

# Africa



## Supporting Self-Reliance to Foster Growth

As a result of the global financial and economic crises and erratic fluctuations in crude oil prices, Africa's economic growth rate was a mere 2.5% in 2009 (5.6% in 2008), and 2.1% when looking at Sub-Saharan Africa alone (5.5% in 2008). However, Africa is blessed with abundant natural resources such as oil, natural gas and rare metals, and the continent is expected to achieve steady growth. It also holds promise as a massive market of more than 900 million people in 53 countries. There have been signs of economic recovery in 2010. Of course, Africa has many issues to resolve such as reducing poverty, but just as the sense of ownership of its own challenges is growing, affiliations in Africa overall and between subregions are coming to life.

As the advocate of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), Japan has worked to support Africa's sustainable growth since the 1990s. At TICAD IV, held in Yokohama, Japan, in 2008, the Japanese government made an international commitment to double its aid to Africa by 2012. To fulfill this commitment, JICA carries out activities focused on supporting Africa to achieve self-reliance.

### Key Aid Strategies

#### Following Up on TICAD IV Commitments and Implementing the Yokohama Action Plan

The Yokohama Action Plan, which was adopted at TICAD IV in May 2008, prioritizes three issues through expanded partnerships between the international community and Africa.

#### 1. Boosting Economic Growth in Africa

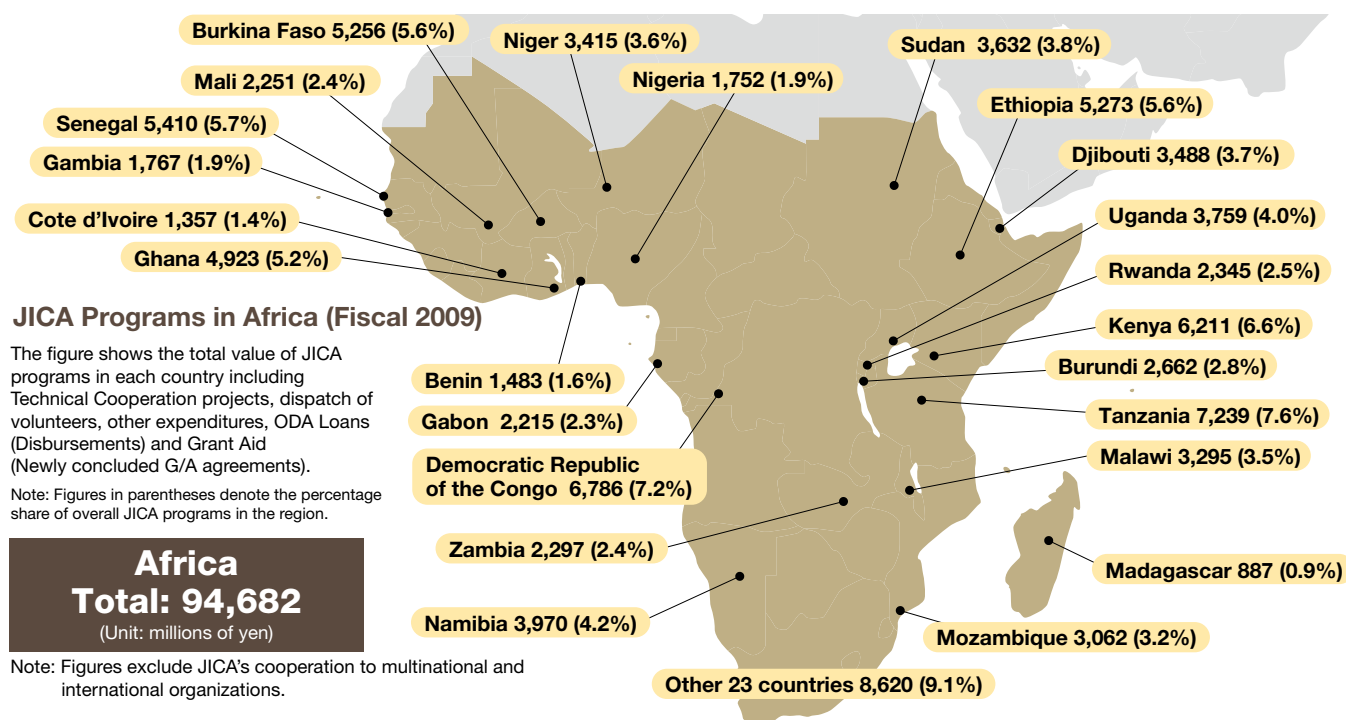
- Establishment of regional infrastructure, such as transportation and energy; expansion of support for the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) Project
- Support for improving agricultural productivity with a focus on rice production, and increasing food production through the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

#### 2. Ensuring Human Security

- Assistance to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as support for construction of primary schools and measures against infectious diseases
- Assistance for development and reconstruction projects that contribute to regional stability, sustainable peace and good governance

#### 3. Addressing Environmental and Climate Change Issues

- Formation and implementation of projects to enhance African countries' ability to adapt to climate change and ameliorate its impacts
- Water resource management including safe water supply



The African economy has steadily expanded in recent years, spurred by an increase in overseas investment following the end of regional conflicts and surging prices for resources such as crude oil and minerals. Average growth in the past 10 years has been over 5%, with some countries achieving economic growth of more than 10%. However, the global financial and economic crises in late 2008 weakened political, economic and social foundations and had a particularly severe effect on Africa which faces problems such as poverty, low agricultural productivity and inadequate infrastructure development.

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### Fulfilling Japan's Commitment to Double ODA to Africa by 2012

The Japanese government has made a commitment to double its ODA to Africa by 2012 compared with the baseline average in 2003-2007.

JICA is working to achieve tangible results over the five-year period by comprehensively reviewing the needs for aid in African countries and regions and focusing aid resources on priority areas in line with the objectives of the Yokohama Action Plan.

### Boosting Economic Growth in Africa

Specific initiatives include: (1) the establishment of such basic infrastructure as transportation, telecommunication and energy systems; (2) the construction of trade and investment frameworks to drive growth; (3) the boosting of agriculture, a sector on which approximately 70% of the entire African population depends; and (4) the development of human resources to achieve sustainable growth, particularly in science, mathematics and technical education.

#### 1. Emphasizing the Development of Regional Infrastructure

Many African countries are landlocked, meaning that delays in building trans-border infrastructure and improving the efficiency of customs procedures impede the integration of regional economies, the expansion of markets and the revitalization of rural economies.

JICA prioritizes the development of regional infrastructure such as trans-border road networks and power grids. JICA's aid is not limited to building physical infrastructure but also encompasses the development of human resources in the areas of maintenance, management and operations, as well as community development.

For example, the project to improve roads between Kenya and Tanzania through an ODA Loan was packaged with human resource development of the customs officers to simplify the procedures required at the border (One Stop Border Post). It is worth noting that Africa's first OSBP began operating in December

Under these challenging circumstances, JICA established a TICAD IV Follow-up Office under its Africa Department in October 2008. The department was renamed the Office for TICAD Process in May 2009 and put in charge of confirming the effectiveness of the assistance provided through TICAD IV, as well as of formulating and coordinating JICA's overall plans to follow up on TICAD IV initiatives. The Office is intended to help JICA more accurately identify and analyze the new assistance needs of each African nation and steadily implement the Yokohama Action Plan.

2009 at the Chirundu border crossing between Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Mozambique, multi-functional roadside facilities known as *michinoeki* have been set up so that local residents using the road can receive the profits.

#### 2. Encouraging Trade and Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment in Africa expanded sharply from US\$10 billion in 2000 to about US\$90 billion in 2008. Investment from emerging countries such as China, India and Malaysia has particularly grown, creating jobs and opportunities for growth in Africa.

However, many African countries have not yet established policies and systems to promote private-sector development and trade and investment. Moreover, the private sector consists almost entirely of small and medium-sized enterprises, which means that competitiveness on the basis of technical expertise and product development prowess is not very high, among other issues.

JICA provides: (1) support for the establishment of an investment climate and corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities by Japanese companies; (2) support for the local private sector; and (3) support for the promotion of the export of African products, such as product development and improvements to the import environment.

In Zambia, JICA supports the Zambia Investment Promotion Project—Triangle of Hope (ZIPP-ToH), which creates an environment conducive to investing in cooperation with Malaysia. To improve the impact, 12 task forces have been formed, each made up of representatives of the public and private sectors, focusing on issues such as multi-facility economic zones, information and communication technology (ICT), and tourism.

In addition, African private-sector companies have been given a total of US\$300 million in loans and investments through the African Development Bank.



### 3. Increasing Food Production by Revitalizing Agriculture

Food shortages caused by skyrocketing food prices around the world and natural disasters such as drought and flooding are a severe problem in Africa. Given the 3-4% annual increase in grain imports and the strong population growth rate in the high 2% range, increasing food production is an urgent issue.

However, production techniques in African agriculture are poor; the use of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, as well as the development of irrigation facilities, is also inadequate. This has kept land productivity low. As a result, farmers' income fails to increase and they are unable to allocate resources to improving production techniques. This creates economic and social problems such as an increase in food imports, the degradation and desertification of natural resources and the excessive flow of the population to cities as farming is abandoned.

JICA supports the development of New Rice for Africa (NERICA), a variety which is suited to Africa's climate, and provides aid with a particular focus on promoting Africa's rice cultivation. The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was announced at TICAD IV with the goal of doubling rice production by 2018. To achieve these goals, JICA works with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Africa Rice Center, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and others to develop and disseminate rice cultivation techniques suited for a wide range of cultivation styles. These include rain-fed rice cultivation and irrigation rice cultivation, with a focus on the cultivation and agricultural management techniques verified in aid projects thus far. Based in Uganda, Ghana and Tanzania, these initiatives are expanded to neighboring countries.

### 4. Developing Scientific Technology to Enhance International Competitiveness

In this era characterized by globalization and the knowledge economy, Africa must proactively develop a wide range of human resources to achieve economic growth.

This effort cannot be limited to basic education, but must involve the framing and implementation of higher education policies tailored to national and industrial policy. Africa must also create an environment that will prevent brain drain and bring back talented Africans who moved overseas. JICA supports the development of human resource infrastructure, which encompasses the entire education sector.

For example, based on the need for scientific technology and industrial development in Sub-Saharan African countries, JICA strives to spread technology to neighboring countries from its cooperation base for the technical education and vocational training sector in Uganda and Senegal. Moreover, in Rwanda, JICA has set a goal of shifting to a knowledge-based economy by training technicians with ICT skills. Accordingly, JICA supports projects to reinforce human resource development in scientific technology through the entire

curriculum, such as technical, vocational and educational training in math and science education and secondary and higher education. JICA also supports economic development through the revitalization of industry.

### Ensuring Human Security

To contribute to development and poverty reduction, JICA aspires to foster freedom from deficiencies such as poverty, starvation, lack of education and inadequate access to health and medical services. For peace and security, JICA fosters freedom from fear provoked by conflicts, terrorism, crime, human rights violations, infectious disease outbreaks, environmental destruction, economic crises and disasters. JICA also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the benefits of its cooperation reach every individual in providing support for community development, education, health and peace-building initiatives.

#### 1. Community Development to Improve Lives

JICA carries out many projects that are designed to be rooted in the community, to be comprehensive and to cut across sectors.

The development of Rwanda's Eastern Province is intended to improve the daily lives of residents of rural villages and raise livelihoods. The community is being developed using a comprehensive approach combining water and sanitation, agricultural and rural development, and transportation. In Kenya, JICA is carrying out the Program on Rural Community Empowerment and the Program on Smallholder Empowerment for Income Generation, which support horticultural crops and rice production. In Tanzania and Uganda, JICA is implementing the Agricultural Sector Development Program based on the promotion of rice cultivation. In addition, JICA supports agricultural and rural village development, including efforts to raise agricultural productivity, and initiatives to improve access to water in Ethiopia and Madagascar.

The One Village One Product (OVOP) program, based on Japan's experiences, is spreading through many countries. In Malawi, more than 20 new products have been created through residents' ingenuity and circulated through the local market. Shea butter has been marketed in Ghana and exported overseas to Japan and other countries in soap and handcream. JICA provides support tailored to each country's conditions and systems in order to popularize the OVOP program.

#### 2. Improving Basic Education and Secondary Math and Science Education

JICA endeavors to expand access to basic education, raise the quality of education and improve management.

In the School for All project in Niger, located in West Africa where access to elementary education lags the furthest behind, JICA encourages residents to participate in their schools' administration and promotes affiliations with local governments in an effort to spur



children's school attendance. Impressed by the results achieved in the pilot region, the Niger government has issued a policy to introduce the model to improve school administration developed in

this project to elementary schools nationwide. JICA is considering expanding these activities to neighboring countries in West Africa.

In Kenya, JICA has been carrying out a project to strengthen

## Case Study

### Road Repairs for the Future of the Nacala Economic Corridor

#### Mozambique: Nampula-Cuamba Road Upgrading Project

**The Nacala Economic Corridor, which runs from Mozambique's Nacala Port through Malawi and Zambia, is an arterial road forming the core of comprehensive development in this region.**

**Under Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA for Africa), in March 2010, JICA provided a Japanese ODA Loan of approximately ¥6 billion through co-financing with the African Development Bank and others to improve the Nampula-Cuamba Road.**

#### Upgrading Arterial Roads Damaged in Civil War

Nacala City, which faces the Indian Ocean in Mozambique's northern region, is an important distribution center not only for Mozambique but also for landlocked countries such as Malawi and Zambia. In addition to arterial roads, railways run all the way to Malawi. However, the country's land was decimated in civil wars lasting 17 years from the 1970s, and major roads and railways in the country were destroyed. Since improving road infrastructure is essential to reducing poverty in Mozambique, the World Bank and the EU have been carrying out road and bridge management programs since the 1990s.

The 353km stretch of the Nampula-Cuamba Road along Mozambique's N13 highway, which makes up part of the Nacala Economic Corridor, is entirely unpaved, despite its importance as an arterial road, and even traveling on it becomes difficult in the rainy season. This road is important not only for the economic development of the surrounding region, but also for local development across national borders under the New Partnership



The unpaved Nacala Economic Corridor frequently becomes impassable in the rainy season. (Photo by Mika Tanimoto)

for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Accordingly, the Mozambique government planned improvements, and JICA provided a Japanese ODA Loan with co-financing from the African Development Bank. With cooperative funding from the Economic Development Cooperation Fund of Korea, this project is also the first co-financed Japan-Korea ODA Loan project.

**Supporting Agriculture, Ports, Education and Healthcare for Comprehensive Development** JICA carried out a Project Formulation Study in 2006. The road work would ensure smooth passage even in the rainy season, which in turn would revitalize commercial activities along the Nacala Economic Corridor and also make major contributions to jumpstarting the economies of Niassa Province and Nampula Province—regions that have made particularly slow progress in developing in Mozambique—and reducing poverty. These considerations led to this Japanese ODA Loan.

JICA is conducting a study on repairing a 150km road stretching from Cuamba to the western border with Malawi in order to enhance its function as an international corridor. JICA also plans to conduct a study on repairing and expanding Nacala Port, which is expected to handle heavier volumes of cargo when the Nacala Economic Corridor is developed. In addition, JICA is comprehensively considering support for agricultural development through affiliations with Brazil, education and the health sector in order to promote development of the regions surrounding the Nacala Economic Corridor.



A busy scene around containers piled up at Nacala Port

#### A Grassroots View

**Aderito A. Guilamba**  
Director, Project Department, Administração Nacional de Estradas (ANE)

Paving the Nampula-Cuamba Road is a major priority for the government. Residents, agricultural workers and small and medium-size enterprises are all impatient for the start of construction. Once the road is opened, travel time will be shortened from nine hours to five hours, and travel costs will also be reduced. I have been involved in this project since the planning stage, and I am not only confident that improved distribution will expand the economic effects, but that it will also greatly improve the lives of poor people living in the area.

#### A Grassroots View

**Ioustauturo Antonio**  
Mayor of Ribáuê City, Ribáuê District in Nampula Province, Mozambique

The paving of the Nacala Economic Corridor will have a great impact in speeding up the development of the city. Not only will it encourage economic expansion, but it will improve residents' lives, so we are very grateful.

**Saimon Nburma**  
Secondary School Teacher in Ribáuê City, Ribáuê District in Nampula Province, Mozambique

Residents of neighboring regions as well as city residents are waiting eagerly for the completion of the paved road. The roads to the hospital in Nampula are so bad that cars often run off the road halfway there, and many people have died on the way to the hospital. Rain is important for agriculture, but it makes us depressed just to think that we can't use the roads when it rains. All we can do is pray that nothing bad will happen. With this road improvement, we won't have to fear the start of the rainy season.



secondary math and science education since 1998. This has attracted the interest of neighboring countries, and in 2002, a regional network was established, and this project has now been expanded to 34 countries.

### 3. Preventing Infectious Disease, Improving Maternal and Child Health and Strengthening Health Systems

Infectious diseases, complications of pregnancy and childbirth, children's disorder and undernutrition represent real threats to people's health.

JICA provides support for measures combating infectious diseases with a focus on individual diseases, such as HIV/AIDS prevention, education and awareness campaigns, as well as support for the maternal and child health and reproductive health sectors in countries such as Angola and Senegal. These are intended to achieve the health-related goals of reducing the under-5 mortality rate, improving the health of pregnant women, preventing the spread of infectious diseases in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Initiatives to strengthen the health system are aimed at reinforcing the capacity of local health administrations and strengthening community health activities. JICA hopes to expand activities such as those in Ghana's Capacity Development of Government Administration Project in a wide area.

### 4. Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

Peace and security are prerequisites for socioeconomic development in Africa. Political conditions are stabilizing as Africa's many conflicts end. In post-conflict Mozambique, Angola and Rwanda, peace is taking root as the rule of law and ethnic reconciliation advance.

JICA supports peacebuilding by, for example: (1) providing support for urban planning for Juba, the central city of Southern Sudan, and the reconstruction of urgent basic infrastructure such as bridges; (2) training to democratize the police in affiliation with the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (3) support for the social reintegration of children who had suffered tragic experiences in Sierra Leone's civil war and support for the restoration of electricity and water supply facilities.

### Addressing Environmental and Climate Change Problems

Given that climate change poses a serious risk to African development, JICA provides various kinds of support for both mitigation and adaptation. Japan uses funding mechanisms to provide support to developing countries trying to balance economic growth and environmental conservation. This support aids efforts to: (1) reduce greenhouse gases to address climate change; (2) address the negative impacts of climate change to achieve adaptations to it; and (3) promote the use of clean energy in order to popularize alternative energy such as solar energy, hydraulic power and

## Passing Asia's Experiences on to Africa Under the TICAD Process as Advocated by Japan

In contrast to the growth achieved in many countries in East Asia and Southeast Asia from the mid 1970s, Africa's economy remained stagnant for many years.

In Asia, about 60% of Japan's bilateral ODA was dedicated to infrastructure development. The international community praised this aid for creating the conditions necessary for private-sector investment and the synergistic effects it generated. Since Asia and Africa have vastly different histories, natural environments, societies and economic environments, Asia's experiences cannot simply be transferred to Africa as is. However, it is important that Africa itself is aware of the "East Asian miracle," re-examines the role of government, income allocation and sustainable development, and recognizes the need to establish its own development strategies.

Since TICAD I was held in Tokyo in 1993, Japan has consistently advocated the importance of the African countries themselves taking ownership of African development as well as the importance of partnerships with the international community. This concept was

embodied in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a comprehensive development concept devised by Africa itself in 2001.

To contribute to NEPAD, JICA is facilitating Public-Private Partnerships between ODA and private-sector investment in cooperation with Asian countries based on their own experiences.

In Asia-Africa cooperation, JICA supports efforts to apply the 5S of quality management (sort, set in order, shine, standardize and sustain) used in medical management in Sri Lanka to hospitals in African countries, Indonesia's support of agriculture in Madagascar and Malaysia's support of efforts to establish an investor-friendly environment in Zambia.

#### Milestones for the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

TICAD I October 1993 (Tokyo)	Participants included 48 African countries, 12 donor countries and international organizations. The Tokyo Declaration was adopted as the expression of agreement that Africa's development is a priority issue for the international community.
TICAD II October 1998 (Tokyo)	Participants included 51 African countries, 29 partner countries and international organizations. The Tokyo Agenda for Action was adopted, expressing agreement on policies for social development, economic development, good governance, conflict prevention and post-conflict development.
TICAD III September 2003 (Tokyo)	Participants included 50 African countries, 39 partner countries and international organizations. TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration was adopted, emphasizing the establishment of peace, people-centered development and poverty reduction through economic growth.
TICAD IV May 2008 (Yokohama)	Participants included 51 African countries, 34 partner countries and international organizations. The Yokohama Declaration was adopted. Japan pledged to double its aid with a focus on agricultural development, trade and investment, tourism promotion and human resource development. Yokohama Action Plan was presented as a five-year roadmap for aid to Africa; a monitoring mechanism was established.

geothermal heat.

JICA's activities prioritize support for adaptive measures such as addressing flooding, drought, desertification and water problems, cooperation to develop and popularize the New Rice for Africa (NERICA)—a strain of rice that is strongly resistant to drought—the construction of irrigation facilities and measures combating malaria. Moreover, JICA is augmenting its measures to alleviate problems in the countries around the Sahara Desert such

as the development of forest resources to prevent desertification and the development and spread of renewable energy such as hydraulic power and solar energy.

JICA gave its first Climate Change ODA Loan in Sub-Saharan Africa for a project to expand the Olkaria Geothermal Power Station.

## Case Study

### Helping Infants and Pregnant Women

### Ghana: Project for the Scaling up of CHPS Implementation

**Ghana's progress in improving the Under-5 Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate has been slow because of the lack of access to basic health services. In particular, the infant mortality rate in rural areas in the north is about twice Ghana's overall average.**

**To address this, JICA cooperates with Ghana Health Service from 2006, an executing agency for the government's health services, and provides support intended to strengthen basic health services in the Upper West Region in Ghana's northern region.**

#### Working to Improve the Local Health Environment

Ghana has devised a poverty reduction strategy accompanied by economic growth, and has designated access to healthcare services, malaria prevention and HIV/AIDS prevention as priority issues. As part of this effort, the government is aspiring to draft the Community Based Health Planning and Services policy to provide basic health services to its citizens and improve the local health environment.

In its bid to improve the local health environment, Ghana's government, in particular its district health management teams, played the central role in dividing the country into zones of 3,000-5,000 people, with a community health committee set up for each zone. While cooperating with residents, community health officers (CHOs) make health visits to households, offer health check-ups at schools, promote family planning and make initial diagnoses, and serve as the link to higher medical institutions. However, a report stated that by 2004, only 84 zones nationwide had completed the final step and only 1.9% of the population was benefitting.

Accordingly, JICA offered Technical Cooperation to Ghana Health Service in response to a request by Ghana's government,

and initiated a project (Stage 1) in advance in two districts in the Upper West Region from 2006.

#### Integrating JOCV and Grant-Aid Cooperation

In Stage 1, JICA provided support with the aim of augmenting basic health services provided by CHOs. Moreover, in an affiliation with the project, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOVC) promoted activities to improve health with participation of residents.

JICA also provided educational materials for community health nurse training schools for CHOs, medical equipment for hospitals and healthcare centers, and equipment to enhance and promote the Community Based Health Planning and Services policy through Grant Aid from 2007. Moreover, JICA provided support to strengthen systems aimed at improving basic healthcare services even in Technical Cooperation projects.

In Stage 2, started in 2008, activities were carried out to expand the output of Stage 1 to the remaining six districts in the Upper West Region based on Ghana's own efforts. The project was completed in 2010, by which point 81 zones had functioning community-based healthcare compared with 24 when the project started in 2006, and 160 CHOs had been trained.

One elderly woman said, "The CHOs have worked a miracle. The illness I had been resigned to suffering was cured as if by magic!" JICA will continue providing support to sustain the joy of people who have gained access to medical care.



JOVC carrying out educational campaigns

#### A View from Our Partner

**Dr. Sylvester Anemana**  
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health (then director, Personnel Division, Ghana Health Services)

After the success of the pilot project in the Upper East Region, this policy was intended to scale up JICA's support. In 2008, the Upper West Region's indicators passed their worst point thanks to the efforts of the regional health management team, district health management teams and community people to make improvements. Study tours from other regions even came to visit to learn about our achievements. The Ministry of Health even changed its policy based on the views of people on the ground, and beginning in 2010 CHOs began to officially receive midwifery training, and a system was set up to give mobile phones to CHOs so that they could call an ambulance in emergencies.