Chapter 3 • Africa

Pillars of Aid

Ultimate Goal of “Poverty Alleviation”

Cooperation results by country (FY 2003)

After the end of the Cold War era, in order to stimulate world interest in African development, Japan jointly started hosting the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) with international organizations such as the UN in 1993. 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.

Based on Japan’s guidelines for aid to Africa and the common goals of the international community, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*, JICA specifies poverty reduction based on human security* as the ultimate goal for African development in providing support in line with the following.

1) Contribution to MDGs (cooperation for poverty alleviation, improvement of the social development indices)
2) Deployment of projects taking human security into consideration (enhancement of support for the vulnerable groups and communities)
3) Timely reconstruction assistance in post-conflict countries
4) Follow up of TICAD III (human-centered development, poverty reduction through economic development, and consolidation of peace) and collaboration with the New Partnership of Africa’s Development (NEPAD)
5) Support for the policy process of each African country and strengthening aid coordination through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*, etc.

In providing the above-mentioned cooperation, JICA promotes intra-regional cooperation among African countries with regional bases and South-South cooperation* utilizing the experience of development in Asia.
Current State of Development

40% of the Population Live on Less than US$1 a Day

African countries have been in transition in terms of political, economic, and social development since the 1990s. Africa has been the largest recipient region of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) continuously since the 1980s. However, the received amount of ODA dropped to 13.9 billion US dollars in 2001 after peaking at 19.5 billion US dollars in 1992, due to aid fatigue in western countries in the 1990s.

However, since 2001, as seen in the discussions on African problems at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, Monteray United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development in March 2002, and the adoption of G8 Africa Action Plan at the Kananaskis Summit, western counties have announced an increase in aid volume for Africa.

Meanwhile, progress in democratization has been seen in some countries in Africa; for example, peaceful changes of government took place in Senegal (2000) and Kenya (2002). In October 2001, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), a development initiative emphasizing the ownership of African countries, was announced, introducing the African Peer Review Mechanism, which mutually monitors the democratization of others. In July 2002, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that was established in May 1963 was developmentally reorganized into the African Union. It strengthens efforts for the realization of political and economic integration in the region, as well as the prevention and solution of conflicts as an organization comprised of 53 countries and regions of Africa. It is widely understood that peace and good governance are prerequisites to development. Therefore, the reinforcement of new approaches under the initiative of African people to secure peace and good governance has become important.

Since the latter half of the 1990s, the PRSP has been formulated and sector wide approaches have been implemented in almost 30 countries in Africa. Economic policies based on market mechanisms must be promoted while paying close attention to the poverty group (reconstruction of public services such as health care and education, and broad-based economic growth).
Addressing Priority Issues in JICA Programs

Building on TICAD
In fiscal 2003, JICA provided technical cooperation to Africa worth 19.8 billion yen. When grant aid (based on Exchange of Notes) is added, Japan extended support of more than 57.8 billion yen and has attained the position as a major donor* country for Africa as well.

The Japanese government held TICAD, TICAD II, and TICAD III jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other organizations in 1993, 1998, and 2003, respectively, in order to draw the world’s attention to the importance of African development. During the 10 years of the TICAD process, the Japanese government provided educational opportunities to about 2.6 million children by constructing schools, provided health care and medical services for about 240 million people with vaccinations, and supplied safe water for about 3 million people through bilateral official development assistance worth about 12 billion US dollars in total.

At TICAD III in 2003, the Japanese government announced Japan’s Initiative for Cooperation for Africa based on the three pillars of human-centered development, poverty reduction through economic development, and consolidation of peace. The announcement clarifies NEPAD support through the TICAD process as Japan’s basic policy and stresses the importance of the perspective of human security in African development.

On the basis of the results of TICAD, with the awareness that the goal of African development is poverty alleviation, JICA will actively address approaches and priority issues described below.

Development Approaches for Africa

1. Human Security
Many people in Africa cannot receive the protection normally entitled to citizens of a nation due to vulnerable national functions. They are also exposed to threats beyond the framework of a nation, such as HIV/AIDS, the influx of small arms, and borderless ethnic conflicts. Human security is a concept whose aim is to protect people and strengthen capacities for protection from a wide variety of threats that reach

Front Line

Djibouti
Smile for All in the World

Providing Privately Owned Goods to Developing Country

Bringing individual goodwill directly to the site
The Smile for All in the World program is tentatively being carried out to support activities of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs). Conventionally, goods necessary for JOCV activities were provided by JICA in response to requests from JOCVs. In this new program the method of procurement is totally different; JICA exhibits goods requested by JOCVs to general Japanese citizens and has privately owned equipment sent directly to the site.

Though aid projects are carried out with Japanese tax money, it may be difficult for an individual taxpayer to have a sense of participation in international cooperation projects. In this new program, individuals directly send goods they own but no longer use to the cooperation site through JICA and thus will feel closer to the cooperation project. Since the launch of this program in fiscal 2003, a large number of items such as sporting goods, including Judo wear, musical instruments, and stationery have been sent to developing countries and JOCVs respond by conveying the appreciation of the recipients.

Sending tools to Djibouti
A JOCV was dispatched to a car service station run by the Ministry of Equipment and Transport in Djibouti. When he applied for tools, he gained support from people in his hometown. At this car service station, construction machinery was provided with grant aid, and personnel at the car service station have received training in Japan. However, they are short of general and special tools to repair large-scale construction machines and it often takes 10 times as long as it would take in Japan to carry out certain tasks. Tools have just arrived and they are examining how to manage the tools with the JOCV playing the central part. It may take some time but it is expected that a proper management system will be established to allow the tools sent with goodwill to function effectively.

(JOCV Djibouti Office)
Beyond the conventional concept of national security. When JICA provides cooperation in line with this concept of human security in Africa, there are two possible directions.

One is the rebuilding of devastated post-conflict nations, strengthening capacities, and protection of people. In countries such as Eritrea and Angola, which are in the midst of the reconstruction stage following a peace agreement, JICA provides support for reconstruction and social stabilization through vocational training for demobilized soldiers and cooperation for development of rural community for internally displaced persons, refugees, and the residents of the recipient area.

The other is strengthening national functions and people’s capacities to save people from chronically poor conditions. For example, to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, it is important to support improvements in health and medical administration and expand health care services by strengthening the capacities of the government of a developing country. And at the same time it is also important to improve elementary knowledge of HIV/AIDS and encourage changes in sexual behavior by directly educating people in prevention.

Emphasizing the concept of human security, JICA will provide cooperation prioritizing restoration and enhancement of national functions as the basis of protection of people and development of their independent decision-making capacities (empowerment*).

2. Approaches for PRSP

To solve poverty issues through effective and efficient development using the small development budget of an African country and limited aid money from donor* countries, all the actors involved in development must work together to reduce poverty by sharing the goals, strategy, and programs of development. It is important for the governments of developing countries to formulate the PRSP and bring it into implementation with ownership. At the other end, donor countries are required to provide support in line with the framework of the PRSP promoted by the developing countries. Since the latter half of the 1990s, such PRSP approaches have been implemented in many countries.

The PRSP is a development strategy for reducing poverty with resource allocation medium-term plans, and is formulated with the participation of development actors, including the civil society, with a comprehensive view on national poverty issues. JICA actively and continuously takes part in the formulation process and implementation of the PRSP with an emphasis on cultivating ownership in African countries.

As for the monitoring of the PRSP implementation, indicators to measure concrete achievements are incorporated into each country’s PRSP, and each year the implementation is reviewed based on the indicators. However the central governments and the terminal local governments of African countries cannot collect and utilize the life indicators of the citizens sufficiently due to shortages in labor and budget, making it difficult to measure the achievement of poverty reduction accurately. JICA started cooperation for the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics in 2003 to improve the poverty monitoring system, thus contributing to effective implementation of the PRSP.

The “Sector Program (SP)*” approach, which is important as a driving force of the PRSP process at each sectoral level, is being promoted in such fields as education and health care. JICA supports the formulation of a sector strategy that takes into consideration cooperation effectiveness under the SP approach and the consistency between the SP and the PRSP. JICA will work on a standardization of procedures to reduce the administrative costs of the governments of developing countries and improvement of predictability of aid through resource allocation medium-term plans.

3. Promotion of South-South Cooperation

Africa is a conglomerate of various countries and different communities. At the same time, there are many issues that can be solved by the concerted efforts of several countries in the region. A similar experience in one country can be a good model to solve a problem in another.

To promote development by Africans themselves and mutual cooperation among African countries, JICA has implemented a project for the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) which supports higher education facilities in three East African countries (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda), and a project for the Sokoine University of Agriculture Center for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD) in Tanzania. These projects support the initiatives of
African people and respect the wisdom and knowledge inherent to Africa.

In particular, AICAD is a unique project whose aim is to involve the advanced educational institutes of Africa in practical activities for poverty reduction more positively. In the implementation, JICA builds a network with other various organizations through support for research and development in line with needs at the community level, training and workshops for spreading this knowledge, and seminars for people in the community. African countries regard poverty as their own issue and promote the formulation of concrete action plans towards that end. It is expected that it will develop the human resources for the practical work at the site of development.

In addition to intra-regional cooperation in Africa, sharing development experience in Asia with Africa can be an effective aid approach in the sense that lessons can be learned from successful cases and precedents in Asia, especially Southeast Asia. This cooperation between Asia and Africa is an aid approach that has been emphasized through the TICAD process, and JICA will continue to work on the reinforcement of cooperative relationships between the two regions while trying to match African needs to Asian resources. The Knowledge Creation Joint Program Between Asia and Africa commenced in March 2004 and personnel in charge of development in African countries are invited to Asian countries for training.

### Actions for Priority Issues

1. **Setting Poverty Reduction as the Ultimate Goal**

   In light of Africa’s severe poverty, it cannot be disputed that the social development sector, such as health and medical care and basic education, is important. In the current situation where 40% of the population in Africa live in absolute poverty, aid emphasizing human survival and dignity is more important than anything else from the perspective of human security.

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### Support for Youth Activities by JOCV

**Tanzania**

**Support for the Traditional Arts of Ngoma to the World**

Support young people in impoverished areas

The Temeke district in the Capital of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, is low both in terms of income and education, and the poverty rate is relatively high in the city. Problems such as drugs and crime have become more serious among young people. In the Temeke district, there is a group of young people who truly love Ngoma, a traditional art of Tanzania, and are making efforts to make the world realize the existence of the art. Ngoma is a Tanzanian dance and song form using such traditional musical instruments as drums and xylophones. The name of the group is the OYA THEATRE GROUP. This group was formed as a role model for young people in this district in cooperation with a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) who was dispatched to the Temeke district for youth activities in May 2000. At present, a second JOCV is working with the group.

Tanzania is more education-conscious than Japan is, and people with only a primary school education cannot find good jobs. Consequently, many young people have no hope and by the age of 12 or 13, feeling that they are losers in society, have become involved in criminal activities. All the members of OYA only finished primary school. However, they have worked together with the JOCVs to fulfill their dreams.

**Winning the championship and realizing their dreams**

By 2003, the members of the group were fixed and had settled on their own artistic style. In April 2003, they won the championship in the Dar es Salaam Youth Art Festival. Then, at the Bagamoyo Art Festival held annually in the only art university in Tanzania, they were selected as an excellent group. In January 2004, they won the championship in an art festival hosted by foreign donors called MUSIC CROSS ROAD in a Dar es Salaam competition, after which they won the national championship in the all-Tanzania competition. In addition, they competed with representatives of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique, and won the championship. Thus they were able to participate in the world championship held in August 2004 in Sweden and launched a European tour. This championship allowed them to realize one of their dreams—to spread the Tanzanian traditional art of Ngoma to the world. It also convinced the members that they had a chance to make their dreams come true as long as they kept making efforts.

(JICA Tanzania Office)
At the same time, for African countries to maintain sustainable poverty reduction over the medium- and long-terms, development from the viewpoint of economic growth is indispensable. In Africa 70% of the population live in rural areas and most of them are poor, so the key to economic growth in Africa is development of rural areas.

Therefore, JICA will not only actively provide cooperation for urgent issues such as expansion of primary education for empowerment of people, HIV/AIDS measures, and water supply, but also work on agricultural and rural development in support of economic growth, secondary education, vocational training, development of entrepreneurs to improve income, and upgrading basic infrastructure* such as local roads and electrification.

2. Human-centered Development

In the field of basic education, in addition to construction of school buildings with grant aid, we are making efforts to improve the quality of secondary mathematics and science education in Kenya, Ghana, South Africa, and other countries with consideration given to balance with supply of primary education. In recent years, we have been working on administrative capacity development (study on school conditions, improvement of planning capacity in local education administration, training for school principles, etc.) and the promotion of school management with the participation of parents and the community. In Ethiopia, where decentralization is promoted, JICA provides support for capacity building* based on community participation, such as the formulation of education plans of local governments and improvements in the information system.

In the field of health and medical care, with an emphasis on strengthening primary health care (PHC), cooperation is being provided to improve capacity for prevention and early treatment of infectious diseases that are serious problems in Africa. While assisting with improving the organizations and institutions of health and medical care administration, JICA is also training medical practitioners working in the field as a priority issue. Concerning HIV/AIDS, which has to be addressed urgently, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) is stressed as well as the initial stage of treatment. JICA supports VCT by providing inspection kits and training to field workers. As to infectious diseases such as parasites, projects are being implemented in Kenya, Ghana, and Zambia to provide support in capacity improvement of research institutes and test laboratories, as well as education and enlightenment activities in collaboration with JOCV activities and local NGOs.

In the field of water supply, Japan will further expand regional water supply projects (including deep well construction), which have been provided actively since TICAD I, 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 administration capacity of water supply facilities and to expand hygiene education, we are implementing technical cooperation aimed not only at engineers but also at community organizations, such as water administration unions in Ethiopia and Senegal.

In Africa, women play the major role in agriculture and other economic and production activities, besides housework and child-rearing. However, they have limited opportunities for education and other social services, which places them in a socially vulnerable position. Based on such recognition, JICA tries to ensure that the benefits of social services are received equally by women and men when implementing cooperation. We encourage beneficiaries of our activities to participate in development from the initial stage. We are striving to introduce community participatory development* methods in order to improve our operations and encourage the idea of ownership.

3. Poverty Alleviation through Economic Development

More than half of the African population is engaged in agriculture, and most people continue to produce food for their own self-sufficiency on a small scale. It is important therefore to contribute to the alleviation of poverty in rural areas through efforts to raise the productivity of small-scale farmers and diversify sources of cash income.

To improve agricultural earnings by raising agricultural productivity, especially land productivity, is the most important issue in Africa. Irrigation facilities are not well developed and only 5.17 million ha out of 158 million ha (3.3% of the entire cultivated area) have irrigation systems. Keeping this situation in mind, JICA will work on development and dissemination of techniques accessible to farmers. While providing cooperation in technical development and dissemination of agricultural techniques designed for small-scale farmers in countries including Tanzania, Kenya, and Ghana, JICA will make efforts to spread NERICA rice*, a hybrid of Asian strains and African strains, based on farmers’ participation.

From the viewpoint of impact to areas not covered by a project, JICA will deploy aid on national and sector-level scales with a focus on wide-ranging effects. Examples are policy support type cooperation like the agriculture sector program development study in Tanzania, establishment of an efficient dissemination system and capacity-building, support for research activities, and pilot projects with actually bearable cost.

On the other hand, due to insufficient infrastructure, the distribution system has the potential of greatly weakening the
competitiveness of agricultural products. In addition to a pilot project implemented in Uganda, JICA supports the formulation of a concrete development plan in relation to improvements in the distribution system as well as post-harvest treatment.

Along with the transformation of the entire African economic system, establishing and strengthening the market economic system, promotion of trade investment and development of the private sector such as small and medium-scale enterprises are also important. Human resources development will be at the center of cooperation in these fields as well. JICA has co-hosted a workshop in the investment field for African countries with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Egyptian government. Trading proficiency of countries is anticipated to improve following participation in the workshop.

As for construction of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, broadcasting and communication systems, assistance is provided mainly in the form of grant aid. In addition, in Kenya and Ethiopia personnel training courses are conducted to improve the maintenance and management skills necessary at the post-construction stage.

4. Consolidation of Peace

Consolidation of peace is extremely important as a prerequisite for 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. In addition, to prevent a recurrence of conflict, steady rebuilding of the society and economy that stands on democracy and good governance is essential. Thus, JICA will extend support for post-conflict reconstruction and improved governance. Although not many projects have yet been implemented in this area of cooperation, support for the development of refugee camps in Tanzania and reintegration of demobilized soldiers and refugees in Eritrea has been implemented.

**Front Line**

South Africa Agricultural and Rural Development Training

Support for Building a Rainbow Nation

**Overcoming apartheid**

People in South Africa are very cheerful and have pleasant smiles. However, they are burdened with the history of apartheid (policy of segregation). Black people were subjected to various restrictions—they could not receive the same services as white people and were arrested if they advocated freedom. The plantation-based agricultural system that produced crops for export was controlled by white people. Poor black farmers were forced to live in restricted residential areas. The gap between rich and poor expanded and rural areas were impoverished.

After apartheid was abolished in 1994, improvements in agriculture dissemination services to poor black people in rural areas became an important issue. However, desirable results have not yet been achieved due to a combination of labor shortages, insufficient rainfall, and soil deterioration.

At the JICA Tsukuba International Center, lectures on general rural development and observation of actual examples are provided as training to agricultural disseminators in South Africa. When they visited Nagasaki on a study tour, they received a lecture at the prefectural office and had an opportunity for exchange with a local life-improvement group. There they felt that they had to change their way of thinking as disseminators before discussing the content of instruction with farmers. Although this training is carried out in Japan where natural and social conditions differ, introduction of successful cases of "resourceful farmers" and the administrative system in support of them has a lot to teach them.

**Show successful example of rural development**

Currently JICA is implementing the Integrated Holistic Rural Development and Soil Conservation Programme in the Schoonord Area in the Sekhukhune District of Limpopo Province, South Africa. Training participants who returned in March 2004 are involved in a pilot project that started locally in May.