

Africa

Boosting Economic Growth, Seizing an Unprecedented Opportunity toward Poverty Eradication

In 2010, Africa achieved a remarkable recovery from the global economic, financial and energy crises since 2008. Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa achieved a GDP growth rate of 5.8%, which exceeded the average GDP growth rate prior to the crises (2000-2008) of 5.6%*¹. Although Africa faces many challenges such as economic

diversification, strengthening of administrative capabilities, creation of employment, and enhancing social services, it is now an opportunity to achieve results toward the eradication of poverty through the timely and concerted efforts of the international community to support Africa's growth.

Key Aid Strategies

Achieving Fair and Sustainable Growth through the Yokohama Action Plan

Changes in the Environment Surrounding Africa

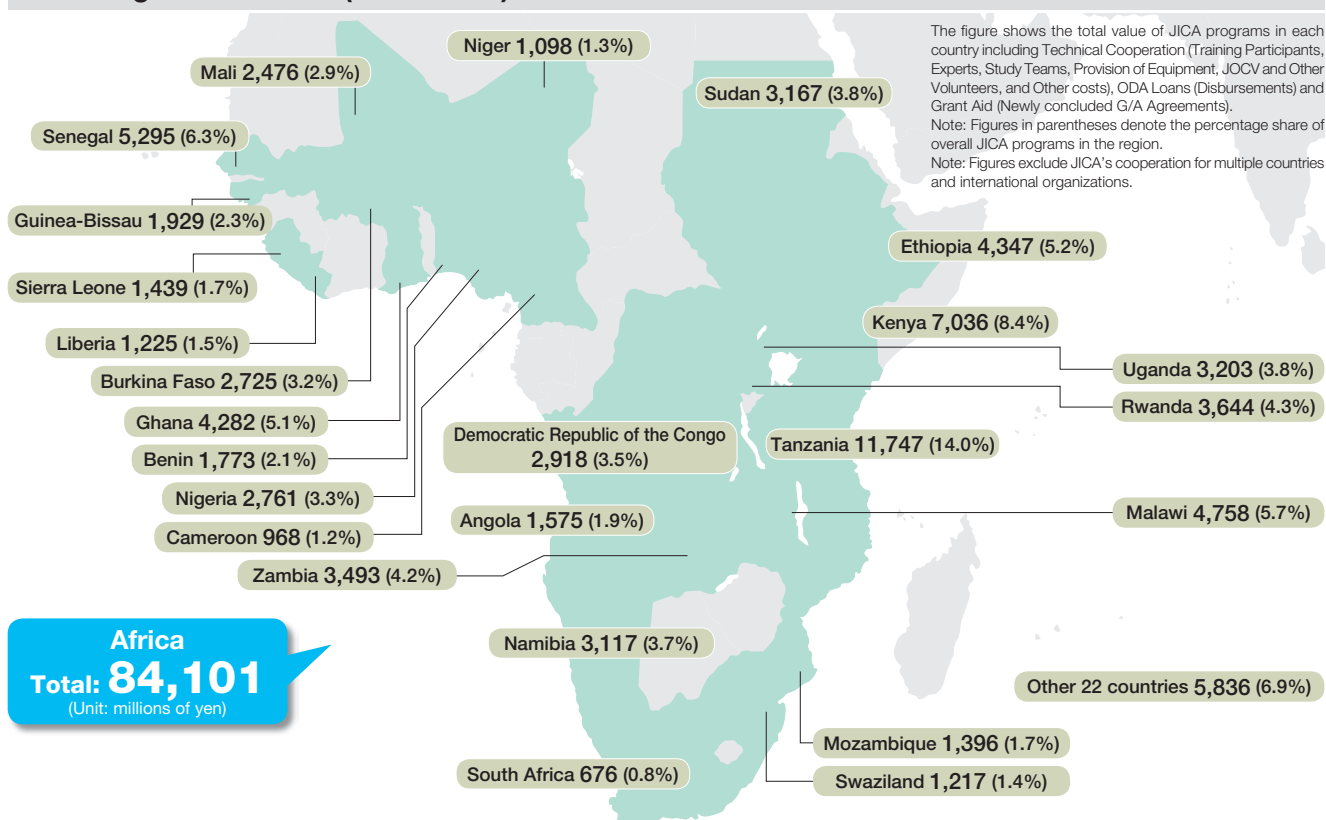
The Africa that was ruled out from opportunities of economic development due to conflicts, refugees, draught and dictatorship is becoming a past. With the political situation stabilized, Africa is becoming increasingly attractive as an investment destination including as a source of natural resources. Due to the expansion of domestic consumption, increases in the prices of export goods and other factors, Africa is achieving stable economic growth as mentioned above, which also extends to non-oil-producing countries and countries that have suffered conflicts*². During the decade leading up to the global financial and economic crises, Africa had achieved an average GDP growth rate of 5%.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa, which has become a more attractive investment destination, first exceeded the net amount of ODA in 2005 and has continued to do so each year

since then, including during the time of the global financial and economic crises. It is expected that a similar trend will be maintained from 2011, and FDI in Africa in 2011 is anticipated to amount to US\$60 billion*³. Given this situation, as the relative role played by ODA is declining, it is becoming more important to provide support for Africa's sustainable economic growth in collaboration with the private sector.

In addition, there have also been changes in the actors providing development assistance. In particular, the rise of emerging donors such as Brazil, India, China and the Republic of Korea is remarkable. As the international community considers the system and framework change of development assistance, it is necessary for JICA to seek approaches of cooperation that can maximize the impact of support in the field level through partnership with them.

JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2010)





■ Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Process

Japan has been initiating the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) since the 1990s to provide the international community with opportunities to discuss the cooperation required by Africa, based on the principles of ownership and partnership. In 2010, the African Union Commission (AUC) has become a co-organizer of TICAD representing Africa, in addition to the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. TICAD is a forum that is widely open to partners that contribute to the growth of Africa, such as aid agencies of the governments of developed countries, international organizations, private companies, emerging donors, Asian countries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). TICAD has developed as a forum where the knowledge and experience of the various participants are consolidated and the roadmap toward Africa's growth is discussed.

TICAD IV, which was held in May 2008, prioritized the three pillars of 1) boosting economic growth, 2) ensuring human security, and 3) addressing environmental and climate change issues, and culminated in the adoption of the Yokohama Action Plan to be implemented collectively by the international community. As an ODA implementation organization of Japan, JICA is extending cooperation in collaboration with various partners for the sustainable development of Africa through the Yokohama Action Plan, along with the international community.

Priority Issues and Efforts

■ Partnership with TICAD Co-organizers

JICA has been collaborating with the United Nations, which has been a TICAD co-organizer since the process was launched in 1990s, in order to raise awareness of the importance of the development of Africa within the international community. Nowadays, Africa is always included on the agenda of discussions on international development, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Looking back on the fact that Africa was the "forgotten continent" in the 1990s when the TICAD process was started, it is clear that the process has made a great contribution in terms of outreaching Africa development agenda to the international community.

JICA has continued to engage in various forms of cooperation with the UNDP in implementing projects in the field, and this has made possible a wide range of activities that take advantage of each organization's strength. For example, while the UNDP provides support for the establishment of climate change adaptation policies as part of the Africa Adaptation Programme to which the Government of Japan made a contribution through the UNDP, JICA conducts training in related areas, and supports



Then Foreign Minister Matsumoto giving a speech at the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting held in Senegal on May 1 and 2, 2011.

its efforts to improve the environment to implement the policies. JICA is also carrying out cooperation utilizing the Trust Fund for Human Security^{*4} in collaboration with the UNDP.

JICA and the World Bank jointly identify and formulate co-financing projects, in an effort to implement large-scale projects that cannot be implemented by one organization alone. Moreover, regional and sub-regional approach could be effective since the African continent is divided into many countries with diversified size and capacity. For example, in the field of infrastructure development, the development of an international corridor and power pools is carried out on a priority basis as regional infrastructure development.

With the AUC, which became a TICAD co-organizer in 2010, JICA is deepening discussions on what forms of cooperation are possible, including cooperation with the sector committees of the AUC. It is expected that African ownership will be further ensured toward the achievement of the commitments made at TICAD IV.

■ Establishment of Various Partnerships with a Focus on Africa's Future

The target year for achieving the commitments made at TICAD IV is 2012. While the various commitments are being achieved smoothly, JICA is moving ahead with the expansion of projects with a focus on 2012 and beyond. On the other hand, the development needs of Africa are so enormous that it is difficult for JICA alone to respond to them. Furthermore, when taking into consideration the changes in the situation surrounding Africa, such as its economic growth, the increase in FDI, and the changes in the actors providing assistance, partnerships with various partners such as private companies, NGOs, research institutions including

^{*1} World Bank, 'Africa's Pulse' Vol3, April 2011

^{*2} World Bank, 'Africa's future and the World Bank's support to it,' March, 2011

^{*3} DAC dataset, FDI and ODA flows to Africa 2000-11

^{*4} A trust fund established at the United Nations under Japan's initiative in March 1999. As of April 2009, the Government of Japan has contributed a total of approximately ¥37.3 billion (approximately US\$330.43 million) to the fund. Through the fund, Japan has supported more than 190 projects of international organizations related to the United Nations that address various threats against the existence, livelihood and dignity of people from the perspective of human security. (From the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)



The Project for Urgent Improvement of the Electric Power Supply System in Freetown in Sierra Leone

universities, other donors and international organizations are becoming more important than ever for JICA in expanding its support for Africa.

■ Cooperation with Private Companies

The development of the private sector is essential for Africa to achieve self-reliance and sustainable growth. Japanese private companies, which boast advanced technologies and possess strengths in corporate and organizational management, are broadly expected to bring benefits to both Africa and Japan through their diverse economic activities in Africa accompanied by technology transfer, human resource development and the creation of employment. As many African countries achieve rapid economic growth, JICA is continuing its endeavor to maintain and improve an environment that enables the private sector to pursue sound and active economic activities.

Some Japanese companies are carrying out actively corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities in Africa. JICA is promoting its partnership with these companies in order to work for the development of Africa as “All Japan” by creating synergistic effects with various projects implemented by JICA in the field. For example, when the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Soccer World Cup was held in South Africa in 2010, JICA partnered with Sony Corporation to set up huge screens in Ghana, and held events that combined the airing of soccer matches and educational activities on HIV/AIDS. In addition, when Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. donated solar lanterns to Africa, JICA solicited ideas on how to utilize them from Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), who were working in Africa, and also selected the donation destinations.

In fiscal 2010, JICA started the framework to support a preparatory survey in order to promote partnership with the BOP (Base of the Pyramid) businesses carried out by companies and other organizations [→ See “Public-Private Partnerships” on page 142]. Half of the projects that were selected under this framework were those targeting Africa (10 out of 20 projects), which gives an indication of the increase in Japanese companies’ interest in Africa. As JICA has more than 25 local offices in Africa, which has high potential as a market, JICA can help Japanese companies enter the African market and contribute to Japan’s national interest in a broad sense.

■ Partnerships with NGOs

In Africa, JICA promotes the provision of in-depth support closely connected to the basic human needs including water and hygiene (access to safe water), education (promotion of girls’ attendance), health and medical care (enhancing the capabilities of local health centers), and rural development (increasing productivity and improving livelihoods) through partnership with NGOs. While Africa is achieving high economic growth, there are places in Africa where administrative capabilities still cannot keep up with the provision of social services. It is anticipated that the various projects implemented by JICA and its support through NGOs will contribute to the equitable development of Africa in a complementary manner.

Although it is expected that the achievement of the MDGs by the target year of 2015 will be difficult, it will be possible to expect to achieve them in not-too-distant future^{*5}. While supporting the economic growth of Africa, JICA will also extend its cooperation toward the promotion the equitable growth through which the benefits of growth will be shared among people.

■ Cooperation with Emerging Donors

Together with China, Brazil and the Republic of Korea, all of which are increasing their presence as emerging donors, JICA is exploring ways to maximize the impact in the field. In particular, China has a large presence in Africa, and JICA is promoting dialogue with China regarding information sharing and the modality of cooperation in order to carry out projects that will bring benefits to all three parties, namely Africa, China and Japan.

In cooperation with Brazil, JICA is promoting agricultural development in a tropical savannah area of Mozambique. Japan and Brazil acquired the abundant knowledge through the agricultural development in the tropical savannah area called “Cerrado,” in the mid-western part of Brazil. Parts of Mozambique share similar natural conditions to those of the cerrado areas of Brazil, in both countries food security can highly contribute to poverty reduction. Mozambique and Brazil, both of which were Portuguese colony, use the same official language (Portuguese). These were the factors that led to the decision that efficient technology transfer would be possible^{*6}.

Increases in food prices on the international market, in conjunction with increasing consumption due to economic growth and rising populations, is posing a threat to food security in many African nations. JICA will contribute to ensuring food security in Africa by supporting the agricultural development of Africa, including through the agricultural development project in Mozambique being carried out in a partnership between Japan and Brazil.

■ South-South Cooperation

One of the characteristics of the TICAD process is the perspective of “passing Asia’s experiences on to Africa.” Japan

^{*5} World Bank, ‘Africa’s future and the World Bank’s support to it,’ March, 2011

^{*6} ‘International Cooperation of Agriculture & Forestry,’ article contributed by Advisor Hongo, ‘Triangular Cooperation for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique: ProSAVANA-JBM’

Aiming to Become a Center of Excellence in West Africa

JICA's Capacity Development of Government Administration Project was aimed to enhance the capacity of mid-level civil servants in Ghana and improve their moral values. The impact of the project is gradually having effect on the country's public sector reform. In March 2011, the second phase of the project, Project for Institutional Capacity Development of the Civil Service Training Centre was started to further expand the outcome of the project to other West African countries.



Training targeted at mid-level civil servants of Ghana conducted in the first phase. The participation of civil servants from Sierra Leone and Liberia served as an important step to intra-regional cooperation.

Knowledge Acquired by Countries through Third-country Training Programs

One of the important challenges that Ghana faces is the reinforcement of the public sector. Nevertheless, while some progress has been made such as the establishment of the Ministry of Public Sector Reform in 2005*, there has been little training conducted in order to foster the mid-level civil servants who will be the actors of reform.

During the first phase of the project that started in 2007, JICA worked toward the development and implementation of new short-term training courses targeting mid-level civil servants in partnership with the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC) of Ghana. These efforts have yielded excellent results such as significant increases in the numbers of training courses and lecturers, and the establishment of a training evaluation cycle.

The Action Plan System contributed greatly to the achievement of these results. The mechanism under which the trainees implemented the action plans they created during training after returning to their workplaces, with the CSTC following up the implementation status to encourage organizational reform, proved to be effective. This mechanism and the system whereby the

trainees evaluate their lecturers, as well as the holding of seminars to share training results, are based on sound practice as recognized in countries including Tanzania, South Africa, Singapore, Malaysia, and Bangladesh, to which JICA has previously extended cooperation in the area of fostering of civil servants, and on what the concerned parties have learned in the course of third-country training programs.

The biggest key to the project's success was that Ghana drew actively on other countries' experiences under the framework of South-South cooperation.

From a Recipient to a Leading Player

Those involved in the work of the CSTC are increasing their awareness in order to upgrade the training center to an international level and strengthen their ownership, with the goal of making it a Center of Excellence (CoE) for the

training of civil servants in West Africa.

In order to support this movement, in the second phase of the project, JICA will invite trainees from the neighboring countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, both of which are facing shortages of human resources due to civil wars, and are faced with the need to build up a base for training civil service workers and human resources from scratch. In this way, JICA will provide support centered on trilateral cooperation as a means of joint cooperation in the area of fostering civil servants. The first step has been made to enable the CSTC to provide high-quality training in the future that can respond to the emerging needs of the countries in the region.

From the Field

Ms. Dora Dei-Tumi, Principal of the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC)

In the past, receiving training was considered to be a very painful thing as we had poor staff and facilities. Through the cost-sharing with JICA, however, the facilities were renovated and the capacity to provide training improved. As our good reputation has spread by word of mouth, we are now able to attract many trainees.

A Trainee Who Attended the "Ethical Leadership" Training Course

(From the post-training evaluation interview)

In the action plan, I aimed to make improvements in respect of important matters that had previously been overlooked, such as document management, attitude toward customers, and punctuality for work. With a view to implementing this action plan, we received organizational support through the issuance of a letter from the Head of the Civil Service to the Chief Director of our ministry, as well as a follow-up survey on the status of progress. As a result, the above-mentioned basic practices to be followed by civil servants are now well recognized and followed in the workplace.



CSTC Principal Dei-Tumi giving a lecture



The Renovated Civil Service Training Centre

* The Ministry of Public Sector Reform was reorganized into Public Sector Reform Secretariat under the Office of the President in 2009.

is expected to apply its experience of its own growth and also its knowledge, with which it has led growth in Asia, to Africa in a flexible manner and to promote the sustainable growth of Africa. There are countries in Asia that are transforming themselves into providers of assistance, such as the Republic of Korea, which recently joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Thailand, Malaysia, and Viet Nam. For example, the governments of Thailand and Viet Nam both made contributions to the formulation of the Yokohama Action Plan and have expressed their commitment to supporting Africa.

Having promoted South-South cooperation for over 30 years, JICA is implementing third-country training programs for Africa in cooperation with Thailand and Malaysia. JICA has also provided co-financing together with the Republic of Korea to Mozambique.

In the context of South-South cooperation, JICA also focuses on the promotion of intra-regional cooperation within Africa, in addition to cooperation with Asia. The trainees from neighboring countries are accepted mainly at the vocational training centers that have accumulated knowledge through JICA's support. For example, the vocational training centers in Senegal and Uganda accept trainees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, respectively. Supporting cooperation among countries that share common languages, similar histories, cultures and social backgrounds enables the efficient implementation of projects. There are also benefits such as the strengthening of the organizations responsible for Technical Cooperation and the deepening of these organizations' understanding as they play a



Training provided to trainees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (at the Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center)

role in passing on the knowledge they have obtained from JICA's Technical Cooperation to other countries. As the promotion of mutual understanding through collaborative work is of benefit to African nations that have the will to achieve regional integration, it can be said that JICA's role in promoting cooperation among African nations will continue to be important.

■ Cooperation with Donor Countries (Conventional Donors)

JICA is promoting cooperation with the following donors that rank high in terms of the amount of assistance they provide

Case Study

Sierra Leone The Project for Establishment of Water Supply Management System in Kambia District / The Project for Establishment of a Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town

Supporting the Stable Supply of Safe Water

In Sierra Leone, less than half of the population has access to safe water. Many people use unhygienic water from wells, rivers and streams, which is a major cause of water-borne diseases. In order to supply safe water in a stable manner, JICA supports the introduction of water supply systems that are easy to maintain and manage.

Sustainable Supply of Water Utilizing a Slow Sand Filtration System and Managed Under a Public Corporation System

The civil war that raged in Sierra Leone for 11 years from 1991 destroyed most of the country's water supply facilities. Furthermore, because many of the remaining water supply facilities lacked appropriate maintenance and management, there was almost no water supply in the country.

Given this situation, JICA implemented Technical Cooperation, the Project for

Establishment of Water Supply Management System in Kambia District, over a two-year period from December 2006, and restored the water supply facility in Rokupr in the Kambia District, which was constructed through Grant Aid in 1989, as a water supply facility utilizing a slow sand filtration system that is economic and easy to maintain and manage. At the same time, in addition to transferring technology related to the system's operation and maintenance and management, JICA also made efforts to create a system for collecting water bills, establish a public interest corporation as the organization responsible for operation, maintenance and management, and enhance the capabilities of the staff. As a result, the facility is now able to supply safe water to approximately 15,000 people in a sustainable manner.

Based on this experience as a model case, JICA plans to implement a Grand Aid project entitled the Project for Establishment of Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town from 2011. Kambia Town is the district

capital of Kambia District, and JICA plans to construct a water supply facility utilizing the slow sand filtration system, and also extend Technical Cooperation to establish a system of maintenance and management by a water corporation. It is expected that the number of users of safe water in the area will increase from the current 3,400 to 30,000 by 2016, three years after the completion of the project.



Treating water at the slow sand filtration plant

to Africa; the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, while making use of each other's comparative advantages. Specifically, JICA concluded a cooperation agreement with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (the German Agency for International Cooperation, GIZ) in 2010, and agreed to enter into a partnership for the improvement of access to safe water in Africa. JICA and the GIZ will share each other's expertise and know-how on strengthening the capabilities of human resources in the water supply field and on improving water supply ratios, etc., and will make joint efforts to expand the outcomes of various projects to more regions. Furthermore, JICA cooperates with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) for the improvement of regional infrastructure, carrying out activities intended to respond efficiently to Africa's enormous need for infrastructure, which cannot be dealt with by any one organization alone.

In September 2010, JICA joined the Harmonization for Health in Africa (HHA), an international framework for aid coordination, under which it is endeavoring to enhance health systems in the countries of Africa in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), a major donor in the area of health, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), USAID, the World Bank and other organizations.

In keeping with the promotion of aid coordination in Africa, JICA is expected to make a contribution by delivering its expertise rooted in the actual sites of assistance in an effective manner

in order to formulate assistance plans and sector-specific development strategies, and also to make the relevant policies more practical.

■ Collaboration with Local Governments

While conducting research on yellow fever, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese bacteriologist was infected with the disease himself and died in Ghana. Given this relationship between Noguchi and Accra in 1928, the Government of Ghana requested Japan to provide medical cooperation. In response, since 1969 to date, JICA has continued to extend cooperation, including the cooperation of Fukushima Medical University in research on virology and also through the establishment of the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research.

In order to further strengthen its support for Africa, JICA requested Fukushima Prefecture, where Hideyo Noguchi was born, to lend its cooperation, and the prefecture decided to accept more than 100 trainees during the three years from 2010. During the first fiscal year, a total of 40 people visited Japan to attend the four courses on the promotion of industry, the promotion of rice cropping, the maintenance and management of roads, and primary education. The training was conducted with the cooperation of Fukushima Prefecture, as well as companies and universities in the prefecture, Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (JA), etc.

JICA will continue to support the development of Ghana together with Fukushima Prefecture, while placing importance on the deep relationship between Fukushima and Ghana.

Case Study Kenya Mwea Irrigation Development Project

Contributing to Food Security through Rice Promotion

Over the years, JICA has provided support for the irrigation development in the Mwea division in central Kenya. Under the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), an initiative that can be called the key to food security in Africa, JICA is aiming to further increase the production of rice at Mwea. In August 2010, JICA started an ODA Loan project to newly establish and renovate the irrigation facilities and expand the area under cultivation.

Contributing to a More Fruitful Harvest in Kenya's "Rice Production Center"

If you travel about 100 kilometers northeast from Kenya's capital city of Nairobi, you will find a zone of paddy fields spreading before your eyes. This is the Mwea irrigation area, the Kenyan "rice production center" that currently supports over 50% of rice production in the country.

Since the development study conducted in 1988, JICA has provided Grant Aid for

the construction and renovation of irrigation facilities, etc. Moreover, through a series of Technical Cooperation projects, JICA has fostered human resources for the National Irrigation Board, provided guidance for rice cultivation to farmers, and conducted rice cultivation testing of New Rice for Africa (NERICA). Thanks to the provision of both structural and non-structural support, the area under irrigation has expanded to 7,860 hectares, and the Mwea irrigation area has become one of the leading rice-producing zones in the country.

In recent years, however, the irrigation facilities have been subject to extreme deterioration, with the result that production has declined due to a shortage of irrigation water. The implementation of this project is intended to restore a stable supply

of irrigation water, and is expected to enable double-cropping (two harvest per year) of rice and horticultural crops, as well as to double both the total annual crop acreage and the production volume of rice within in 10 years. This project is attracting enormous expectations as a core project to realize the CARD initiative.



People involved in the project in Kenya confirming the status of rice cropping in the agricultural fields in the Mwea irrigation area, to which JICA has provided support. The project also involves transfers of technology such as for the maintenance and management of irrigation facilities and water management.