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 136 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 1981, JICA has been supporting partner countries’ efforts 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.

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 Angola: Mathe Hospital and other health facilities and Rehabilitation 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.

Mozambique
Supporting Training Schools for Health

Professor Lucy Saqui, the 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 test-banks 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)

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 reform, strengthening coordination mechanisms, and capacity development of county health management. As part of the program, Japan extended to Kenya the first G20 loan in Africa aiming to support UHC. Improvement of health service at the county level is essential for UHC.
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.

**Ghana**

Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research

The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research was established with a Japanese grant project in 1978. 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 providing oral polio vaccines to efficiently immunize children under 5 years of age throughout Nigeria. The loan fund was allocated to procure approximately 400 million doses of polio vaccine.

**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 healthcare 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 CIFFS system (continuity-based health planning and services).

Benin
Program to Strengthen Maternal and Child Health-Related Service Delivery

Japan has provided technical support to Centre Hospitalier et Universitaire de l’Enfant-Léger (CHUL), and other major hospitals in the country to improve their quality of care. Policy advisors and JDCs have been dispatched for years to introduce and share the good practices from Japanese experiences such as CIFFS 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 61 percent of all Village Midwives to receive in-service training, contributing to safer care provision for a larger number of mothers and children.

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).

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.