Achievements of JICA’s Assistance for Africa during Japanese Fiscal Year 2014

- **Acceptance of Trainees**: 9,965
- **Dispatch of Experts**: 2,126
- **Dispatch of Study Teams**: 1,925
- **Dispatch of Volunteers**: 558

**Technical Cooperation**
- **Planning and Administration**: 12.2% (¥44.7 billion)
- **Public Works and Utilities**: 19.3% (¥25.13 billion)
- **Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries**: 24.5% (¥38.38 billion)

**Loan Aid**
- **Transportation**: 37.4% (¥24.3 billion)
- **Irrigation and Flood Control**: 15.9% (¥10.95 billion)

**Grant Aid**
- **Human Resources Development**: 7.0% (¥0.97 billion)

**JICA Country Offices in Africa**
- Uganda Office
- Egypt Office
- Ethiopia Office
- Ghana Office
- Gabon Office
- Cameroon Office
- Kenya Office
- Cote d’Ivoire Office
- Democratic Republic of the Congo Office
- Zambia Office
- Djibouti Office
- Zimbabwe Office
- Sudan Office
- Senegal Office
- Tanzania Office
- Tunisia Office
- Nigeria Office
- Namibia Office
- Niger Office
- Burkina Faso Office
- Benin Office
- Botswana Office
- Madagascar Office
- Mali Office
- Malawi Office
- South Africa Office
- South Sudan Office
- Mozambique Office
- Morocco Office
- Rwanda Office

**TICAD V: Japan’s Basic Policy of Assistance for Africa**
- **Basic Principles**
  - Promote “Human Security” through Japan’s Unique Assistance (agriculture, health, education, peace and stability, etc.)
- **Overall Goal: Commitment**
  - Japan will contribute to the growth of Africa, utilizing private and public means of up to approx. ¥3.2 trillion, including ODA of approx. ¥1.4 trillion, in the next 5 years.

**JICA’s Activities in Africa**

**TICAD V: Five-Years Assistance 2013 - 2017**

**1. Robust and Sustainable Economy**
- Boosting Economic Growth
- Accelerating Infrastructure and Capacity Development

**2. Inclusive and Resilient Society**
- Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors
- Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth
- Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth

**3. Peace and Stability**
- Consolidating Peace, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance

The Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) was held in Yokohama in June 2013. Since 1993, the year when the Government of Japan hosted the first TICAD, Africa has drastically shifted from a “continent of poverty and conflict” to a “continent of hope,” continuously achieving annual economic growth over 5% in recent years. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is implementing various cooperation with domestic and international partners to support sustainable growth in Africa. These efforts are carried out in line with the commitment of the Government of Japan at TICAD V, “Over the five years, Japan will support African growth through public and private means of 3.2 trillion yen, including ODA of around 1.4 trillion yen and other public and private resources of around 16 billion dollars.”
Human Resource Development for Business and Industry

- Capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry
- Building JICA Human Resource Development Centers for business and industry at 10 locations for 25 countries

[Approach]
- Non-linear project activities of value-added and productivity improvement projects, university vocational training projects as Industrial Human Resource Development centers
- Develop human resources with practical skills that match labor market demands of African industry, contribute to human resource development in surrounding countries
- Develop human resources with practical production skills, quality control, and that have management skills that can meet the demand of the private sector
- Support not only basic education (improving the quality of science and mathematics education) but also higher education for industrial human resource development

Strategic Master Plans for Comprehensive Development

- Formulating 10 strategic master plans for urban planning, transportation, and infrastructure development
- Support national and regional medium- to long-term development policies through development of master plans
- As of May 2014, Strategic Master Plans are being developed in three areas. Master plans will be elaborated taking into account Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) launched by the African Union (AU) and interest of the private sector

Capacity Building in the Field of Science and Technology

- Support research institute and universities including Pan African University (PAU) and the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) through technical assistance
- Development of Industrial Human Resources through ABE Initiative
  - Launch “African Business Education Initiative for the Youth (ABE Initiative), inviting 1,000 people to Japan
  - Based on development priority issues in Africa and interest of Japanese private sector, JICA selects talented African youth for master’s degree programs at Japanese universities and provide internships at Japanese companies
  - Train high-level industrial human resources who have a good understanding of Japanese society and business, and who can help promote activities and investments of Japanese enterprises in Africa

JICA facilitates trade and investment by activities such as dispatching policy advisors on investment promotion and supporting OSBP (One Stop Border Post) system. Furthermore, JICA encourages private sector investments as a driving force for growth by utilizing "Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa" (EPSA) co-financing initiative with the African Development Bank. Through these efforts, JICA helps to strengthen sectors that have high potential to lead sustainable growth in Africa.

Activities of JICA

Support for Investment Promotion

- Dispatch policy advisors on investment promotion to 10 countries
- Capacity building of 300 people in 20 countries to function OSBP (One Stop Border Post) and facilitate regional trade
- Improve business environment, promote investment, competitiveness, and market expansion by developing legal systems, infrastructures, and human resources, thereby shortening border crossing times and reducing logistics loss

Investment Promotion in Africa through Private- Sector Assistance

- Assist private sector including $2 billion co-financing with the African Development Bank under the EPSA (Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa)

Logistics and Trade Facilitation through OSBP

- Capacity building of 300 people in 20 countries to function OSBP (One Stop Border Post) and facilitate regional trade
- Improve business environment, promote investment, competitiveness, and market expansion by developing legal systems, infrastructures, and human resources, thereby shortening border crossing times and reducing logistics loss

Transportation Infrastructure for Regional Integration

Development of Strategic Master Plans in 10 Areas

- <Transport and Comprehensive Corridor Development>
  1. The Northern Corridor in East Africa
  2. The Coastal Corridor in East Africa
  3. The South-Eastern Africa Corridor
  4. West Africa Growth Ring
  5. Infrastructure development plans in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia
  6. Economic corridor development in the Rift Valley in East Africa
  7. Regional power networks in Southern Africa
  8. "Natural Gas" (Natural Gas Value Chain in Northern Mozambique)
  9. Gas utilization around the Mtwara Port Region in Tanzania

OSBP (One Stop Border Post)

- Provision of support for 14 locations
- Development of Strategic Master Plans in 10 Areas
  1. Nakasongola (Uganda-Tanzania border)
  2. Malaba (Uganda-Tanzania border)
  3. Chirundu (Zimbabwe-Zambia border)
  4. Rusumo (Tanzania-Rwanda border)
  5. Kagunga (Burundi-Rwanda border)
  6. Gatiwale (Kenya-Tanzania border)
  7. Mombasa (Kenya-Tanzania border)
  8. Malabo (Gabon-Cameroon border)
  9. Ganta (Liberia-Ivory Coast border)
  10. Leather Uno (Mozambique border)
  11. Francistown (Botswana-Zambia border)
  12. Oyo (Nigeria-Ghana border)
  13. Malawi (Malawi-Zambia border)
  14. Sidi Ali Nour (Morocco-Mauritania border)
### Inclusive and Resilient Society

#### Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors

Agriculture is a major source of livelihood and the largest economic sector in Africa. As agriculture in Africa shifts from subsistence to market-oriented agriculture, it is considered as a driving force of growth. As smallholders account for a majority of Africa’s population, doubling rice production and increasing income of smallholders is expected to reduce poverty, create jobs, and correct disparities.

#### Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth

Although African countries have made efforts to promote sustainable development in recent years, Africa is still one of the most vulnerable regions in terms of natural disasters and climate change. In order to promote sustainable development, JICA aims to build a society resistant to climate change through supporting forestry and natural environment management, low-carbon energy promotion, and disaster prevention.

#### Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth

Although the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be concluded in 2015, and a new post-2015 agenda will be launched, assistance in health, education, water, and sanitation sectors in Africa will continue to be important. JICA supports building a society in which everyone can enjoy the benefits of growth by providing a high-quality educational environment, universal health coverage, and access to safe water and sanitation.

#### Activities of JICA

- **Doubling of Rice Production in 10 years**
  - **TICAD V Commitment**
    - Double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa to 28 million tons by 2018
  - **Approach**
    - Continue efforts to support the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARDO)
    - Promote investment by mainstreaming National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) developed by 23 African countries.

- **Reduction of Disaster Risk and Promotion of Sustainable Development**
  - **TICAD V Commitment**
    - Assist disaster risk reduction, especially for island countries
  - **Approach**
    - Strengthen drought resilience in arid and semi-arid areas and support preventive measures to natural disasters, including storms, floods, and coastal erosion

- **Enhancing Forest Resource Management**
  - **TICAD V Commitment**
    - Reduce deforestation in 34 countries through “TREES Initiative”
  - **Approach**
    - Promote comprehensive assistance for natural resource management, climate change measures, ecosystem conservation, and sustainable development in order to conserve and utilize Africa’s diverse and vulnerable forests and natural resources sustainably

- **Promotion of Market-Oriented Agriculture**
  - **TICAD V Commitment**
    - Transform farmers to move from subsistence to commercial agriculture through Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) approach in 10 countries
    - Capacity building of 1,000 skilled agricultural trainers
    - Organize smallholders cooperative consisting 50,000 people
  - **Approach**
    - Expand market-oriented SHEP approach, which has substantially improved the livelihoods of smallholders in Kenya, to 10 countries
    - Train farmers with effective methods of agricultural management such as market research and business matching so that farmers are able to increase income

- **Sustainable Development through Utilization of Low-Carbon Energy**
  - **TICAD V Commitment**
    - Financial support of ¥2,000 billion (approx. $20 billion) for low carbon energy
  - **Approach**
    - In order to respond to high electricity demand and to reduce the burden on the global environment, JICA promotes development of renewable energy (such as geothermal, hydropower, solar power, and wind power), efficient thermal power generation facilities (high-efficiency coal-fired power, gas combined cycle, etc.)

- **Toward a Quality Educational Environment**
  - **TICAD V Commitment**
    - Provide quality education for 20 million children through expanding “School for All” project
    - Support Program for Science and Technology Promotion
  - **Approach**
    - Support for science and mathematics education, improvement of achievement tests, construction of schools, community participation to school management through “School for All” project, to achieve three main pillars of educational development, “Examination of educational quality,” “Improving access to education,” and “Improvement of school management”
    - Improve educational environment as a basis for industrial development and science and technology promotion

- **Gender Mainstreaming**
  - **TICAD V Commitment**
    - Launch Japan-Africa Business Women Exchange Program
  - **Approach**
    - Invite African business women and officers in charge of gender to Japan for mutual learning and networking with Japanese business women
    - Strengthen the program through Japan-USA cooperation

#### Promotion of Universal Health Coverage

- **TICAD V Commitment**
  - Financial support of ¥950 billion and capacity building of 120,000 people
  - Promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and strengthen support for improving nutritional status
  - Improve access to safe water and sanitation for 10 million people

- **Water and Sanitation**
  - Promote “SHIAWASE AFRICA Initiative” (Sustainable Hygiene Improvement and Access to Water and Sanitation Empower African)
  - Construct water supply facilities to improve access to safe water in urban and rural areas and train water engineers in order to improve sustainable supplies
  - Promote usage of sanitary facilities

Project: Promoting Education and Science in secondary and higher education; Photo: R. Blum, R. Schmid, K. Schmied, A. Meier, M. Tümpel / JICA

Promotion of Universal Health Coverage

Project: Promoting Education and Science in secondary and higher education; Photo: R. Blum, R. Schmid, K. Schmied, A. Meier, M. Tümpel / JICA

Project: Renovation of University Campus of the University of Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo) Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA

Promoting Market-Oriented Agriculture

Project: Forest Reclamation Project in Melka Gena Regional Forest Property Area in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Photo: A. Anbessa, C. B. Jacobs / JICA

Promoting Market-Oriented Agriculture

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Promotion of Universal Health Coverage

Project: Promoting Education and Science in secondary and higher education; Photo: R. Blum, R. Schmid, K. Schmied, A. Meier, M. Tümpel / JICA
Peace and Stability

Peace and stability are the prerequisites for Africa’s social and economic development. Although efforts for peace and stability in Africa have made substantial progress over the past two decades, conflicts still remain, especially in the Sahel region, the Horn of Africa, North and South Sudan, and the Great Lakes region. These conflicts create unstable conditions, including deterioration of public security, outbreaks of refugees and internally displaced persons. Democracy and good governance are also essential as the foundations for establishing stable society and promoting social and economic development. With regards to the assistance for post-conflict reconstruction of states and communities, JICA provides not only short-term assistance, such as counterterrorism measures or security capacity building, but also supports capacity building of local governments and communities, social rehabilitation, and employment creation through medium- to long-term approaches, which will contribute to regional peace and stability.

Activities of JICA

Support for Unstable Regions in Africa

North Africa
[Destabilizing factors]
- Terrorism
- Youth unemployment
- Regional disparities

[Measures]
- Job creation and support for stabilization of young people’s livelihood
- Regional cooperation

Sahel Region
[Destabilizing factors]
- Terrorists
- Poverty and underdevelopment

[Measures]
- Training to strengthen security and counterterrorism capacity
- Recovery of administrative functions
- Supporting medium-to-long-term community rehabilitation through development assistance
- Building security, education, health, and infrastructure
- Facilitating international cooperation
- Enhancing central justice capacity for peace
- Organizing international roundtable conference

Democratic Republic of the Congo / Cote d’Ivoire

North and South Sudan
[Destabilizing factors]
- Lack of basic infrastructure, social services, and human resources after civil war
- Refugees

[Measures]
- Developing socioeconomic infrastructure
- Strengthening administrative services
- Supporting improvement of basic education
- Vocational training
- Supporting refugees and internally displaced persons

Horn of Africa
[Destabilizing factors]
- Poverty
- Long-term security situation

[Measures]
- Improving maritime security capacity
- Supporting peace and development of human resources
- Supporting new government in Somalia (security measures, improvement of social services, and industrial revitalization)
- Supporting refugees and internally displaced persons

Supporting refugees and internally displaced persons in the Sahel region (security measures, improvement of social services, and industrial revitalization)

Peace Building / Consolidation of Peace

[TCAD V Commitment]
- Continue support for consolidation of peace

[Approach]
- Support consolidation of peace and stability, with seamless and timely assistance for the transition of reconstruction and development phases in Somaliland, South Sudan, Cote d’Ivoire, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, etc. where conflicts have just ended

Counterterrorism

[TCAD V Commitment]
- Capacity building of 2,000 people and provision of equipment, etc. for counterterrorism in North and South Sudan
- Contribution to the regional stability in the Sahel region through ¥100 billion in development and humanitarian assistance

[Approach]
- Initial surveillance cameras in airports and cross-border facilities for the enhancement of surveillance capacity
- Contribution to medium- to long-term regional stability through development and humanitarian assistance to eight Sahel countries (Chad, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Cameroon, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Senegal)

Goverance

[TCAD V Commitment]
- Capacity building of 5,000 officers in sectors such as justice, media, local government and security

[Approach]
- Develop capacity of 5,000 administrative officers in the 54 African countries
- Introduce Japanese-style kaizen approach in order to meet the needs of administrative reforms of the African Union (AU)
- Police training completed for more than 20,000 officers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and currently being conducted in Cote d’Ivoire.

Securing Maritime Safety and Economic Activities off the Coast of Somalia

[TCAD V Commitment]
- Ensure maritime security off the coast of Somalia

[Approach]
- The Gulf of Aden and the sea route off the coast of Somalia are a maritime traffic artery for about 1,700 Japan-related ships every year. Therefore, responding to the threat of piracy and securing the safety of economic activities have become urgent issues. JICA provides patrol vessels to Djibouti as well as supporting human resource development and organizational capacity building to help the maritime security authorities.

Development Aid to Prevent the Recurrence and Outbreak of Conflicts

Reconstruction of economic activities

Recovery of national governance capacity

Recovery of social and human capital

Facilitation of peace

Right: Capacity building for “National Police of Cote d’Ivoire” Center: Council of Ambassadors for the Asian Development in Tokyo. And in November 2011, for the first time after the regime collapse. Photo: Shinnosuke / JICA
Left: Discussion by the New Government “Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa” in Dynamically Growing Africa

Project on Improving Basic Skills and Vocational Training (South Sudan)
Photo: Shinnosuke / JICA

* TICAD V Theme: “Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa”

Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa

Promotion of Public-Private Partnership and Inclusive Development in Dynamically Growing Africa

Hideo Eguchi
Director General, Africa Department
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Twenty years have passed since the TICAD process began in 1993. Africa is achieving annual economic growth of more than 5% each year. Developed and emerging countries are paying closer attention to the continent’s high potential. Interest among the Japanese public toward Africa is also increasing partly as a result of the TICAD process. Main challenges for Africa’s development are how to improve governance where it is unstable, and to maintain and accelerate the economic growth which has shown an upward trend since the late 2000s. It will be increasingly important to promote job-creating industries and to build a mechanism to channel the fruits of economic growth towards social development. In addition, the challenges of 54 African countries are complex and diverse, so we need to tackle each of them with flexible and creative ideas in collaboration with other donors, private companies and emerging countries. JICA will continue assisting sustainable growth and poverty reduction in Africa together with partners around the world.