

Africa — Strong Economic Growth Presents an Excellent Opportunity for Poverty Reduction

Strong economic growth continued in Africa in 2011 as this region posted an economic growth rate second only to Asia. The 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) will take place in Yokohama in June 2013. This conference is expected to discuss a number of new themes, such as the increasing role of the private sector in African development, collaboration between the private sector and ODA, and strengthening partnerships with emerging countries.

Key Aid Strategies — Continue to Energize Africa

Progress and Issues Concerning the Development of Africa

In 2011, the average real GDP growth rate was 5.3% in Sub-Saharan Africa (estimate)*¹ and the 2012 forecast calls for growth of 5.5%*² to 5.8%*³. Furthermore, foreign direct investments in this region in 2010 were higher than in India*⁴. In particular, there has been rapid growth in African investments and aid by China, India, Brazil and other emerging countries. Overall, this region is attracting much attention on a global scale.

Four African countries, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi and Cape Verde, are expected to achieve the MDGs by about 2015*⁵. These countries have made significant progress with improving the child and material mortality rates and stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria.

However, about half of Africa's population lives on a daily income of less than \$1.25. Furthermore, the Horn of Africa in eastern Africa is struggling with the worst drought in 60 years. Approximately 12.4 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya

and Somalia require assistance. The central issue in Africa is how to use strong economic growth to overcome these weaknesses, reduce poverty and create jobs.

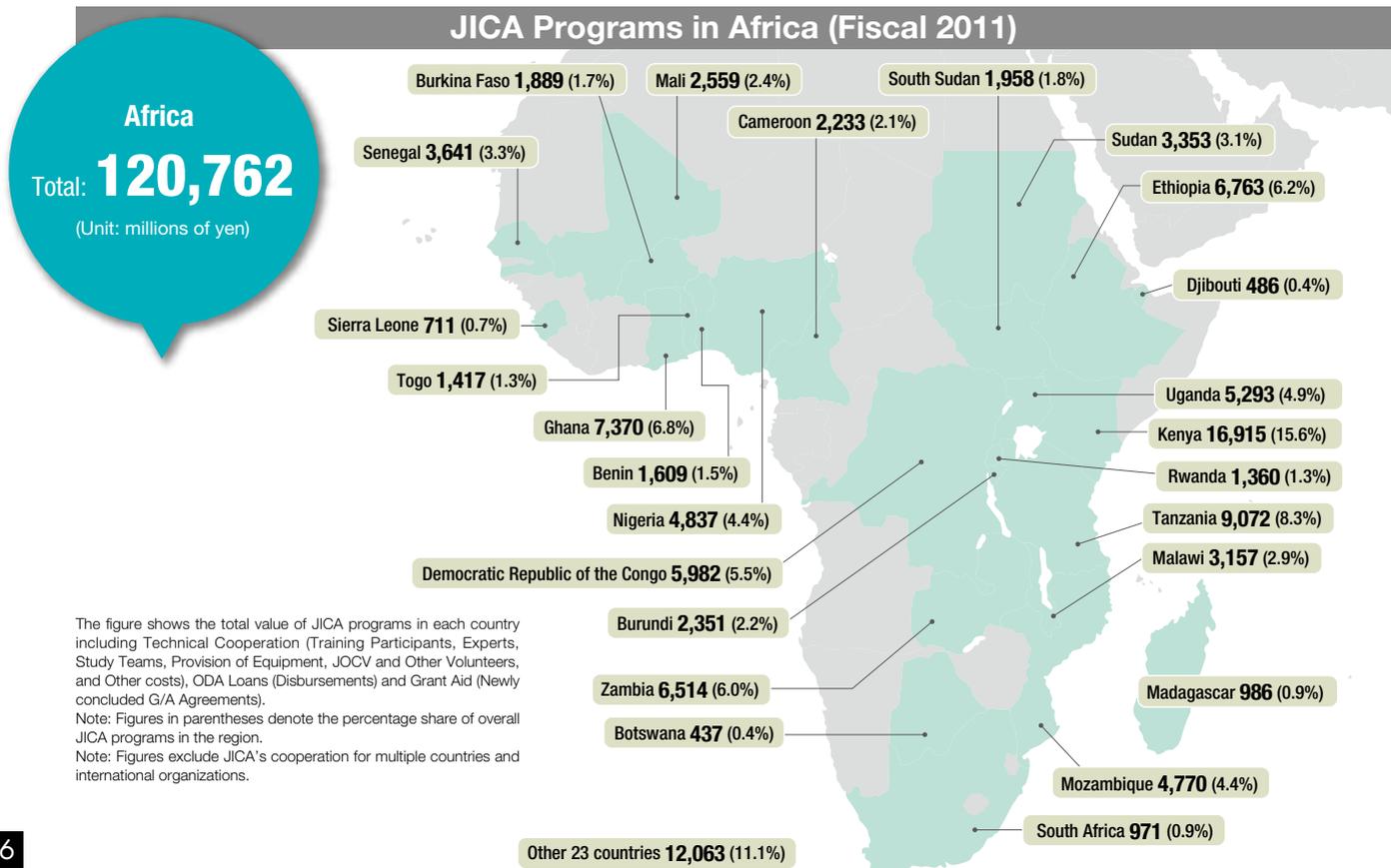
Looking Ahead to TICAD V

JICA has been providing support for economic and social development in Africa based on the Yokohama Action Plan that was adopted at the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). The plan has four main components: boosting economic growth, achieving the MDGs, addressing environmental and climate change issues, and consolidation of peace.

TICAD V, which will take place in June 2013, will be held by the Government of Japan, United Nations, World Bank and African Union Commission. Governments of African countries,

*1 World Bank Group, *Africa Regional Brief 2012*
 *2 World Bank Group, *Africa Regional Brief 2012*
 *3 IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, September 2011
 *4 World Bank Group, *Africa Regional Brief 2012*
 *5 World Bank Group, *Africa Regional Brief 2012*

JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2011)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
 Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
 Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.



Case Study

Support for the “Horn of Africa” Struggling with Drought

Assistance for Enhancing the Region’s Resilience to Drought

In 2011, the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and other countries) suffered the most severe drought in 60 decades. According to the United Nations, more than 13 million residents of this region required emergency humanitarian aid. Even now, the drought is having a serious impact on a large number of people.

JICA has provided emergency aid along with support in Kenya and Ethiopia for increasing the capacity of communities to respond to this disaster.

The Horn of Africa has suffered from droughts and received humanitarian aid repeatedly since more than 30 years ago, partly because of the effects of climate change. During the current drought as well, humanitarian aid in the form of emergency aid supplies has produced benefits to some degree. However, this crisis has once again demonstrated that short-term humanitarian aid alone is insufficient as a response to the underlying problems associated with droughts that are expected to continue occurring frequently in this region.

JICA believes that it is important to strengthen the residents’ resilience to drought based on a medium to long-term development framework. Full-scale activities for this purpose are under way in Kenya and Ethiopia.

In addition, JICA resumed the provision of aid in Somalia for the first time in 20 years due to the severity of the drought crisis, including about 250,000 people in danger of starvation.

Kenya

JICA has medium and long-term activities in the arid region of northern Kenya to assist people who raise livestock. One is a project that aims to facilitate the sustainable management of natural resources like grass and water and to diversify sources of income*1. The goal is to use measures to

make these people more resilient to drought to transform them from recipients of humanitarian aid into contributors to the economy. In the semi-arid areas of Kenya, mainly the central and southern parts of the country, JICA plans to implement a project*2 to increase the use of small irrigation systems in order to secure a reliable supply of agricultural water.

For the host community of the Dadaab refugee camp for refugees from Somalia, JICA has greatly expanded its activities within the framework of an ongoing Technical Cooperation project*3. For example, a water supply truck and water supply tank have been provided to the community.

Ethiopia

Droughts occur repeatedly in Ethiopia. JICA has started projects targeting the fields of water and agriculture. For the water sector, the project involves drawing a map of water sources and a water supply master plan. The objective is establishing a water supply system for the arid area including the refugee camps and nearby communities. For the agriculture sector, JICA implements a variety of projects to increase resilience to unstable weather. One is to assist former pastoralists in raising agriculture productivity by establishing irrigation facilities. Another is to assist farmers to improve livestock raising skills and establish livestock markets. There is also a project for weather insurance for farmers that will ensure a minimum level of income even with small harvests. The goal of these projects is to strengthen the resilience of residents from a medium- to long-term perspective.



The Kebri Beyah refugee camp in Ethiopia does not have an adequate supply of water.

Somalia

To support Somalia, which has been severely impacted by the current drought, JICA for the first time in 20 years conducted third-country training in Kenya and other neighboring countries to improve the capacity of government officials in the fields of health and roads.

Furthermore, in Mogadishu, the capital of Transitional Federal Government at the time, there are large numbers of refugees from other regions of the country due to the drought and continuous civil war. It has also caused an increase in people suffering from infectious diseases by contaminated water. In collaboration with International Organization for Migration (IOM), JICA implemented a survey to find condition of water supplies and hygiene at camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) near Mogadishu. JICA plans to continue supporting in Somalia while identifying the needs of this country.

Collaboration with Development Partners

These responses to the drought in Africa led to an agreement arranged by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for comprehensive programs covering the entire Horn of Africa region. JICA will respect the framework for aid that is centered on IGAD in order to work with the World Bank, U.K. and U.S. international development agencies, and other organizations assisting drought victims with the goal of helping upgrade the resilience of this region.



A water supply facility in Gode in the Somali region of Ethiopia

*1 The Project for Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought in Northern Kenya

*2 Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation Development and Management in Semi-Arid Lands Project (SIDEMAN-SAL)

*3 Water Supply and Hygiene Improvement Project in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps

*4 Rural Resilience Enhancement Project and Jarar Valley and Shebele Sub-basin Water Supply Development Plan, and Emergency Water Supply Project

international organizations and agencies, private-sector companies, emerging countries and Asian countries, NGOs and many other participants will discuss a new action plan for 2013 and afterward.

The environment for development activities in Africa is undergoing significant changes along with the growing roles of the private sector and emerging countries. Africa must no longer be viewed simply as region that requires aid, as in the past. Japan and African countries need to build mutually beneficial partnerships with both sides functioning as equals in order to deal with issues shared by Japan and Africa. Specific measures to achieve this goal will be debated at TICAD V.

Priority Issues and Efforts

1. Acceleration of Economic Growth in Africa

(1) Building infrastructures to support economic growth

Africa has many landlocked countries. As a result, building an international transport infrastructure is vital to promoting trade, increasing economic activity and reducing poverty.

The volume of traffic in Africa has been increasing in recent years because of trade and other factors. However, the transportation infrastructure is not sufficient to accommodate this volume. This causes chronic traffic congestion. In addition, different customs procedures of individual countries pose another barrier to the smooth flow of goods.

In order to enable the efficient flow of goods at border areas, JICA is not only providing assistance for physical infrastructure such as highways, but also introducing the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) system, by which neighboring countries share and apply common and simplified border procedures. One illustration is Rusumo, the border crossing between Tanzania and Rwanda, a key economic corridor in eastern Africa. The highway in this region has been improved and an OSBP system established.



Trucks wait at Rusumo, Rwanda, to cross the border between Rwanda and Tanzania.

Plans call for the use of the OSBP system throughout Africa. But using OSBP requires coordination in many categories. JICA has used its experience in this field to prepare an *OSBP Source Book* that lists the steps needed to implement this system. This book is used not only in areas receiving JICA aid but also in other countries and by other aid organizations. The purpose is to contribute to the efficient implementation of the OSBP system in all areas of Africa.

Many African countries are not improving and building highways networks fast enough. This is creating a number of problems, notably the inability to rapidly transport agricultural goods from producers to markets. Consequently, inadequate highways also have an effect on food security. JICA is assisting with highway improvement and rehabilitation projects to ensure the efficient movement of agricultural and other goods, thereby helping to revitalize and expand industries.

(2) Promotion of trade and investments

Foreign direct investment in Africa has grown rapidly from \$10 billion in 2000 to \$55 billion in 2010. These investments have created jobs in Africa as well as many opportunities for economic growth.

However, there are still numerous problems. For example, many African countries still have inadequate policies and systems for private-sector development and the promotion of trade and investments. Moreover, most private-sector companies are SMEs and even smaller businesses. This situation is creating a large number of issues, including the need to make companies more competitive in terms of their technologies and ability to develop products.

JICA is supplying aid in three sectors: (1) establishing an environment for investments and supporting Japanese companies; (2) supporting the local private sector; and (3) increasing exports of products made in Africa.

In Ethiopia, JICA is implementing the Project on Capacity

Building for Dissemination of Quality and Productivity Improvement (*KAIZEN*). This project incorporates the bottom-up approach that is utilized in Japanese manufacturers. The aim of this project is to strengthen companies' global competitiveness by upgrading manufacturing skills and improving the working environment.

In Japan, an Africa Caravan that started in Hiroshima traveled to all areas of the country. The caravan promoted African trade and investments by Japanese companies in order to support economic

growth in the developing countries of Africa.

(3) Ensuring food security for everyone

In 2011, the United Nations announced a famine declaration for the Horn of Africa because of a drought of unprecedented severity. JICA sent emergency relief supplies. In addition, to address the food crisis caused by the constant drought, JICA started providing support to improve access to water and to strengthen the resilience of farmers and livestock holders in the region [See the Case Study on page 47].



The 5S program was introduced at this Ethiopian factory participating in the KAIZEN project.

In all areas of Africa, the demand for food exceeds the supply and imports of food to the continent are about the same as Japan's total imports. JICA is providing support to increase rice productivity in Africa under the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), an initiative with the goal of doubling Sub-Saharan Africa's rice production during the 10-year period ending in 2018. Thus far, rice production in the 23 countries receiving CARD assistance has increased by 30%. At the 4th CARD conference that took place in November 2011, participants discussed productivity improvement, market access, and private sector engagement. These activities will contribute to strengthening upcoming CARD programs.

For example, to increase agricultural productivity and the income of farmers in Mozambique, the Tropical Savanna Agricultural Development Program (ProSAVANA) was started. R&D, infrastructure improvement and other activities that have started under this program are expected to attract private-sector companies to Mozambique in the future.

2. Achieving the MDGs, Prerequisite for Growth

(1) Education for the promotion of economic growth

Primary education is the first step in the realization of each person's full potential and thus forms the basis for development. JICA is implementing the School for All Project in western Africa, where the school enrollment rate is extremely

Case Study

Kenya Water Supply and Hygiene Improvement in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps

The North Eastern province of Kenya, which borders Somalia, is the site of the Dadaab refugee camps, which are home to about 450,000 refugees from Somalia. This is a semi-arid region with annual rainfall of less than 300mm and limited amounts of water, grazing grass and other resources. Many reports indicate that Kenya has suffered more than any other country from the summer 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa.

Hosting a long-term refugee camp with the increasing number of the refugees is an enormous burden for local communities, who must cope with a challenging environment themselves. Refugees receive water, health and hygiene services, education and other support. In comparison, the livelihoods of local communities have become even more difficult. In response to this situation, JICA decided to start extending support for the supply of water to the local communities near Dadaab refugee camps.

The Water Supply and Hygiene Improvement Project in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps started in November 2010. Initially, the project covered four districts in the North Eastern province within a 100km radius of the camps. The primary activities were the drilling of 11 deep wells and construction of two ponds. Then, in response to a request for drought aid, JICA enlarged the project to cover the entire North Eastern province (21 districts) as an emergency response. By March 2012, JICA

had sent 16 more water supply trucks, 450 more water supply banks and other additional supplies. In association with the expansion of support, the Northern Water Service Committee, which is the counterpart agency, contacted the water supply managers in each district to quickly explain the nature and volume of support.



Desks from JICA at a Dadaab refugee camp

Schools serve as regional bases for drought aid. In addition to supplying water, schools provide meals for children and distribute food to nearby residents and perform other roles. Consequently, JICA gave desks, dormitory beds and other supplies to 13 schools in host communities. These activities have increased the interest of residents towards school education. There are reports that applications to attend school are increasing as a result. This leads to expectations for a major benefit for this region where the school enrollment rate is low.



One of the water trucks provided by JICA

low. By supporting school management with the participation of the local population, this project is improving school management and raising the enrollment rate. In recent years, the primary education enrollment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa has been improving. JICA is taking the School for All Project even farther with the aim of providing high-quality education.

In addition, improving the quality of mathematics and science education is important given the possible contribution of future engineers to economic growth. JICA is implementing science education training programs for teachers in many countries. JICA's activities also include sending Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers who assist in these training programs. Furthermore, Kenya has played a pivotal role for establishing the regional network for the strengthening of mathematics and science education in African countries. In 2011, JICA has strengthened its efforts by, for example, expanding the operations of the Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa.

(2) Improvement of health and medical services to support public health

Health management and preservation is vital to the development of a country. However, there is an enormous number of issues to tackle in Africa, such as epidemics of infectious diseases or the lack of suitable health and medical services.

JICA is implementing the Better Hospital Services Program with the aim of extending support for improving the quality of hospital services. The program uses Japan's total quality management and *KAIZEN* methods to improve the quality of these services. One example is Mali where, with the objective of providing safe and suitable medical services, the program is implemented very extensively through activities such as keeping medical facilities neat and clean and organizing the process for sorting waste.



Mathematics and science education training for teachers in Sub-Saharan Africa (Kenya)

3. Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance

In recent years, conflicts that have continued for many years have come to an end in many African countries. As a result, countries are advancing step by step toward consolidation of peace. Consolidation of peace will require the formation of a society in which all residents of a country feel that they can live in peace and safety.

JICA is using development assistance in many ways to support peace building. Supporting landmine removal in Angola to ensure the safety of residents is a good example. In addition, JICA has reopened its office to restart operations in Cote d'Ivoire, where the situation is stabilizing.

The Republic of South Sudan became an independent state

in July 2011. Immediately after the 2005 peace accord in Sudan, JICA began providing support for the development of both northern and southern Sudan. With the goal of enabling as many people as possible to live in a peaceful society, assistance has been provided for highways, water supply systems, job training, education, health and many other fields. Furthermore, aid programs were implemented not only in the capital city but also in rural areas that suffered damage caused by the long-lasting conflicts.

4. Climate Change Countermeasures and Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Development

Africa is highly vulnerable to droughts, flooding and other effects of climate change, creating an urgent need for countermeasures. For instance, Kenya has an average of about 5,000 flood victims every year. JICA has started extending support for disseminating community-based activities for disaster reduction.

Japan has extensive knowledge about dealing with disasters because of the frequency of earthquakes. Examples include the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995 and the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011. To pass on this knowledge, JICA invited government officials involved in disaster response activities from many African countries to attend an Africa Disaster Relief Management Seminar. The seminar confirmed that Japan and Africa share many of the same issues concerning disasters even though the types of natural disasters that threaten Japan and Africa are different.

Africa has one of the largest areas of forests in the world. The Congo River watershed in central Africa is the world's second-largest tropical forest. This region requires proper management and protection from the standpoints of forest resources and the preservation of biodiversity. In fiscal 2011, JICA started sending specialists to the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC). The purpose is to coordinate forestry and environmental policies based on the collection of information about forests and collaboration with aid agencies of other countries.

5. Promotion of South-South Cooperation

The TICAD process is fulfilling its role of serving as a "forum to facilitate sharing Asia's development experience with Africa." South-South cooperation is a key element of this process. Asia-Africa cooperation is expected to enable the provision of effective assistance in Africa. This cooperation utilizes technologies, human resources and good practices that have been accumulated in Asia over the many years of JICA assistance provided in this region. Japan and India have started a joint training program targeting the capacity development of engineers and workers in Africa for highway construction and maintenance. The program utilizes the respective strengths of Japan and India, such as by having instructors from Japan handle subjects where India has little experience.

South-South cooperation within Africa or regional cooperation has been well utilized in the region. JICA as well is planning on upgrading training programs conducted in African

countries such as Kenya, Senegal and Egypt. The Senegal-Japan vocational training center (CFPT) has been providing technical training courses for engineers to improve their vocational skills by accepting trainees from more than 10 countries in French-speaking African countries [[↗ See the Case Study](#)].

Case Study

Project for Vocational and Technical Training in Senegal and Republic of the Congo

Using the Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center for Education of Instructors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Senegal-Japan vocational training center (CFPT) was established in 1984 with the support of Japan. With the backing of JICA, the CFPT has educated engineers in Senegal and served as a third-country training facility to educate many trainees from French-speaking African countries.

For the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is starting reconstruction activities following a period of conflict, third-country training has been provided in cooperation with the CFPT. This training is part of JICA's activities to develop the capacity of instructors at the Congo's National Institute for Professional Preparation (INPP).

JICA has been providing support to the INPP for training engineers in the fields of electricity and electronics, automobile mechanics, freezers, and other fields since the 1980s. However, cooperation was suspended in about 1991 because of growing unrest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Due to progress with establishing peace starting in about 2000, JICA started a vocational training program in 2010 for

human resource development to contribute to industrial development.

One part of this program is a Technical Cooperation project for developing the capacity of instructors at the INPP Kinshasa School. The aim is to upgrade and improve training skills by strengthening instruction methods for basic technologies and specialized technologies (automotive mechanics, freezing and air conditioning).

These activities include training in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Japan and also mutual cooperation with the CFPT for use as a third-party training center and for sending specialists from the CFPT to the INPP.

Cooperation with Senegal, which has economic and cultural similarities with the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a French-speaking country, facilitates the efficient transfer of technologies. Furthermore, mutual cooperation between African countries holds the promise of leading to new channels for international interaction.

Thus far, the CFPT has trained about 2,300 intermediate and advanced engineers in the fields of electronics, electricity, mechatronics, automobile maintenance, information processing and automation. Approximately 15% of these students came

from countries other than Senegal. Ousseynou Gueye, who has been the director of the CFPT since 1992, received The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays, from Japan in the spring of 2011.



An instructor explains the operations of a processing machine to students at the CFPT in Dakar, Senegal.