

# Africa



## Pillars of Aid

### Following up the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV)

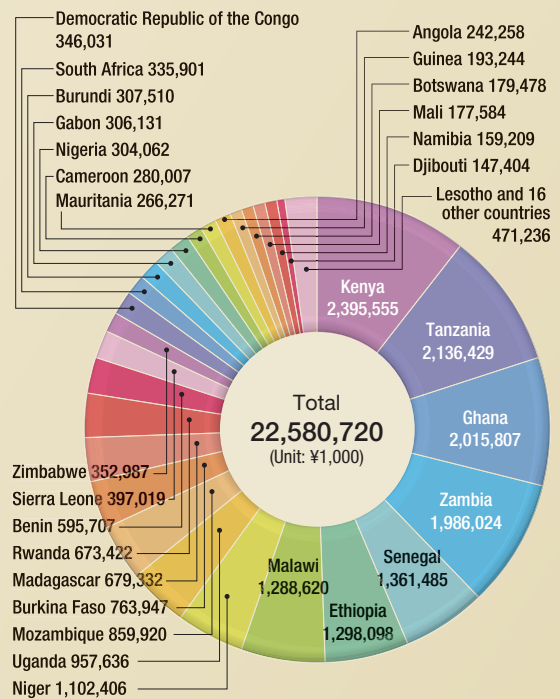
The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) was held in Yokohama on May 28-30, 2008. TICAD IV was attended by representatives of 51 African countries, including 41 heads of state, and representatives of many international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank, who engaged in discussions concerning future African development.

African economies have performed favorably in recent years, buoyed by escalating prices of oil and mineral resources and increased overseas investment due to the decrease in the number of conflicts. Some countries have recorded economic growth exceeding 5%. However, numerous longstanding problems remain, such as conflict, famine, infectious diseases such as AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, low school enrollment rates, and accumulated debt. These problems continue to threaten the livelihoods of African people, as do the rising global oil and food prices.

To help African countries deal with these issues, TICAD IV produced the Yokohama Action Plan, a specific program for African development assistance. The plan calls for continued assistance in the areas of healthcare, elementary education, and drinking water from the perspective of human security, and at the same time places particular emphasis on accelerating sound economic development in Africa. This includes developing industrial infrastructure, especially roads and electric power networks, promoting trade and investment, improving agricultural productivity, and increasing collaboration with private enterprises. A policy on addressing the current global issue of environmental destruction and climate change was also detailed.

JICA seeks to realize the assistance plan formulated at TICAD IV. Therefore, it will establish an effective system for following up the plan and will provide assistance for African development in close consultation with African countries.

#### Cooperation results by country in Africa (FY2007)



\* This is the total amount of bilateral cooperation. The amount of cooperation provided to Africa including cooperation that covers a group of countries is 23,016,786 thousand yen.

## Current State of Development

### Peace, Stability and Economic Growth in Africa

While African economies have stagnated since the latter half of the 1970s, phenomenal growth has been achieved by East Asia: the NIES (including the Republic of Korea and Taiwan), ASEAN (including Thailand and Malaysia), and, in particular, the People's Republic of China.

Since the end of the 1990s, however, African countries have succeeded in stabilizing macroeconomic administration, after undergoing a period of economic and administrative reform. On this basis, and thanks to government measures based on

poverty reduction plans and debt reductions initiated by donors, signs of improvements in such social services as basic education, healthcare and water supply have finally begun to be seen. Conflicts still exist, particularly in Darfur and Somalia, but in areas including the African Great Lakes, Sudan, and Liberia, steady progress toward peace and stability is being achieved. Recently, moreover, spurred by South Africa's growing participation in the African economy and rising prices of oil and mineral resources, Africa has recorded overall economic growth exceeding 5%.

## Increased African Ownership

Since the first TICAD held in 1993, Japan has consistently emphasized the importance of African ownership in development and of partnership with the international community.

This approach was cemented with the formulation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a comprehensive model for development undertaken at Africa's initiative, in 2001, following the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, which was the first G8 summit meeting to fully take up African issues. In addition, the African Union (AU), which consists of 53 countries and regions on the African continent, takes up the issues of conflict and poverty as Africa's own and takes concrete action based on a firm commitment to solve problems independently. These developments demonstrate that the sense of ownership is growing in Africa.

## Asia's Experience and Africa's Development

Against the background of China's aggressive economic push in Africa and the rapid growth of India, which has traditionally had strong economic ties with Africa, African countries themselves have recently stressed the importance of linking the

Asian Miracle to the realization of an African Miracle.

Looking back on Asia's past economic growth, Japan's input of approximately 60% of its bilateral ODA into Asia has been regarded as highly effective. The development of economic infrastructure in Asia through Japan's ODA has generated the synergistic effect of spurring private-sector investment. Of course, given the major differences that exist between Asia and Africa in terms of their histories and their natural, social, and economic environments, applying the experience of Asia directly to Africa is difficult. Nevertheless, it is important that Africa recognizes the importance of establishing its own development strategy by reflecting on the East Asian miracle and other historical circumstances and reviewing such factors as the role of government, distribution of wealth, and sustainable development. On that basis, JICA intends to expand assistance to Africa by joining hands with other Asian countries. Based on its experience in Asia where years of assistance led to growth, JICA will extend the same win-win relationship between ODA and private-sector investment to Africa.

## Addressing Priority Issues

### Assistance to Accelerate Growth

The principal targets of assistance to promote economic growth include: (1) the development of basic infrastructure such as transportation, communications, and energy; (2) the development of a trade and investment environment to serve as an engine of growth; (3) the general improvement of agriculture, upon which approximately 70% of the population depends; and (4) the development of the human resources for supporting economic growth, particularly through education in science, mathematics and technology.

#### 1. Infrastructure

Given that many African countries are landlocked, delays in the development of cross-border infrastructure and in the streamlining of customs procedures have been hampering the integration of regional economies, the expansion of markets, and the economic vitalization of rural communities.

Therefore, JICA has emphasized region-wide infrastructure development, particularly the development of highway and electric power networks, in order to promote African development from a cross-border perspective.

In addition, JICA's infrastructure development assistance focuses not only on hardware but also on people: it incorporates human resources development for operation and maintenance of infrastructure and the promotion of local development. For example, in a roadway improvement project between Kenya and Tanzania that will set up border facilities with unified customs procedures, or one-stop border posts, JICA is providing technical cooperation for capacity development of the customs bureau staff of these border facilities. In another activity, JICA provides AIDS-prevention advice to truck drivers who have stopped at borders to stem the spread of AIDS to the surrounding community. Thus, assistance for roadway infrastructure is applied comprehensively, covering both hardware and human aspects. Furthermore, to help the people living along the roads to receive the benefits of infrastructure development, JICA is erecting road stations (for example, in Mozambique) with a view to promoting local development.

#### 2. Promoting Trade and Investment

Foreign direct investment in Africa is expanding rapidly, having risen from US\$10 billion in 2000 to US\$30 billion in 2005. Direct investment from newly-emerging economies such as China, India, and Malaysia in particular has been rising, which is creating both jobs and growth opportunities in Africa.

Many African countries, however, are faced with operational obstacles, such as inadequate policies and institutions concerning the development of the private sector and the promotion of trade and investment. Furthermore, most employment in Africa happens in the informal sector and nearly all employers are micro-businesses or small and medium enterprises, which leads to weak technical capacity and product development capabilities.

To help Africa deal with these issues, JICA provides various kinds of assistance which include: (1) assistance for developing investment environments and promoting CSR activities to spur inflows of private-sector funds; (2) support for the local private sector; and (3) assistance for promoting the export of African products, such as enhancing product development and improving the import environment.

In Zambia, for example, JICA is supporting implementation of the Triangle of Hope policy aimed at developing an environment for attracting investment, in cooperation with Malaysia. The policy sets the following as three essential requirements for promoting investment: (1) the commitment of government; (2) effective administration; and (3) active participation by the private sector. Based on this policy, Zambia has established 12 taskforces under the president's initiative to promote such items as special compound-use economic zones, ICT, and tourism. The taskforces are comprised of people from both public and private sectors, and have so far improved institutions for meeting the above requirements. In addition, as a result of the mutual dispatch of joint government/private-sector missions by Zambia and Malaysia, several joint ventures have been established in Zambia.

### 3. Agriculture

In Africa, as many as 200 million residents suffer from chronic malnutrition, and food shortages have become severe due to drought, flooding and other natural disasters. Considering that grain imports are increasing at an annual rate of 3-4% and that population increases remain high at more than 2.5%, there is an urgent need to increase food production and thereby secure stable food supplies.

However, agricultural technology lags behind in Africa, without adequate fertilizer, pesticide and irrigation facilities. The productivity of land remains low, and with persistently low incomes, farmers are unable to escape from an adverse cycle of poverty caused by lack of resources to be diverted to improving production technology. This situation has consequently led to economic and social problems, including increasing food imports, deterioration of natural resources, desertification, and excessive inflow of population into cities.

JICA is focusing assistance on developing Africa's rice production. The rationale behind this is the growing need for rice production in Africa, the greater potential for rice development through NERICA rice (New Rice for Africa), and the unique advantage of Japanese assistance. In collaboration with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) chaired by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Africa Rice Center (WARDA), and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), JICA plans to develop and extend rice production technology suited to the various forms of rice cultivation, such as rainwater and irrigation production, centering on cultivation and farming technology proven through past assistance. JICA will thereby promote comprehensive assistance, extending from bases in Uganda, Ghana and Tanzania to surrounding countries.

### 4. Science and Technology

Amid the growing trend toward globalization and the shift to knowledge-based societies, African countries must actively promote wide-ranging human resources development to deal independently with the problems that hinder economic growth.

For this reason, it is not only necessary for African countries to provide basic education but also to formulate and implement higher education policies in line with national and industrial policy. At the same time, they must create an environment that prevents brain drain and that encourages talented people who have migrated overseas to return home. To address this need, JICA is assisting in the development of a human resources base covering the entire educational sector.

To be specific, JICA is working to disseminate technology from its base in Uganda and Senegal, where Japan has cooperated on technical education and job training in the past, to surrounding countries, based on the need for science and technology and industrial development in sub-Saharan Africa countries. In Rwanda, JICA is enhancing human resources development in science and technology across all education spectrums (science and mathematics education as well as technical and teacher training in lower-secondary and high schools) with a view to moving to a knowledge-based economy through the development of engineers with ICT skills, which is essential for realizing economic development through industrial vitalization.

## Assistance for Achieving the MDGs Based on the Perspective of Human Security

The concept of "human security" focuses on two issues: freedom from want, which includes poverty, hunger, and the shortage of education and healthcare services (i.e., the need for development and poverty reduction); and freedom from fear, which relates to conflict, terrorism, crime, human rights violations, the spread of infectious diseases, environmental destruction, economic crises, and disasters (i.e., the need for peace and security). Both issues have to be dealt comprehensively. Focusing its projects on human security, JICA provides assistance for community development, education, healthcare, and peace building, which are central to achieving the MDGs.

### 1. Community Development

Based on the concept of human security, JICA is pursuing a development approach under the keywords, "community-based," "comprehensive," and "cross-sectoral" in many projects in Africa. For example, in the rural development of the Eastern Province of Rwanda, JICA supports the comprehensive community development of local farming communities through a wide-ranging approach combining water, sanitation, agriculture, farm community development, and transportation in order to improve the lives and incomes of local residents and realize human security.

JICA is also implementing measures in Malawi, Ghana and other countries based on Japan's experience with the One Village One Product movement (OVOP). In these efforts, JICA is promoting community development aimed at empowering communities under the slogan, "people's awareness changes communities." In Malawi, due to the ingenuity of residents, more than 20 new products have been made available at local markets. Ghana,

meanwhile, has obtained assistance in merchandising shea butter created through the One Village One Product movement. It now exports the product to other countries, including Japan.

The One Village One Product movement emphasizes community empowerment, and to expand OVOP throughout Africa, JICA is providing assistance to other African countries in addition to Malawi and Ghana, in line with introducing the movement and developing its support structures.

### 2. Education

Investment in education based on self-help efforts is a highly effective means of reducing poverty and furthering economic growth in developing countries. Therefore, JICA is taking steps aimed at expanding access to basic education, enhancing the quality of education, and improving management.

In Niger, a West African country where the spread of elementary education lags furthest behind, JICA is implementing the "School for All" project. In this project, JICA helps residents to participate in school management, and, through collaboration with local administration, promotes the enrollment of children in school. As the project proved successful in a pilot district, the Niger Ministry of Education formulated a plan to introduce a school management improvement model developed by this project to elementary schools throughout the country. At present, the World Bank is extending the model nationwide in accordance with this plan. Using the experience in Niger, JICA intends to expand assistance for improving the capacity to perform school management through local residents' participation to surrounding countries in West Africa.

In addition, Japan has been implementing the Strengthening



of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) Project in Kenya since 1998, using its strengths in science and mathematics education. This project attracted the attention of neighboring countries, culminating in the formation of an intra-regional cooperative network in 2002 centered on SMASSE (SMASSE-WECSA network). The network has now been extended to 33 countries.

### 3. Health

In sub-Saharan Africa, problems specified in the MDGs, such as infectious diseases, illnesses caused by pregnancy and childbirth, child illnesses, and poor nutrition, are the principal factors threatening people's health. With a view to achieving the MDGs, most of the funds in support of the health field are channeled into measures against specific diseases centered in sub-Saharan Africa, including AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, including vaccinations. On the other hand, since the foundation for providing healthcare services remains weak in Africa, it is essential to strengthen the healthcare systems that support the provision of individual services and the implementation of programs, which is needed for achieving the MDGs.

For this reason, JICA places emphasis on infectious disease control and maternal healthcare with a view to achieving the health priorities of the MDGs: reducing infant mortality, improving the health of expectant mothers, and preventing the spread of infectious disease. Furthermore, JICA combines these measures with the improvement of healthcare systems as a comprehensive effort to address a range of individual issues for achieving the MDGs. By doing so, it aims to provide highly

effective assistance.

Specifically, JICA is providing assistance for infectious disease control focusing on individual illnesses, such as HIV/AIDS prevention and education activities, and for maternal and reproductive health in the French-speaking region of West Africa.

JICA's assistance in strengthening healthcare systems includes enhancing local health care administrative capacity and community healthcare activities. The aim is to extend each of the above kinds of cooperation to countries throughout the region.

### 4. Peace Building

Peace and security are considered to be the essential preconditions for Africa to pursue economic and social development and to achieve the MDGs. With the establishment of the African Union and other self-help efforts, many of the numerous conflicts ended, and Africa is now moving toward political stability. Due to efforts to secure public order and foster harmony among the people in countries like Mozambique, Angola and Rwanda, peace is taking root in Africa.

In order to seize this opportunity and achieve sustainable peace in Africa, it is more important than ever to implement post-conflict reconstruction and development effectively, while respecting the ownership of the countries concerned.

JICA is conducting peace-building projects in various post-conflict countries in Africa, including Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which are key to securing peace and stability in Africa, as well as in Burundi and Sierra Leone which are the pilot countries of the UN Peacebuilding Commission.

## Front Line

Benin

Generating Income through Soap Making

### Promoting the Independence of Disadvantaged Persons in Farming Communities

#### Starting assistance to the poor in farming communities

In Benin, where agricultural workers account for 80% of the population, it has been said that the key to economic growth is development of the poor in farming communities. Benin has achieved remarkable development in recent years primarily in urban areas, and the Benin government, with support from donors, has established social development policies and provided assistance to the socially vulnerable in order to improve the income of the poor. However, the reality is that this assistance has not reached the poor in farming communities. Since 2005, JICA has dispatched Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOVC) to farming communities in Benin to provide grass-roots level assistance for group activities undertaken by persons with disabilities and women, who are socially vulnerable. This assistance is aimed at changing the attitudes of disadvantaged persons and encouraging them to participate in society. To that end, it involves income generation activities such as the fabrication of rush mats, food sales, and soap making.

#### Promoting Independence through Soap Making

In September 2007, a mixed group of women and persons with disabilities from a rural community began soap-making activities in order to boost their incomes. Group members gathered together once a week to engage not only in soap making but also in various other activities.

At the start of these activities, members held discussions and shared problem issues and details of activities within the group, using the participatory cycle management (PCM) method. In addition, on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on December 3, an event was held to educate community residents about persons with disabilities and to promote sales of soap. Later, a participatory workshop on group

management was held for members who were just beginning group activities and who were completely illiterate. Members were divided into four groups and held discussions based on three case studies. Through a participation-type method of sharing discussion results at the conclusion session, they learned the significance of group activities and the basics of group management. They are also working to strengthen networks between the group and public organizations in the community such as welfare centers and city offices. (Benin JICA Representative Office)



Group members extracting palm oil

Specific activities include: (1) assistance in the enactment of urban development plans and restoration of piers and other critical facilities in Juba, the capital of Southern Sudan; (2) training for democratization of the 10,000-strong police force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in collaboration with the UN's MONUC; (3) reintegration assistance for children displaced during the civil war in Sierra Leone and assistance for the restoration of electric power and water supply facilities.

### Measures against Environmental and Climate Change

In May 2007, Japan proposed the "Cool Earth 50" initiative that called for, as a common long-term goal for the world, a halving by 2050 of worldwide emissions of greenhouse gases compared to current emissions. In addition, for developing countries strongly motivated to change their policies and achieve both economic growth and environmental protection, Japan stated its intention to provide assistance through a new funding mechanism to the following end: (1) easing climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases; (2) adapting to climate change through measures to offset the adverse impact of climate change; and (3) expanding the use of clean, alternative energy sources such as solar, hydroelectric and geothermal.

Japan intends to incorporate Africa, which is vulnerable to climate change, into the overall assistance framework and to devise proper measures. Specifically, assistance will be focused on measures against flooding, drought, desertification, and water shortages, as well as on adaptation measures such as dissemination of NERICA rice, which is resistant to drought, construction of irrigation facilities, and malaria control. The plan also calls for forest resources development for preventing desertification in the Sahel region and the development of renewable energy sources such as hydroelectric and solar power.

### Cooperation between Asia and Africa, South-South Cooperation

In Asia, substantial results have been achieved through assistance from Japan and other donors, and this example of success can be applied in providing useful assistance to Africa. This Asia-Africa cooperation could be an effective means of furthering African development.

In Sri Lanka, "clean hospitals" emerged through Japanese assistance by applying to hospital management a quality control method used in Japan called the "5S" approach: Seiri (organization); Seiton (order); Seiketsu (hygiene); Seiso (cleaning); and Shitsuke (discipline). This experience in Sri Lanka has been applied in various hospitals in African countries. Other examples of Asia-Africa cooperation assisted by JICA include agricultural assistance to Madagascar by Indonesia, which has achieved a green revolution, and assistance to Zambia by Malaysia, which has achieved remarkable economic development through investment promotion.

In addition, JICA promotes development through Africa-Africa cooperation, by helping Tunisia, Morocco, and Egypt to serve as host countries for other African countries in fields including healthcare, infectious disease control, agriculture, and fisheries. Many similar efforts have taken place within Africa, such as those between South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the form of seminars on improving police functions and democratizing the police, and between Uganda and Sudan in developing plans for basic skills development and job training.

## Front Line

### Madagascar

### Maternal Health Services Improvement Project

#### Development of Healthcare Professionals Who Can Assist Pregnancy, Childbirth and Child Development

Approximately one woman in 40 dies of illness brought on by pregnancy or childbirth in Madagascar. At the same time, eight out of every 100 children born never reach their first birthday. To provide adequate healthcare that saves lives and to encourage more access, JICA has been implementing a maternal health services improvement project in Madagascar since January 2007.

In this project, Japanese and Malagasy staff members cooperate in considering and putting into practice what is needed for mothers to give birth safely and to raise children in good health. Medical technique alone is not sufficient; the healthcare workers' attitude toward the mother, the child and the family as a whole is also extremely important. Safe and comforting healthcare services backed by adequate medical technology ensure the health of mother and child.

Healthcare workers who acquire the ability to provide use-friendly services are getting more satisfied with their work. With more confidence in their own technical skills, they learn to provide reliable and appropriate services.

This project is also targeting childbirth at home, which is common in developing countries. It seeks to develop medical human resources who can assist pregnancy, childbirth and child development.

(Madagascar JICA Office)



Birth attendants in Boeny Region participating in childbirth assistance training. Together they consider what constitutes safe and comforting assistance.