivated land. Including the Sakoula regulator, four regulators in total on the canal have already been upgraded, enabling stable water supply for irrigation.



Madagascar

Project for Rice Productivity Improvement

Techniques for rice production and irrigation developed in Japan help sustain food security in Madagascar.



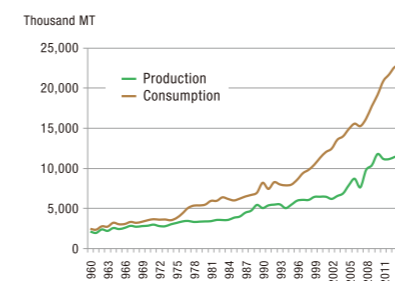
Cameroon

Upland Rice Development of the Tropical Forest Zone (PRODERiP)

The project was set up in 2011 to increase the number of producers of upland rice in the pilot sites. Its activities have included multiplication and dissemination of quality seeds. In the photo, a Japanese expert is providing guidance on rice production in different growing stages for the participants of a training program at the seed multiplication field.

Increasing Imports of Rice in Africa

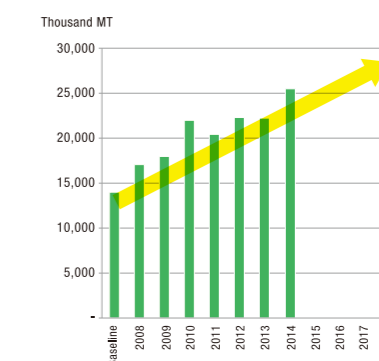
Production and Consumption of Milled Rice in Africa, 1960–2014



- Despite favorable environment for cropping rice available in Africa, the crop's production is stagnating, resulting in increased imports as the domestic demand has steadily increased.

Progress and Challenges

Rice Production in Sub-Saharan Africa (1000 Million Tons in Paddies)



Baseline: Average production 2004 – 2006
Source: FAO STAT

- Rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa is increasing.
- In all CARD member countries national rice development strategies have been formulated.
- The human network is expanding under CARD.
- Country-level projects and programs are formulated by CARD and implemented by member countries and supported by external partners.
- To achieve food security in Africa, JICA continues its cooperation to support CARD and country projects.

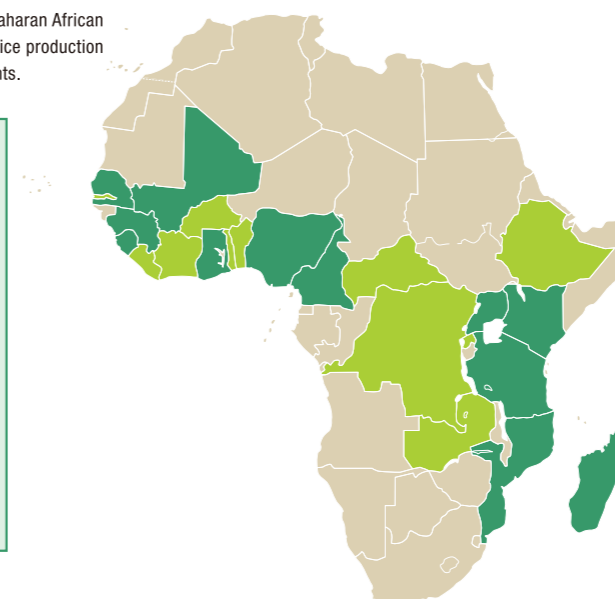
Membership of CARD

CARD Initiative operates in 23 Sub-Saharan African Countries, based on the potential of rice production and official interest by the governments.

[Group 1]

Cameroon
Ghana
Guinea
Kenya
Madagascar
Mali
Mozambique
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Tanzania
Uganda

12 countries which have joined CARD in 2008 immediately after the Initiative launched.



[Group 2]

Benin
Burkina Faso
Central African Republic
Cote d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Ethiopia
Gambia
Liberia
Rwanda
Togo
Zambia

11 countries which officially joined in the occasion of 3rd CARD General Meeting in May, 2010.

※ Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of JICA, concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

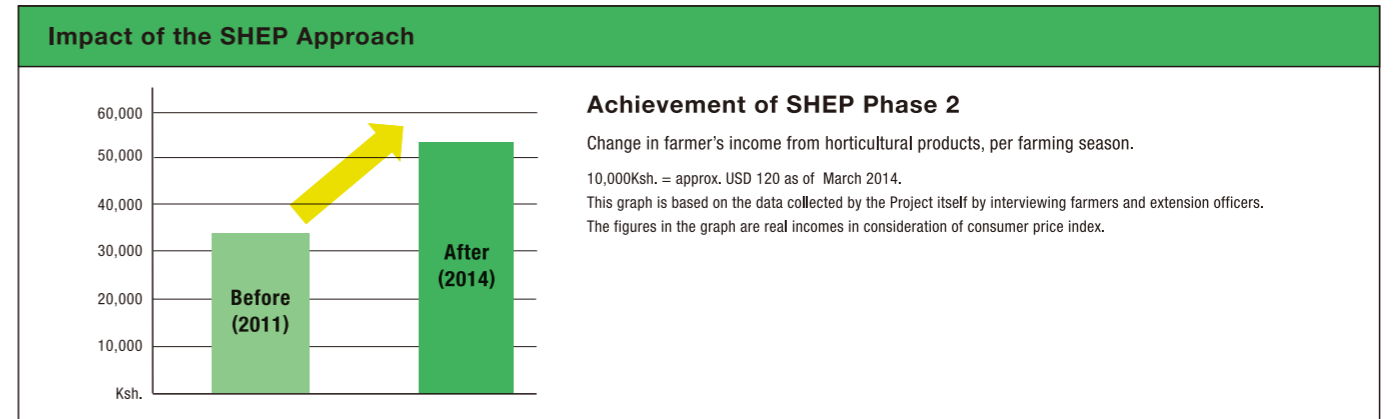
Uganda

Rice Promotion Project

The project covers the three types of rice agro-ecologies, namely rain-fed upland, rain-fed lowland, and irrigated lowland. It also focuses on mechanization and rice value-chain development. It is expected to contribute to increase national rice production.

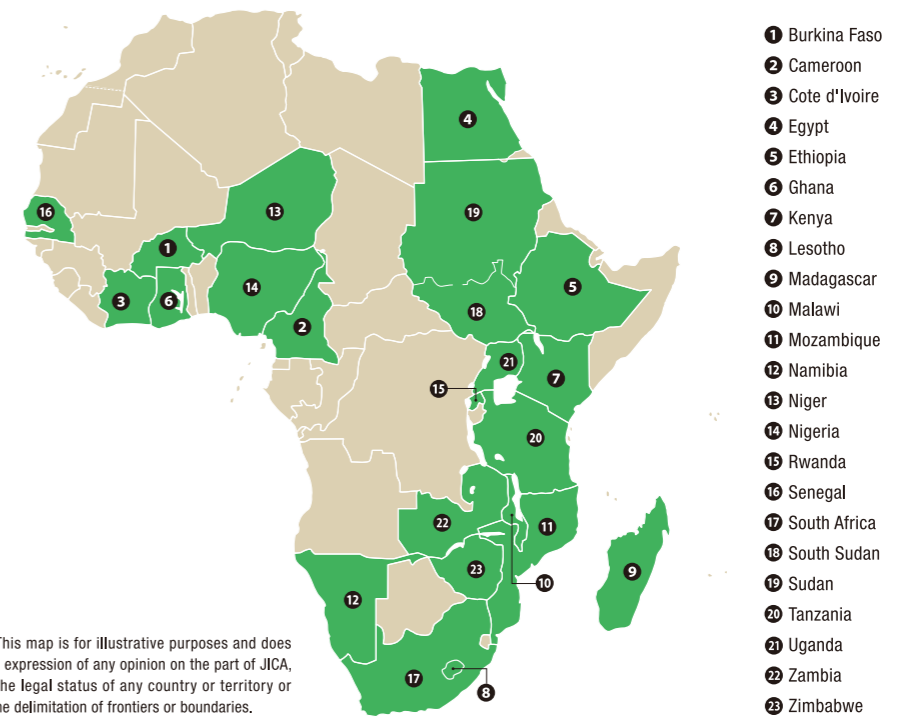
Market-Oriented Agriculture

JICA supports market-oriented agriculture and agribusiness through helping farmers to develop agricultural products and improving their income. A successful initiative is the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP), which has changed the mindset and behavior of farmers from “Grow and Sell” to “Grow to Sell”. Another project called the One Village One Product (OVOP) project promotes rural development through marketing local products.



Countries participating in SHEP training

JICA is promoting SHEP Approach by implementing the technical training held in Japan and Kenya as a starting point. The map shows the countries participating in this training.



Kenya

Promoting the SHEP Approach

To promote market-oriented agriculture, JICA and the Government of Kenya have crafted a unique approach in the project: the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP). The approach addresses the motivation of farmers, and ensures their success in farming as a business. Encouraged by the success in Kenya, similar programs premised on the SHEP Approach are being implemented in more than twenty countries throughout Africa.



Photo: JICA/Kenshiro Imamura

Malawi

OVOP Program

“One Village One Product (OVOP)” is an initiative developed by local governments in Japan. It has been introduced in Malawi to vitalize rural development.

OVOP

Examples of OVOP products developed in Malawi: baobab oil, pot stand.

Fisheries

For decades, Japan has provided a range of support for the fisheries sector development in Africa. The goal is to achieve sustainable use of fisheries resources through user-centered management and value chain development.



Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Senegal Wholesale Market of Fisheries Products

Facing the Atlantic Ocean with a coastline stretching approximately 720 kilometers, Senegal has a thriving fishery industry. JICA has supported building and expanding the Central Fish Market of Dakar since 1989 under grand aid. Japanese experts in fishery management regularly inspect the market and give a wide range of advice regarding quality management, facility management, and the distribution of products.



Mauritania

Construction of Hygiene Management Facilities for Marine Products in Nouakchott

Nouakchott fish market is one of the largest fishing ports in Mauritania.

Through the construction of a new sanitation inspection facility, procurement of inspection equipment, and renovation of the fish market, the project contributed to the improvement of the hygienic environment of the market and stable development of the export of marine products.

Major Grant Aid Projects on Fisheries in Africa

Japan has a long history of supporting fisheries sector development in Africa. Particularly after TICAD I, such efforts have been enhanced with increased implementation of fishery grant aid projects.

- Somalia:** Improvement Project of Marine Products Marketing (1980)
- Comoros:** Fisheries Promotion Project (1981)
- Togo:** Project for Artisanal Fisheries Development (1984)
- Ghana:** Tema Fishing Harbour Rehabilitation Project (1988)
- Sao Tome and Principe:** Project for the Development of Artisanal Fishing (1988)
- Equatorial Guinea:** Development Project of Artisanal Fisheries (1990)
- Eritrea:** Execution of the Artisanal Fisheries Development Project in Southeast Region (1995)
- Tanzania:** Project for Construction of a Fish Market Complex, Dar es Salaam (1999)
- Mauritania:** Expansion Project of Basic Infrastructure for Nouadhibou Artisanal Fishing Port (1999)
- Cabo Verde:** Expansion Project of Praia Fishing Port (2001)
- Benin:** Project of the Cotonou Fishing Port Development (2003)
- Cameroon:** Project for Improvement of Small-scale Fishery Centers (2004)
- Algeria:** Enhancement of Training Facilities for the Institute of Fisheries Technology and Aquaculture in Algeria (2005)
- Guinea:** Expansion Project of Boulbinet Artisanal Fishing Port (2006)
- Morocco:** Project of the Construction of Central Laboratories of the National Institute for Fisheries Research (2007)
- Gambia:** Project for Construction of Brikama Fish Market (2008)
- Seychelles:** Project for Construction of Artisanal Fisheries Facilities on Mahe Island (2008)

Quality Education for All

For inclusive and quality education for children, JICA has been providing comprehensive support for African partner countries ranging from curriculum development, teacher training, learning assessment, educational development through community participation, and construction of schools.



Photo: JICA/Atsushi Shibuya

Zambia

Strengthening Teachers' Performance and Skills through School-Based Continuing Professional Development

Premised on the concept of "Lesson Study," the project has been effective for the development of teachers' pedagogical contents knowledge and teaching skills.

Mathematics and Science Education

JICA supports mathematics and science education with an aim to equip all children with basic skills and abilities to learn and think by themselves. In light of Japan's comprehensive advantage in mathematics and science education that has supported the country's post-war economic growth, JICA provides comprehensive solutions ranging from curriculum and lessons to learning assessments. Mathematics and science education leads to human resource development for industry. Science and technology are indispensable for a country's social and economic development and structural transformation.

Comprehensive Approach for Learning Improvement

Consistent interventions throughout (1) curriculum and textbook, (2) lessons, (3) learning, and (4) assessments in order to strengthen the Learning Cycle.

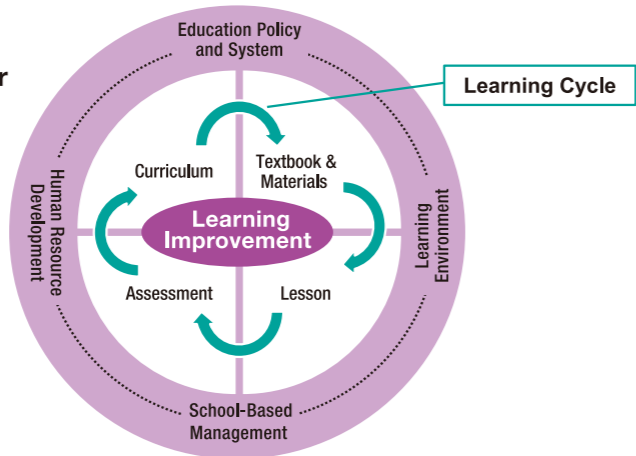


Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Kenya

Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMASTEA)

JICA has been supporting the Government of Kenya in the area of In-Service Education and Training (INSET) since 1998 in order to raise the quality of teaching mathematics and science and in primary and secondary schools with the technical cooperation projects SMASSE/SMASE (1998-2013). JICA also supported the establishment of the Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMASTEA) to provide INSET in Africa at large.

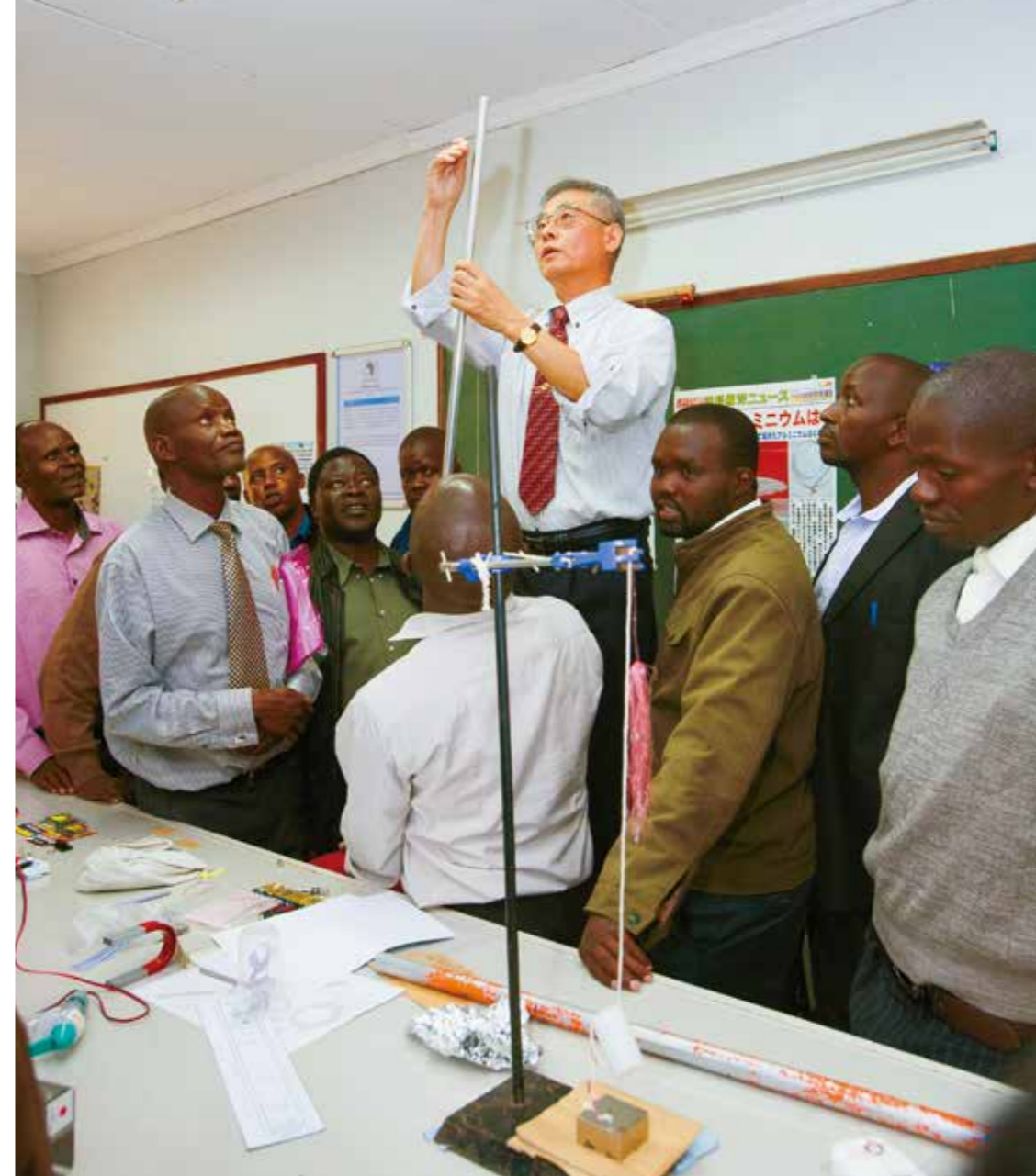


Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Kenya

Senior Volunteer at CEMASTEIA

A Japanese Senior Volunteer setting up a "Hands-on Lab" at CEMASTEIA to introduce experiments using locally accessible materials.

JICA's Support for Mathematics and Science Education in Africa

Quality Mathematics and Science Education for All, as the Basis of Technological Innovation



Project-supported countries to date

※ Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of JICA concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

As of May 2016

Educational Development through Community Participation

Insufficient capacity of individual schools in school management and lack of support to local schools from the government and community are bottlenecks in educational development in a number of African countries.

Beginning in 2004, JICA has made efforts to improve school-based management by enhancing the community members' active involvement in education. This program, called the "School for All" Project, was initiated in Niger and has been scaled up into other West African countries: Senegal, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali.



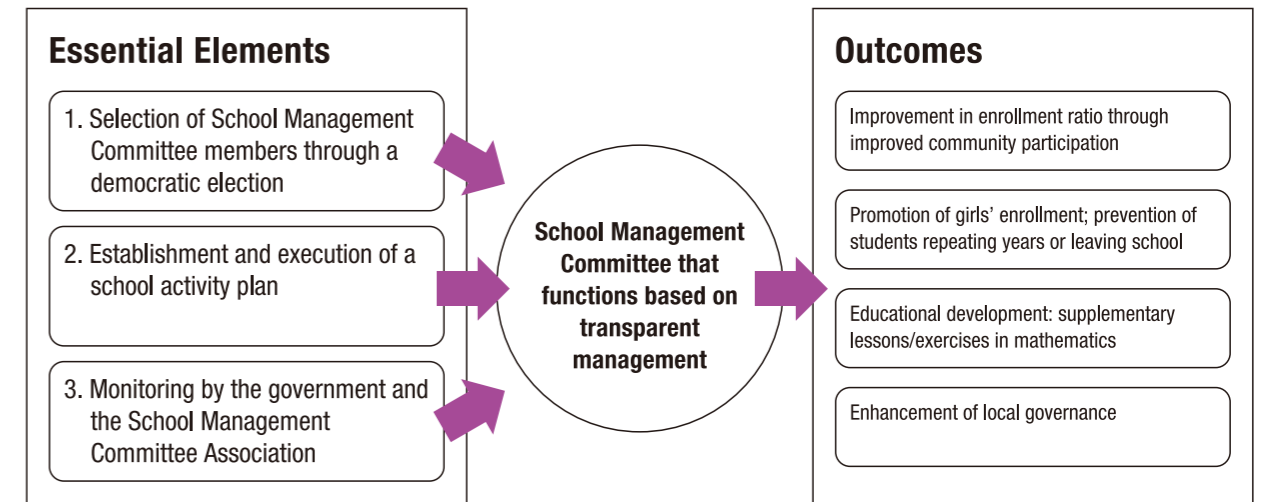
Niger School for All

The project facilitated communities to improve the educational environment for their own children. Niger plays a role in the sub-region as a pioneer country for this "School for All" Project. Under the project, community members themselves get thoroughly involved with school management. The "School for All" project consists of activities such as constructing classrooms, providing school supplies, and providing school meals with their own resources.



Basic Concept of "School for All"

To establish functional school management committees



History of the School for All projects in Niger

January 2004–July 2007

School Management Committees were established in Tahoua and Zinder regions. This was made possible through a number of activities, including the introduction of democratic elections in selecting the Committee leaders, and the functionalization of the committees through increased community participation. The establishment of functional School Management Committees produced such results as the improvement of school environment.

August 2007–January 2012

Implemented a model to functionalize the School Management Committees across the nation, and strongly contributed to the improvement in school enrollment ratio in Niger.

May 2012–May 2016

Developed a model for educational development through community participation, and contributed to the improvement of the quality of learning of children.

Increased by approximately 22% from 2014 to 2015

Increase in students' pass rates in graduate examinations for primary and middle schools

18,000 schools

Conducted educational improvement initiatives through School Management Committees



5,671 students As of October 2014

Increase in girls' enrollment in primary education

25,000 classrooms

Classrooms built by communities to conduct classes

The concept of a School for All project aims at creating trust between community, government and school, and to encourage the three parties to work together to build schools where children obtain opportunities to study.

Systematic sharing of duties in community residents' day-to-day lives, through the activities of School Management Committees

Construction of Schools

Since 1985, through ODA loans and Grant Aid, about 3,000 primary and secondary schools have been built in 27 countries, and classroom conditions have been greatly improved.



Lesotho

Construction of Secondary Schools in Maseru

To alleviate the shortage of classrooms, increase the rate of school attendance, and improve the educational environment, the project constructed and upgraded 12 secondary schools, including toilets and water supply facilities.



Guinea-Bissau

Construction of Schools in Bissau

To improve the study environment of students and increase the rate of school attendance, the project constructed 130 classrooms in 16 schools equipped with classroom facilities.



Burkina Faso

Primary School Construction

The projects have contributed to improving access and the quality of the educational environment of primary schools.

Universal Health Coverage

Drawing on Japan's own experience of having achieved universal health coverage (UHC) in 1961, JICA has been supporting partner countries' effort towards UHC – to improve access to health services for all people at affordable prices. JICA's cooperation has been emphasizing health services improvement including infectious disease control, and maternal and child health care, and improvement of skills of health care providers. Recently JICA focuses on health systems strengthening including the financial risk management for health.

Photo: JICA/Angola FO



Angola

Development of a Maternal and Child Health Handbook

To improve the quality of service at health facilities, the project* developed a maternal and child health handbook and provided training for health workers.

*Project for Strengthening the Health System through Human Resources Development in Josina Machel Hospital and other health Facilities and Revitalization of Primary Health Care

Health Systems Strengthening

In recent years, JICA has placed a greater focus on health systems strengthening as part of its support for achieving UHC. Initiatives include strengthening the capacity of local and central level managers in the health sector. In addition, health systems strengthening is also emphasized in projects on maternal and child health and infectious disease control. In the future, JICA is expanding its cooperation to the areas of financial risk protection for health, including projects to prevent catastrophic expenditure, and to establish health insurance systems.

Photo: JICA/Yoshino Oishi



Mother and child care training for health center staff in western Kenya



A beneficiary of Health Insurance Subsidy Program for the Poor at Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya

Kenya

Comprehensive Support towards Universal Health Coverage

JICA supports the efforts of the Government of Kenya toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC) on various levels such as policy reforms, strengthening coordination mechanisms, and capacity development of county health management. As part of the program, Japan extended to Kenya the first ODA loan in Africa aiming to support UHC. Improvement of health service at the rural level is essential for UHC.



Mozambique

Supporting Training Schools for Health

Professor Lucy Sayuri Ito, a third generation Japanese-Brazilian doctor and researcher from Sao Paulo, teaches at a health training institute in Mozambique. As the first long term expert from the Japan Brazil Partnership Program, she has been instrumental in preparing a new curriculum and text-books for health sector professionals under the Project for Capacity Improvement of Training Schools for Health since 2007.

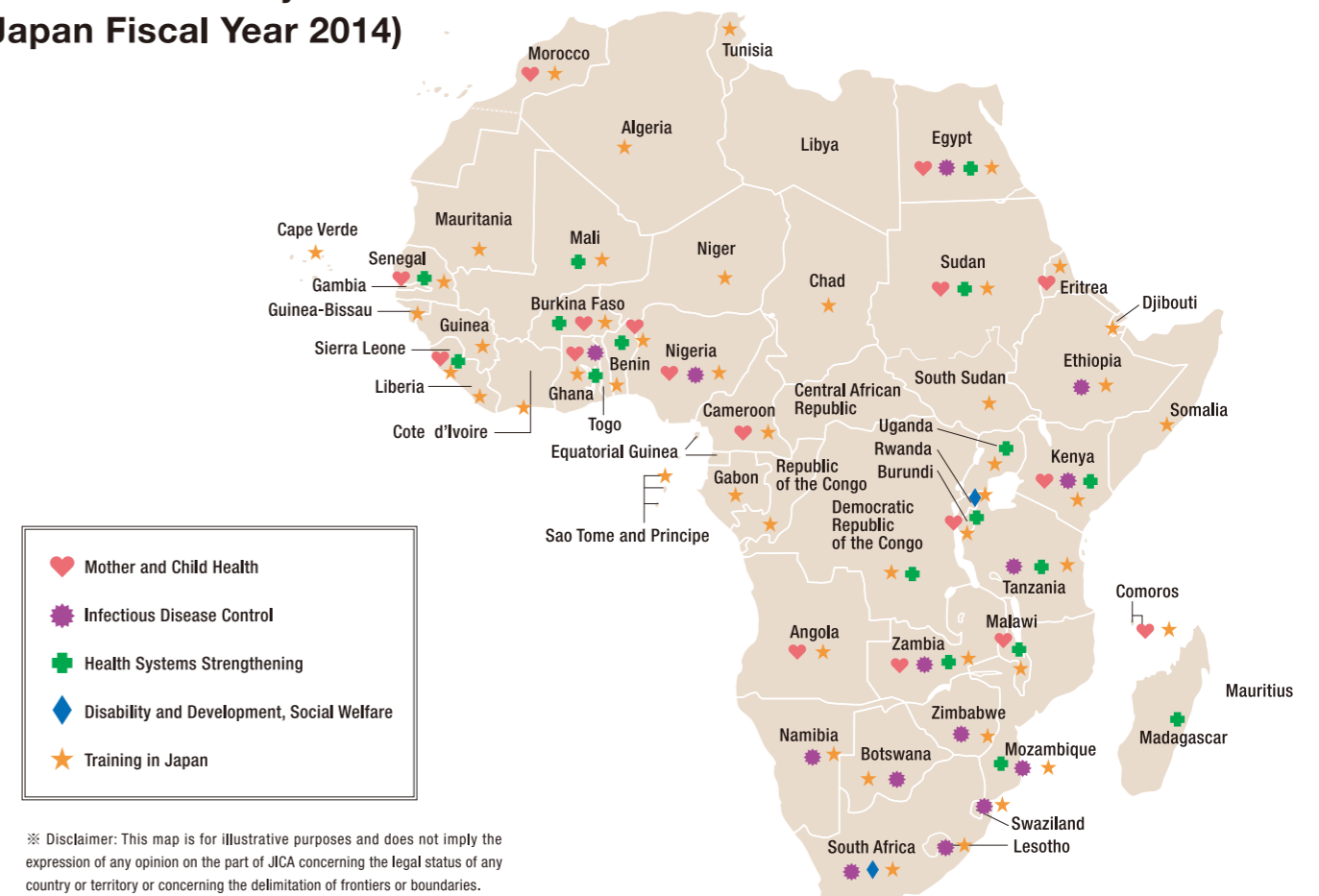
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Grant Aid for the Kinshasa University Hospital Rehabilitation Project

An operating theater at the University Hospital of Kinshasa was fully equipped under Japan's grant aid on the Project for Equipment Provision for University Hospital of Kinshasa. The project has contributed to strengthening the hospital's function as a referral hospital.



JICA's Health Projects in Africa (Japan Fiscal Year 2014)



Infectious Disease Control

Japan has a long history and many experiences in infectious disease control, including in the one in the aftermath of World War II, when the country successfully controlled the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. Taking advantage of such experience, Japan has often taken the lead in global health initiatives, such as Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative in 2000 that paved the way for the establishment of the Global Fund. Japan has also positively supported measures to fight infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and polio. Furthermore, Japan has engaged itself in a wide range of activities from research to field operations. It is also strengthening its support for building up partner countries' preparedness and response to pandemics, especially since the recent Ebola virus crisis in West Africa.

Photo: JICA/Akio Iizuka



Ghana

Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research

The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research was established with a Japanese grant project in 1979. Since its establishment, JICA has been supporting it for its capacity development in research, training and education, and networking with other stakeholders. The Institute has grown into a regional center of excellence for the prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.



Nigeria

Polio Eradication Project

This project aims to achieve early eradication of polio in Nigeria by procuring oral polio vaccines to efficiently inoculate children under 5 years of age throughout Nigeria. The loan fund was allocated to procure approximately 400 million doses of polio vaccine.



Photo: JICA/Atsushi Shibuya

Ethiopia

Health Care Activity by Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)

A JICA volunteer attached to the Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office, working as a public health nurse. She provided counseling and nutrition guidance for HIV-positive patients.



Maternal and Child Health

Japan has a long history of health care systems development with a lot of experiences, including the dramatic improvement of maternal and child health in the aftermath of World War II. And today, Japan is among the countries that provide the highest level of health services in the world. Taking advantage of these experiences, JICA has been providing support for Africa in the field of maternal and child health care. Its activities include those related to capacity development of human resources, promotion of the continuum of care, education of pregnant women, production and dissemination of the maternal and child health handbooks, vaccinations, and improved nutrition.

Ghana

Improvement of Maternal and Neonatal Health Services

JICA has been contributing to sustainable improvement of maternal and child health services in the Upper West Region, Ghana. The project aims at improving health service for nursing mothers and newborn babies, using the approach called the CHPS system (community-based health planning and services).

Photo: JICA/Takeshi Kuno



Benin

Program to Strengthen Maternal and Child Health-Related Service Delivery

Japan has provided technical support to Centre Hospitalier et Universitaire de L'Enfant-Lagune (CHU- MEL) and other major hospitals in the country to improve their quality of care. Policy advisors and JOCVs have been dispatched for years to introduce and share the good practices from Japanese experiences such as 5S-KAIZEN and humanized care for delivery.

Sudan

Workshop on Community Activities among Village Midwives

To reduce the mortality rates for mothers and newborns, JICA supported the country's efforts to improve the skills of Village Midwives, who play a critical role in communities. The project enabled a total of 41 percent of all Village Midwives to receive in-service training, contributing to safer care provision for a larger number of mothers and children.

Access to Safe Water

In Africa, there are still many people without access to safe water. To tackle this situation, JICA provides comprehensive assistance, ranging from building water supply facilities in urban and rural areas organizing water users' associations by local residents in communities. In doing so, JICA takes full advantage of the know-how and technologies accumulated by Japan's local governments, civil society, and private sector.



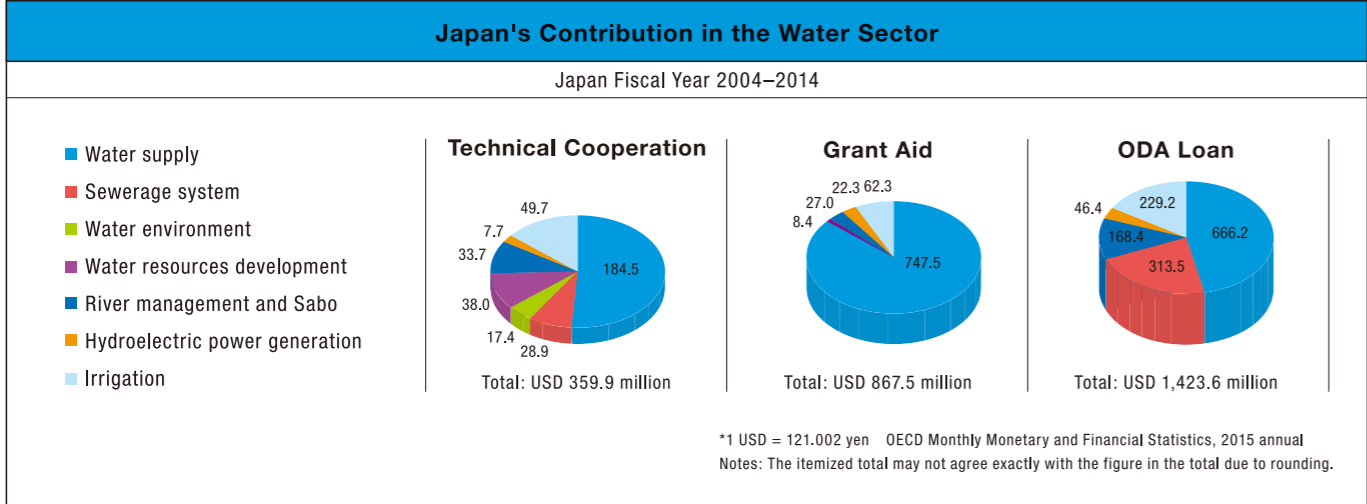
South Sudan

Project for Management Capacity Enhancement of South Sudan Urban Water Corporation Phase 2

This project is expected to strengthen the capacity of South Sudan Urban Water Corporation regarding sustainable service delivery (financial management, non-revenue water management, and facilities operation and maintenance).

Urban and Rural Water Supply

Through its grant aid, yen loans, and technical cooperation, from 2008 to 2015 JICA supported its partner countries to provide safe water to more than 15 million people in 26 countries in Africa.



Tunisia Water Pipeline Construction Project in Northern Tunisia

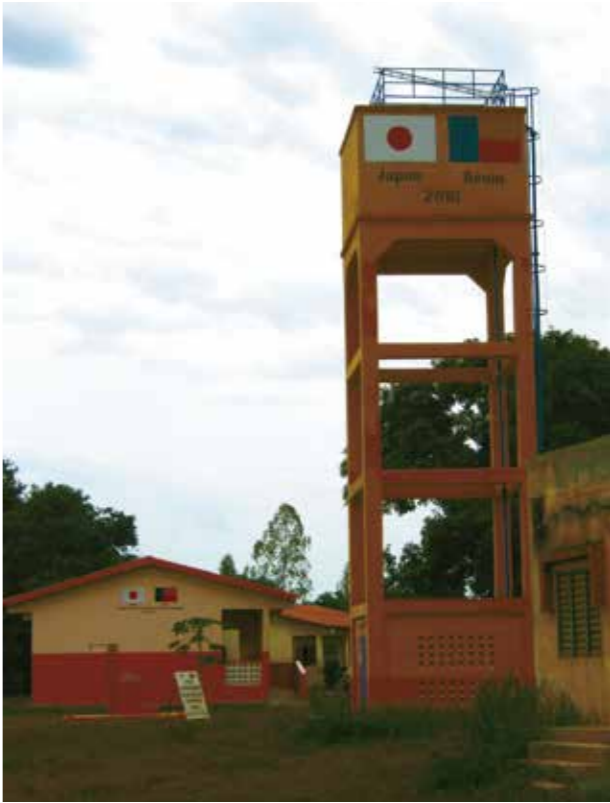
In order to meet the growing demand for water in the country, the project supported construct systems to provide high-quality drinking water as well as industrial and irrigation water.



Rwanda Water Security Action Team (W-SAT)

W-SAT is a group of volunteers dispatched to African countries to contribute to the stable supply of safe water for more people. W-SAT volunteers implement water sanitation education for villagers.

Photo: JICA/Kenshiro Imamura



Benin Project for Rural Area Drinking Water Supply

This project was implemented in the southern rural area of Benin. The project supported construct water facilities, while providing education programs for the villagers on hygiene and facility management.



Senegal

Safe Water and Support for Community Activities

Over 30 years, Japan used grant aid to construct about 120 water-supply facilities in Senegal, benefitting more than 490,000 people living in rural areas. Also, technical cooperation projects were implemented to mobilize people in the communities and establish water users' associations to enable them to operate and maintain the water supply system on their own.



Photo: JICA/Kenshiro Imamura

JICA's Assistance on Water Issues				
Number of JICA experts dispatched and participants that received training.				
Japan Fiscal Year 2004–2014				
	Experts	Field	Training participants	
	1,125	Water supply	4,051	
	224	Sewerage system	373	
	190	Water environment	350	
	87	Water resources development	184	
	190	River management and Sabo	213	
Total	2	Hydroelectric power generation	70	Total
2,029	211	Irrigation	443	5,684

Tackling Climate Change

JICA provides a wide range of support to its partner countries in their combat against climate change, including those for the sustainable management of forestry resources, for livelihood improvement and natural resource use, and those aimed at strengthening resilience against disasters like drought and flooding.



Mozambique

Project for the Establishment of Sustainable Forest Resources Information Platform for Monitoring REDD+

About 50% of the land mass of Mozambique is covered by forests, however, deforestation is advancing in the country. The project aims to support Mozambique to develop a forest resource information platform and implement forest resource monitoring to promote sustainable forest management and REDD+.

Forest Conservation

Africa is said to be most vulnerable to the impact of climate change and is one of the regions where the depletion of forestry resources is advancing rapidly. In the view of these situations, JICA supports the sustainable management of forestry resources and REDD+ process (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and has provided assistance for livelihood improvement, sustainable natural resource use, and the conservation of natural life and ecosystems in order to strengthen resilience against climate change.



The Congo Basin Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Management to Tackle Climate Change

The Congo Basin has the second largest tropical rainforest on earth but it has faced challenges of deforestation and biodiversity loss. In order to preserve this reserve of global importance, JICA has contributed to the governments in the region by supporting its forest and biodiversity conservation and climate change countermeasures. This support was implemented through a cooperation project with the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC). JICA has also implemented projects to develop forest resource inventory systems in Gabon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote sustainable forest management for combating deforestation and climate change.

Gabon

Project for enhancing the national forest resources inventory system contributing to sustainable forest management



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Project for Strengthening National Forest Resources Monitoring System for Promoting Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



Photo: JICA/Atsushi Shibuya

Ethiopia

Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera

The project developed the value of forest coffee in an endangered forest area, and utilized it as a means of income generation and forest conservation activity among the local villagers.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction is a series of efforts to reduce economic and physical loss in case of disasters, to ensure the overall development process is not disturbed. The world faces rising costs of natural disasters that have been increasing in frequency and severity/intensity. In recent years, loss of human life due to natural disasters on the decrease, while economic loss from natural disasters on the increase. In addition, natural disasters in developing countries are an obstacle to achieving sustainable development and serve to worsen poverty. In order to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards, all actors involved in disaster risk reduction need to understand the importance of proactively implementing comprehensive risk reduction and preparedness initiatives in addition to post-disaster efforts.



Mauritius

Project for Landslide Management

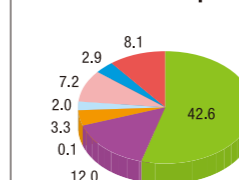
Capitalizing on the Japanese experience in and techniques for disaster reduction, especially those related to such disasters as landslides or rockfall, the project has contributed to the country's resilience building against disasters.

Japan's Contribution in the Disaster Risk Reduction Sector

Japan Fiscal Year 2004–2014

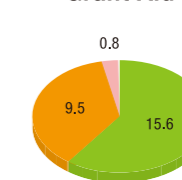
- Volcanic disaster
- Earthquake
- Flood control
- Sediment disaster
- Typhoon, cyclone, hurricane
- Meteorological observation
- Comprehensive disaster management
- Others

Technical Cooperation



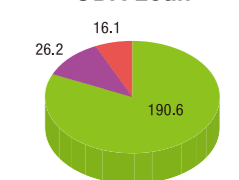
Total: USD 78.2 million

Grant Aid



Total: USD 25.8 million

ODA Loan



Total: USD 232.8 million

*1 USD = 121.002 yen OECD Monthly Monetary and Financial Statistics, 2015 annual
Notes: The itemized total may not agree exactly with the figure in the total due to rounding.

Peace and Stability

In the field of peace-building, JICA provides both short-term and medium- to long-term assistance in post-conflict countries to rebuild stable states, strengthen government capabilities, support anti-terrorism measures, and integrate former soldiers back into society.



Photo: Nippon Koei



Photo: JICA/Masataka Otsuka



A livestock water point constructed under the project. It supplies water to many head of livestock even during the dry season or drought.

Kenya

Project for Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought

The Horn of Africa, which includes northern Kenya, is hit by drought or food shortages every few years, because most of the region is arid or semiarid, with little precipitation. This project aims to build the capacity of pastoralist communities to cope with drought, improving living conditions for people in northern Kenya.

JICA's Assistance in Disaster Risk Reduction				
Japan Fiscal Year 2004-2014				
	Experts	Field	Training participants	
	47	Volcanic disaster	35	
	48	Earthquake	92	
	147	Flood control	349	
	130	Sediment disaster	41	
	2	Typhoon, cyclone, hurricane	0	
	107	Meteorological observation	39	
Total	11	Comprehensive disaster management	59	Total
504	12	Other	131	746

Cote d'Ivoire

Capacity Building for the National Police

The project helps build the capacity of national police of Cote d'Ivoire, where security is an important issue in light of the country's political upheaval that took place in its recent past.

Consolidating Peace, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance

Peace and stability are prerequisites for Africa's social and economic development. Helping to rebuild states and communities after conflicts, JICA provides short-term and medium- to long-term assistance. Specifically, JICA helps develop anti-terrorism measures, strengthens the capacities of local police and local government, and supports the return of former soldiers to society.



Photo: JICA/Shinichi Kuno

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Project for Professionalization of the Police for the Population and Peace

JICA started the cooperation program with the Congolese National Police in 2004, and has trained more than 20,000 police officers. The new project, which started in 2015, aims to establish a sustainable mechanism for the professionalization of police officers.

Photo: Japan Coast Guard



Djibouti

Project for Capacity Development of Djibouti Coast Guard

The project dispatches experts from the Japan Coast Guard to the Djibouti Coast Guard, and provides technical skills for maritime security.



Photo: JICA/Uganda office

Uganda

Reconstruction Assistance Program in Northern Uganda since 2009

The purpose of the Reconstruction Assistance Program in Northern Uganda (REAP) is to revitalize conflict-affected communities by improving basic infrastructure such as water supply facilities, bridges, roads, and schools and strengthening local government capacities. JICA has continued to implement several projects in the Acholi subregion and has expanded assistance to West Nile subregion from 2016.



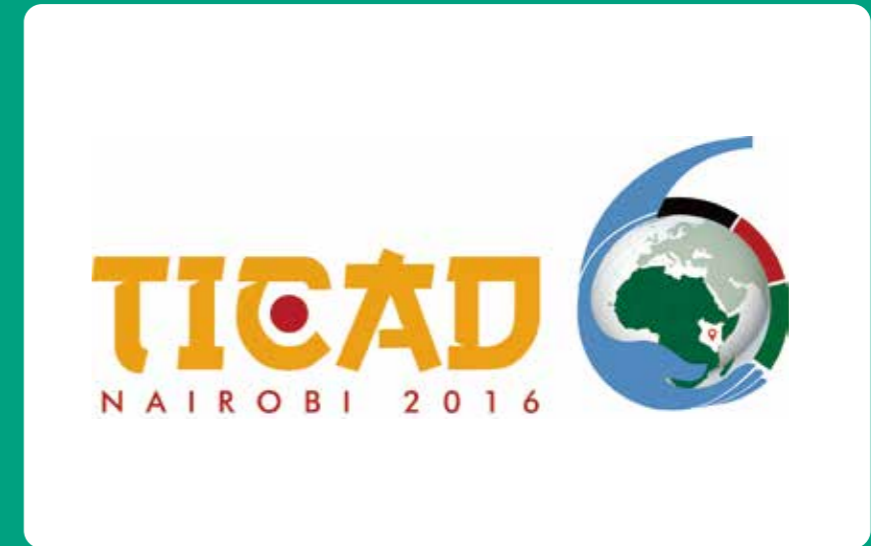


Photo: Dai Nippon Construction

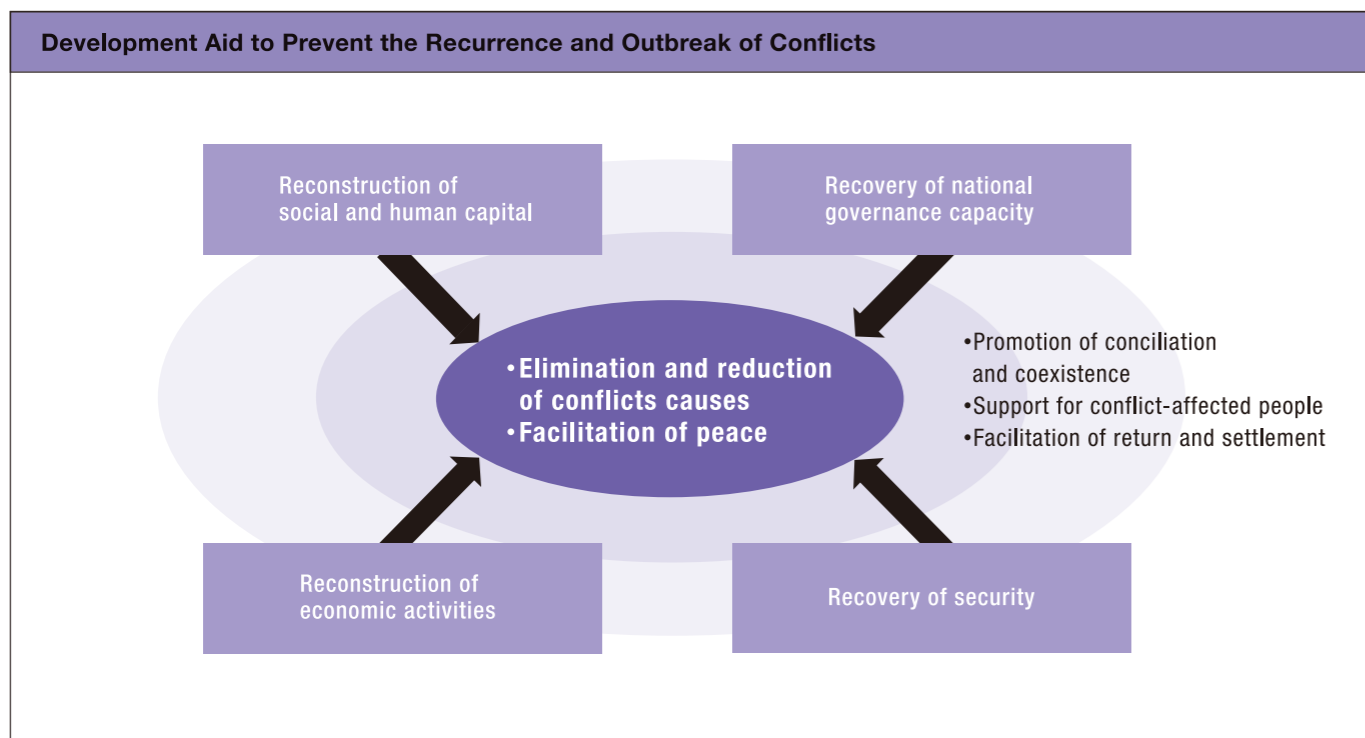
South Sudan

Construction of the Nile River Bridge (Freedom Bridge)

A new bridge over the Nile River, a symbol of peace-building that connects the east and west bank of the country, is under construction after the long civil war.



History and Achievements of the TICAD



What is TICAD?

Tokyo International Conference on African Development



Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office

- TICAD I 1993 Tokyo
- TICAD II 1998 Tokyo
- TICAD III 2003 Tokyo
- TICAD IV 2008 Yokohama
- TICAD V 2013 Yokohama
- ▶ TICAD VI 2016 Nairobi

Background

In the early 1990s, Africa was “marginalized” in the international community and “aid fatigue” was prevalent among the Western donors in the aftermath of the fall of the Berlin Wall. To refocus international attention on the importance and urgency of African development, Japan took the leading role in the international community in organizing TICAD in 1993.

The Features of the TICAD Process

1. Pioneer Forum:

Over the course of more than 20 years since TICAD I in 1993, the forum has been contributing to activating debate on social and economic development in Africa by setting the region’s development agenda and mobilizing public and private resources for its development.

2. Open and Inclusive Forum:

TICAD is a multilateral forum that includes Japan and African countries as well as international organizations, development partner countries, private companies, and civil society organizations engaging in Africa’s development.

3. Ownership and Partnership:

TICAD has advocated the importance of supporting African ownership and promoting international partnerships for development with Africa. It provides open and broad opportunities to hear voices from Africa and act together with Africa.

4. Steady Fulfillment of Promises:

The implementation of the pledges announced at the summit-level meetings is monitored and confirmed at TICAD ministerial meetings. TICAD Progress Reports in English, French, and Japanese are submitted to the TICAD ministerial meetings and published on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

TICAD I

Tokyo Declaration on African Development

October 5–6, 1993, Tokyo

* Japan’s new initiative for Africa and the post-Cold War world

The co-organizers vowed to reverse the declining trend of development assistance to Africa that followed the end of the Cold War.

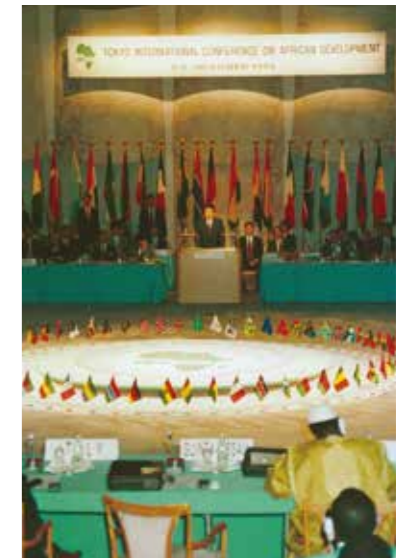
Commitment of the Tokyo Declaration on African Development

- The pursuit of political and economic reforms in Africa
- Increased private-sector development
- Regional cooperation and integration
- The harnessing of Asian experience for the benefit of African development

Participants: About 1,000 people from 48 African countries, 12 donor countries, the EC, eight international organizations, and many observers, with five heads of state and government from Botswana, Ghana, Uganda, Burkina Faso, and Benin

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, GCA

Japan’s prime minister at the time: Morihiro Hosokawa



TICAD II

African Development Toward the 21st Century: The Tokyo Agenda for Action

October 19–20, 1998, Tokyo

- * Ownership and Partnership agreed upon as TICAD basic principles
- * Social Development and Poverty Reduction as top priorities



Goals and Priority Actions of the Tokyo Agenda for Action

- **Social development:** education, health and population, measures to assist the poor
- **Economic development:** private-sector development, industrial development, agricultural development, external debt
- **Foundations for development:** good governance, conflict prevention and post-conflict development

Participants: 80 countries, including 51 African countries, 11 Asian countries, and 18 donor countries; 40 international organizations; 22 NGOs; and 12 heads of state and government from Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, and Tanzania

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, GCA

Japan’s prime minister at the time: Keizo Obuchi



TICAD III

Tenth Anniversary Declaration

September 29–October 1, 2003, Tokyo

- * Supporting NEPAD and Africa's ownership for development
- * Human Security for consolidation of peace



The TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration

- Verification of Achievements of the TICAD process
- Providing the compass for a future containing "human security"
- Firm political commitment of the international community to support NEPAD

Participants: Over 1,000 people from 50 African countries; 39 Asian and donor countries; 47 organizations, including 20 heads of international/regional organizations; with 24 heads of state and government from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and the chair of the AU Commission

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, GCA, the World Bank

Japan's prime minister at the time: Junichiro Koizumi

TICAD IV

Yokohama Declaration Toward a Vibrant Africa

Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity

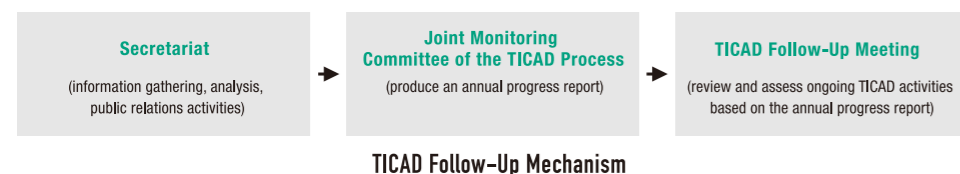
May 28–30, 2008, Yokohama, Japan

- * Doubling Japanese ODA to Africa
- * Boosting economic growth as a top priority
- * Monitoring mechanism for the TICAD process



The Yokohama Declaration

- Commitment toward African development
- Outlines measures to be implemented for the next five years
- TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan



Participants: Over 3,000 from 51 African countries, 34 development partner and Asian countries, 74 international/regional organizations and representatives of the private sector, academic institutions, and civil society, with 41 Heads of State and government, including the chair of the AU Commission

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, GCA, the World Bank

Japan's prime minister at the time: Yasuo Fukuda

TICAD V

Yokohama Declaration in 2013

Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa

June 1–3, 2013, Yokohama, Japan

- * Africa as an equal business partner for Japan and the World
- * Inviting AUC as a new TICAD Co-organizer



The Core Themes of TICAD V

- Robust and Sustainable Economy
- Inclusive and Resilient Society
- Peace and Stability

Announcement of Prime Minister Abe in Keynote Speeches

- Boost the growth of Africa through trade and investment by the private sector
- Promote "human security" through Japan's unique assistance. Therefore, Japan will contribute to the growth of Africa, utilizing private and public means of up to approximately JPY 3.2 trillion (USD 32 billion), including ODA of approximately JPY 1.4 trillion (USD 14 billion), in the next five years.

"Yokohama Declaration 2013" "Yokohama Action Plan 2013–2017"

These two documents indicated the following six key strategic approaches as the direction of development in Africa for the coming five years:

- Promoting private sector-led growth
- Accelerating infrastructure development
- Empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors
- Promoting sustainable and resilient growth
- Creating an inclusive society for growth
- Consolidating peace, stability, and good governance

Participants: Over 4,500 people from 51 African countries, 31 development partner and Asian countries, 72 international/regional organizations and representatives of the private sector, academic institutions, and civil society, with 39 heads of state and government of African countries

Co-organizing individuals: Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Dr. Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC); Dr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank; and Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, World Bank, AUC

Japan's prime minister at the time: Shinzo Abe

TICAD VI

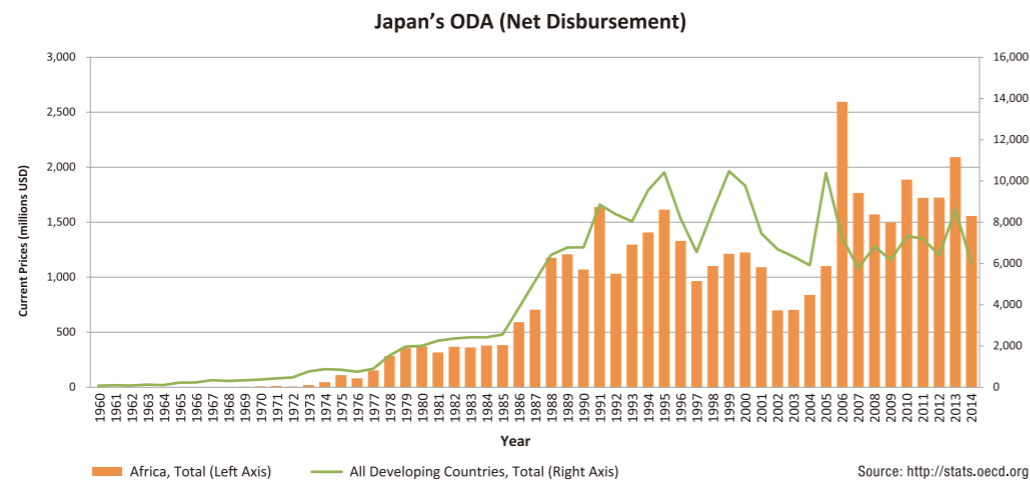
August 2016, Nairobi, Kenya



Data on Japan-Africa Cooperation

1. Trend of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

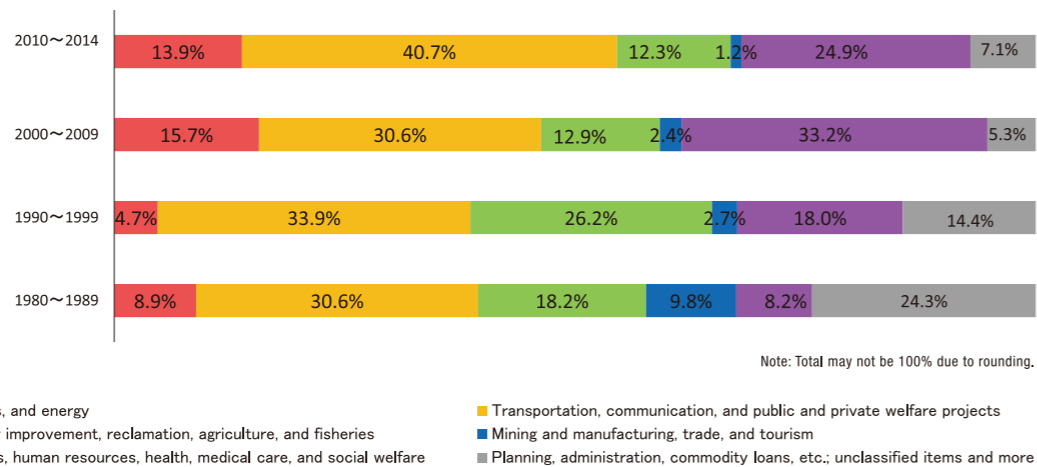
Since the 1950s, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA. The figure shows the relative increase of ODA to Africa compared to other regions.



2. JICA's Cooperation to Africa by Sector

JICA supports various sectors in Africa. Reflecting the needs of African countries, cooperation in the infrastructure sector has been on the rise since 2010.

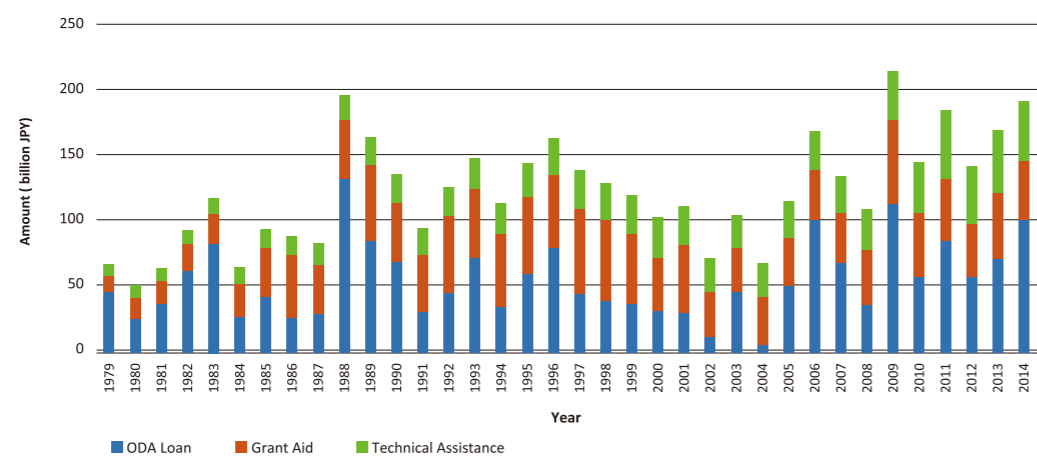
*This graph reflects the commitment amounts of Japanese yen loan aid and grant aid and the disbursements of technical assistance in each period.



3. JICA's Cooperation to Africa

JICA's cooperation is broadly divided to "Technical Cooperation," "ODA Loan," and "Grant Aid." The recent increase of ODA Loans in 2014 is a reflection of huge demand for infrastructure in Africa.

*This graph reflects the commitment amounts of Japanese yen loan aid and grant aid and the disbursements of technical assistance in each period.



4-1. JICA Volunteers in Africa

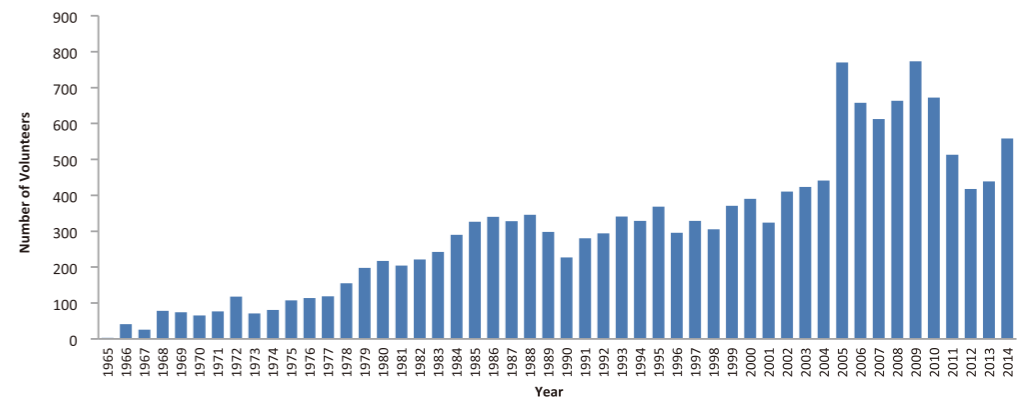
JICA has been dispatching Volunteers for 50 years (since 1965), and more than 15,700 young and senior volunteers have worked in Africa ever since. Working closely with local communities, JICA Volunteers are widely recognized as "grassroots ambassadors" who contribute not only to the development but also build close ties between Japan and African host countries.



JICA Volunteers in Africa by Country (as of March 31, 2016)

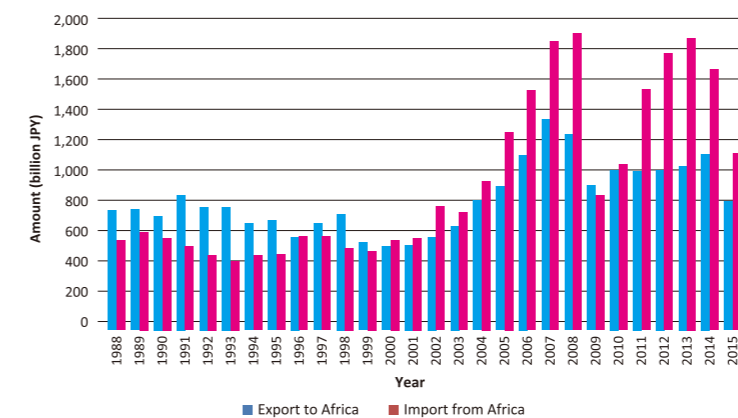
Country	JOCVs stationed	SVs stationed	Total	
Benin	35	0	241	
Botswana	14	5	317	
Burkina Faso	6	0	375	
Burundi	0	0	12	
Cameroon	27	1	110	
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	173	
Djibouti	12	0	129	
Egypt	9	1	267	
Ethiopia	41	2	674	
Gabon	24	1	133	
Ghana	66	5	1307	
Kenya	45	5	1619	
Lesotho	0	0	3	
Liberia	0	0	167	
Madagascar	20	0	145	
Malawi	83	4	1749	
Mali	0	0	11	
Morocco	25	21	1115	
Mozambique	38	1	247	
Namibia	16	0	114	
Niger	0	0	684	
Rwanda	43	0	236	
Senegal	76	2	1060	
South Africa	10	7	108	
Sudan	14	0	54	
Swaziland	0	1	3	
Tanzania	54	0	1539	
Tunisia	0	0	509	
Uganda	59	2	646	
Zambia	74	14	1461	
Zimbabwe	16	0	521	
Grand total	Number of volunteers	807	72	15,729
	Number of countries	23	15	31

4-2. JICA Volunteers in Africa



*Created based upon data from Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance "General Trade Statistics, Values by Country" <http://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/srch/indexe.htm?M=23&P=0>

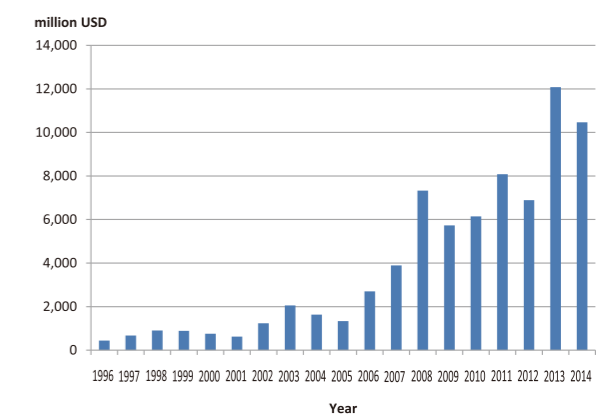
5. Japan-Africa Trade



*Created based upon data from Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance "General Trade Statistics, Values by Country" <http://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/srch/indexe.htm?M=23&P=0>

6. Outward Foreign Direct Investment Stocks (From Japan to Africa)

Japanese private investment in Africa has been growing recently.



*Created based upon data from JETRO "Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics" <https://www.jetro.go.jp/en/reports/statistics/>