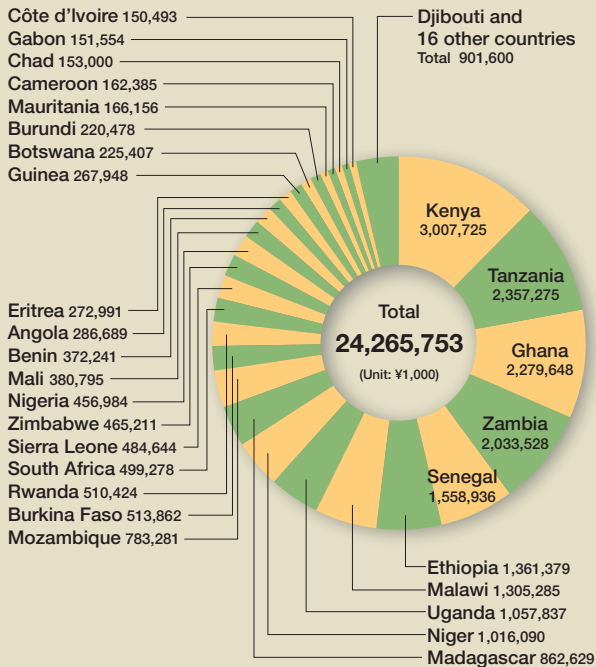


# Africa



## Pillars of Aid Aim for Accelerated Growth

■ Cooperation results by country in Africa (FY2006)



\* This is the total amount of bilateral cooperation. The amount of cooperation provided to Africa including cooperation that covers a group of countries is 24,513,100 thousands of yen.

Lately, African economies have been exhibiting good progress in a situation of increasing investment and escalating prices for oil and mineral resources, and some African countries have recorded economic growth of over 5%. On the other hand, conventional problems, including conflicts, famine, infectious diseases (such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis), low school enrollment rates, and accumulated debts, are still threatening the livelihoods of the people.

Incorporating the perspective of human security, Japan focuses on social development centered on education, safe water supply, and health in implementing assistance for the socially vulnerable and communities. Since 1993 Japan has co-hosted the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD every five years with the UN and other organizations, which has been stimulating world interest in African development. At TICAD III in 2003, Japan announced that it would contribute to African development with the international community and African countries based on the three pillars of human-centered development, poverty reduction through economic development, and consolidation of peace.

In TICAD IV, which is scheduled for 2008, based on the recognition that economic growth is indispensable for the sustainable development of a society, accelerated growth will be the major theme. JICA will prioritize the following activities in support of accelerated growth: (1) promotion of economic efficiency by upgrading international highways and ports, (2) improvement of agricultural productivity represented by extension of NERICA rice, New Rice for Africa, (3) promotion of regional economic development by the One Village One Product movement (see p.19-21).

## Current State of Development

### Difficult Living Conditions Persist

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) evaluates degrees of human development in the countries in various areas of the world and compiles a report as Human Development Index. According to the report of fiscal 2006, among the 31 countries with indices representing low development, 29 countries are in Africa. In those countries, access to safe water and basic education and adequate medical care is limited and development lags behind the rest of the world. In addition, per capita income remains lower than it was in the 1960s and approximately 40% of the total population of Africa lives under the poverty line of US\$1 per day. Thus, the lives of the people who live in Africa are still difficult.

### Better Economies

On the other hand, it is said that recent African economies are good. Several factors explain this development: South Africa, which has dominated the regional economy, is now accelerating

its entry into the economies of neighboring countries; the prices of oil and mineral resources are rising; the countries are politically stable and foreign capital investment has increased; and a market economy has taken root. Another factor is that increasing investment from China and India is activating the regional economy.

It took a long time for African economies to show growth. In the 1960s, when most African countries gained their independence, these countries benefited from an international economic environment characterized by stability in the international prices of primary products for export and were able to achieve steady growth. However, they could not move away from monoculture economies that have continued since the colonial era, and their economic growths were sluggish in the 1970s owing to a long-term fall in the prices of primary products, unstable political foundations, and drought and flooding caused by climate changes. In the 1980s many African countries faced a serious economic crisis called the Lost Decade and suffered from a constant shortage of funds not only for development but also for recurrent costs to

provide basic administrative services.

In response to such situations in Africa, donor countries continued assistance in the social development sector centered on education, health, and hygiene; however the necessity for development accompanied by economic growth to sustain the effects of assistance was indicated. Japan paid attention to its importance from an early stage, and has been providing development assis-

tance accompanied by economic growth, in parallel with support in the social development sector. Lately, in East Africa, JICA has implemented a program that promotes economic efficiency by improving the traffic and transportation system in collaboration with the African Development Bank and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

## Approaches for Growth

### In Preparation for TICAD IV in 2008 .....

The direction of African development for the new era will be discussed at TICAD IV, which is scheduled to take place in 2008.

At TICAD III in 2003, support for NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development. Programme by the African Union to realize African development based on the responsibility of Africa and partnership of international community) through the TICAD process was set as the basic policy, and poverty reduction through economic growth was emphasized based on the recognition that economic growth is indispensable to secure the sustainability of development. On the basis of such governmental policy at the international conference, with the awareness that the ultimate goal

of African development is poverty reduction, JICA will continue support for Africa using various approaches.

#### a. Support for promotion of private investment

Lately, private investment has again drawn attention mainly in African countries with abundant oil and mineral resources.

At TICAD III in 2003, the issue of poverty reduction through economic growth was raised, and Japan responded. To promote trade and investment in Africa, an Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference was held in Tokyo in 2004, and an Asia-Africa Business Forum has been set up annually as part of it. In December 2005, then Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi

## Front Line Madagascar

### Asia-Africa Cooperation: Dispatch of Third-country Expert

#### Aiming for Domestic Rice Self-sufficiency

It is said that Madagascar consumes more rice than any other country in the world (120-145 kg per person annually), and 77% of the people are involved in agriculture, mainly rice-growing. However, the average harvest yield per hectare of rice in Madagascar is only about two tons whereas in Asian countries it is over six tons, and domestic self-sufficiency in rice has not been achieved yet.

#### Dispatch Indonesian experts

In 2000, JICA started to dispatch Indonesian experts who possess many years of cooperation experience in Japanese rice production in Indonesia, as well as 12 experts (in soil improvement, rice cultivation technique, adequate agricultural machines, livestock breeding) who worked in Madagascar until 2007.

The expert in rice cultivation technique provided instruction in seven-day compost, organic fertilizers, and organic agrochemicals to the farmers and received a positive response. Seven-day compost is a technique for making compost by mixing local legume plants and cow's gastric juices for only seven days. Traditionally, three months are required to make compost. The farmers

who actually introduced this technique into their agricultural activities report that they reduced their costs by half and the harvest yield more than tripled. The expert in adequate agricultural machines creatively developed an easy-to-use and inexpensive agricultural tool made exclusively with locally available materials. Since imported machinery is very expensive, he received numerous inquiries from farmers. A craftsman made equivalent equipment based on the manual written by this expert.

Eighty-five percent of the farmers in Madagascar are in the poverty group, and it is hard for them to buy imported chemical fertilizers. Also, the introduction of agricultural machinery is slow, and most farmers currently work totally by hand, use only simple harrows or spades, or depend on cattle. The Indonesian experts who took over Japan's cooperation and its outcome so far in their home country accurately understand the current situation of the poor farmers and pursue techniques that they can adopt easily at low cost from a farmer's point of view.

#### Extend the techniques to other areas

One of the reasons why this series

of Asia-Africa cooperation has been progressing smoothly may be the many years of exchange between Madagascar and Indonesia (it is said that the Merina of the central highlands immigrated from Indonesia), so that Indonesian experts and the local farmers talk with one voice.

The success of the farmers who received technical instruction from Indonesian experts is known in the surrounding areas, and numbers of farmers who are willing to teach the techniques they learned to other areas are growing. JICA will continue to utilize its experience in Asia to develop and extend those techniques most in need from a poor farmer's viewpoint.

(JICA Madagascar Office)



Instruction in paddy field by an expert in rice cultivation technique

announced the Development Initiative, which advocated measures such as duty-free and quota-free in principle to articles produced in developing countries. JBIC established a new program, Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa, and started support for African development through joint financing with the African Development Bank.

Amidst such activities, JICA is also actively working for the promotion of private investment, so that environmental improvement to promote private investment and trade by the public sector will actually accelerate trade and investment, thus making the Asian Miracle happen in Africa, too.

### b. Support for One Village One Product Movement

The One Village One Product (OVOP) movement, which was created to vitalize villages in Oita Prefecture in Japan in the 1970s, is now spreading across Asia and Africa. Japan pays attention to this movement in terms of improving the market access for trade promotion of African products. JICA also supports the OVOP movement in Africa as an effective tool to change the awareness of community members in Africa, promote empowerment, and reduce poverty through the improvement of income and economic growth in rural areas.

Since 2005, JICA has implemented a project to support the OVOP Secretariat established by the government of Malawi. In the project, an expert and JOCVs work together with the OVOP Secretariat to (1) establish a system to promote OVOP movement, (2) hold workshops to extend and gain community understanding of the concept, and (3) provide technical instruction for product groups.

The government of Malawi, which is aiming for sustainable economic growth among the poverty group, took note of the OVOP movement that promotes local industry utilizing local resources and improves the incomes of farmers by raising the added value of agricultural products, has repeated exchange programs with Oita Prefecture since 1997, leading to the introduction of a Malawi version of the OVOP movement in 2003. This movement, in which the local resources turn into products in a market thanks to local people's creativity and ingenuity and leads to regional revitalization, brings pride to the local people and leads to a change in awareness that they themselves are the key players in regional development (see p.134).

Many of the African countries identify poverty reduction as the central issue of development. Under the circumstance, income improvement of the poverty group and the concept of the OVOP movement are expected to lead to empowerment of the people in Africa. Using the experience in Malawi as a lesson, approaches to extend the OVOP movement suitable for the needs and characteristics of each country throughout Africa are gradually starting.

### c. Cross-border Infrastructure assistance

Japan places importance on regionwide infrastructure assistance centering on the activities carried out by NEPAD as part of poverty reduction through economic growth.

In 2005, the NEPAD Domestic Support Committee was set



Demonstration of agricultural products and processed goods by residents (Institutional and Human Resource Development Project for One Village One Product Programme in Malawi)

up by implementation bodies, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA, JBIC, and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), as well as academic experts to start deliberations on policies of regionwide infrastructure assistance in Africa. The committee carefully examines the list of projects for short-term infrastructure action plans made by the NEPAD Secretariat to screen out prospective projects and facilitates implementation.

JICA dispatches an expert and a donor coordination officer to the NEPAD Secretariat and African Development Bank, respectively, in order to promote infrastructure assistance. The JICA USA Office collects information on infrastructure projects while keeping in close contact with the World Bank. The information obtained from these three organizations will soon be utilized for smooth project formulation. Additionally, JICA dispatches a project formulation adviser to the East African Community (EAC) to formulate regionwide projects at the regional level and to strengthen the coordinating capability of the regional economic community.

One good example of cross-border infrastructure assistance is a road improvement project between Kenya and Tanzania that was implemented by JBIC through joint financing with the African Development Bank. In this project, a one-stop border post is constructed to unify various procedures for crossing the border, which used to take a long time. JICA is implementing technical cooperation for capacity development of the staff of the customs bureau stationed at this post, providing comprehensive support for roadway infrastructure construction in terms of both hardware and software.



Lines of trucks waiting to cross the border in Namanga, a border town (border between Kenya and Tanzania)

# Actions for Priority Issues

## Strengthening Support for Africa .....

JICA is promoting support for Africa through quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement. As a result, the volume of technical cooperation for Africa increased to ¥24.5 billion from ¥22.7 billion in fiscal 2005. In implementing projects, JICA has been promoting organic coordination to bring out synergy effects from technical cooperation, grant aid, and yen loans, and improve quality in cooperation.

## Support Based on Human Security .....

The concept of human security is defined as protecting the integral part for human life and realizing every person's freedom and possibilities. In order to secure survival, livelihood, and dignity, a strategy to protect people and enhance capacities is crucial. JICA places importance on this concept of human security in achieving the MDGs, and implements support mainly for self-reliance and development of rural areas for the purpose of improving the basic livelihood that directly benefits the poverty group (improvement of education, health and access to safe water).

### a. Education

JICA's assistance in the education sector is not only limited to provision of study opportunities, but also addresses the areas of (1) study on school conditions, (2) improvement of planning capacity in local education administration, (3) administrative management improvement centered on training for school principles, and (4) the promotion of the participation of parents and the community in school management. In Niger, the Participatory School Management Model, which was supported in a JICA project, was adopted as a national extension model in the national ten-year plan of education, and the World Bank has decided to provide financial assistance for this plan. It is expected that JICA's model project will be extended throughout the country in collaboration with financial assistance from the World Bank.

### b. Health

To embody the Health and Development Initiative announced by Japan in 2005 in Africa, an Action Plan in Combating Infectious Diseases in Africa was presented when then Prime Minister Koizumi visited Africa in May 2006. To promote this action plan, JICA will promote measures against HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and parasites, and will strengthen human resources development and the network among relevant organizations by utilizing the organizations related to infectious disease control, such as the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana and the Kenya Medical Research Institute.

### c. Water Supply

JICA will further expand regional water supply projects including deep well construction, which have been provided actively so far, and will preferentially implement cooperation projects with consideration given to the poor, women, and the socially vulnerable. Furthermore, in order to raise the maintenance and



Periodical examination of infants (Lusaka District Primary Health Care Project Phase 2 in Zambia)

management capacity of water supply facilities and to expand hygiene education, JICA is continuously implementing technical cooperation aimed not only at technicians but also at community organizations of water management unions, in Ethiopia and Senegal.

## Consolidation of Peace .....

Consolidation of peace is extremely important in promoting all kinds of development. Taking into account the historical and cultural backgrounds of African countries, it is important to plant the basic principles of constitutionalism, democracy, and basic human rights, and to raise transparency and efficiency of government, especially in Africa. In addition, to prevent a recurrence of conflict, steady rebuilding of the society and economy that stands on democracy and good governance is required.

From the perspective of implementing seamless assistance starting right after conflict and up to the reconstruction development stages, JICA prioritizes assistance for building reconstruction basis centered on community reconstruction based on the concept of human security. JICA implements assistance necessary to promote democratization and consolidate peace as well.

In Sudan, JICA provides assistance for reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees and the establishment of basic infrastructure such as a port facility. Also, in order to support the establishment of the new Sudanese system, human resources development has been promoted through the dispatch of experts to the International Cooperation Department that is the point for receiving aid, training for administrative officers from both the south and the north Sudan, and technical training in third countries like Egypt and Kenya.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the first national election following independence was held peacefully in July 2006, and the country is moving toward democratization. JICA has conducted training for the police force, in which 10,000 police officers had been trained as of March 2007, as well as training in support for the election targeted for key members of the independent election committee. In the future, JICA will provide reconstruction and development assistance in the west (Kinshasa, Bas-Congo) to spread peace so that this country is never involved in a conflict again.

In Sierra Leone, development assistance in education and

agriculture with the aim of achieving community self-reliance has been implemented in the Kambia district that produced many refugees in the civil war since the UN and other emergency relief organizations left.

In addition, as a part of Asia-Africa cooperation, a workshop to share the experience in Cambodia was held on eliminating landmines and collecting the small arms that still plague many African countries.

### Poverty Alleviation through Economic Development .....

In Asia, economic growth was promoted by gaining investment from the private sector through the establishment of an investment environment, including infrastructure, and vitalizing economic activities such as trade. This experience indicates that economic growth supported by the inflow of funds from the private sector in addition to ODA contributes to poverty reduction in the end. However, in order to gain capital from the private sector, development of basic infrastructure, building institutional and policy environments, and capacity building of government, good governance, and healthy macro economy policy management are essential. Vitalization of local industry, including identifying products worth of investment and value-added products, is also important for economic growth. Based on recognition of the importance of these factors, JICA promotes poverty reduction through economic growth.

Regionwide infrastructure development focusing on roads and ports, in particular, is expected to vitalize regional distribution and induce investment from the private sector. Infrastructure development requires effective coordination of yen loans, grant aid and technical cooperation. JICA actively addresses infrastructure development as a member of All Japan and promotes support for infrastructure development while closely exchanging information with other donors including the World Bank.

### South-South Cooperation .....

Though Africa is a conglomerate of various countries and communities, there are issues that can be solved by the concerted efforts of several countries in the region and a similar experience in one country can be a good model to solve a problem in another. In this regard, JICA has provided cooperation incorporating the perspectives of South-South cooperation while underlining the policies announced at TICAD.

As for Asia-Africa cooperation, the Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program is still going on. This program aims to explore solutions to African development issues while sharing mutual experience and knowledge among working-level officials in both regions. In 2006, a pilot scheme started in the health sector based on the experience in Sri Lanka where operational management of hospitals was improved through the 5S movement: Seiri (organization), Seiton (order), Seiketsu (hygiene), Seiso (cleaning), Shitsuke (discipline).

## Front Line Malawi

### Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Science and Mathematics Teacher)

#### Deepen People's Understanding in Science by Means of a TV Program

##### JOCV becomes "Scienceman"

There is a 15-minute TV program that children in Malawi look forward to on Sunday afternoons. The name of the program is "Scienceman." It is aired three times a week, including one rerun. On this program, simple science questions asked by children are answered, and easy, interesting experiments using familiar objects are demonstrated. You can say this is a new type of educational program in Malawi (the number of TV viewers in the country is estimated at 3 million according to a 2003 survey by Television Malawi).

The person who plays Scienceman is a Senior JOCV who is a science and mathematics teacher. Understanding that knowledge-oriented education without practical training will not cultivate children's talent in science, he planned and implemented a Science Competition in October 2005 in which children can enjoy competing in terms of scientific creativity and ingenuity while collaborating with other JOCVs. When Television Malawi broadcasted the competition, calls from around the

country flooded to the station requesting a rerun of the program. Thereafter, a producer at the TV station proposed that the JOCV co-produce a new educational program. This is how "Scienceman" was born. It is the first science educational program produced by the station since it opened in 1999.

##### Bringing new perspective to science education in Malawi

"Let's learn about dynamics with water rockets," "Making a rainfall detector," "Parasite introduction," and "How to make electric bread." These are examples of "Scienceman" programs, all of which are closely related to everyday life. "Education that cultivates creativity without ignoring simple questions from children leads to national development, and I want to show such a new sense of social value." This is the wish of Scienceman, which is reflected in the program.

Since the program's start in January 2006, more than

50 episodes have been broadcasted, and it has become one of the most beloved programs in Malawi. In a letter sent to the station, a 15-year-old girl said that she not only gained knowledge from the program but also had a lot of fun and appreciated the greatness of science. She herself wants to become a Sciencelady some day and produce the program. There are also many letters from local teachers who say that it provides them with ideas for lessons. Thus the Scienceman is bringing a new perspective to science education in Malawi.

(JICA Malawi Office)



Scienceman is loved by people of all ages.