

# Africa

— Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa\*1

The Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) was held in Yokohama in June 2013. Africa is undergoing a dynamic change even as the continent struggles with poverty, conflicts and other issues. It has been achieving the annual economic growth rate of 5% and above since 2000. Furthermore, private-sector investments from Europe and North America as well as from China, India and other emerging countries are rapidly increasing. JICA is extending support to the countries of Africa with the aims of achieving sustained growth and reducing poverty.

Special Feature

Program Goals and Overview

Concrete Initiatives

Cooperation Modality

Operation, Management and Evaluation

Data and Information

## Key Aid Strategies

Promote Support for the Ongoing Dynamic Growth of Africa with More Strengthened Public-Private Partnership.

### TICAD IV Follow-up

At TICAD IV, which took place in Yokohama in May 2008, participating countries and organizations agreed on a number of priority issues. These include boosting economic growth, ensuring human security through achieving the MDGs, consolidation of peace and good governance, addressing environmental/climate change issues. The Government of Japan pledged numerical targets on more than 20 items, including doubling ODA for Africa by 2012, providing new ODA Loans of up to \$4 billion, extending assistance to double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa in the next 10 years, providing training for 100,000 math and science teachers and 100,000 health and medical workers, and providing safe drinking water to 6.5 million people. Almost all of these goals were achieved during the past five years (FY 2008-2012).

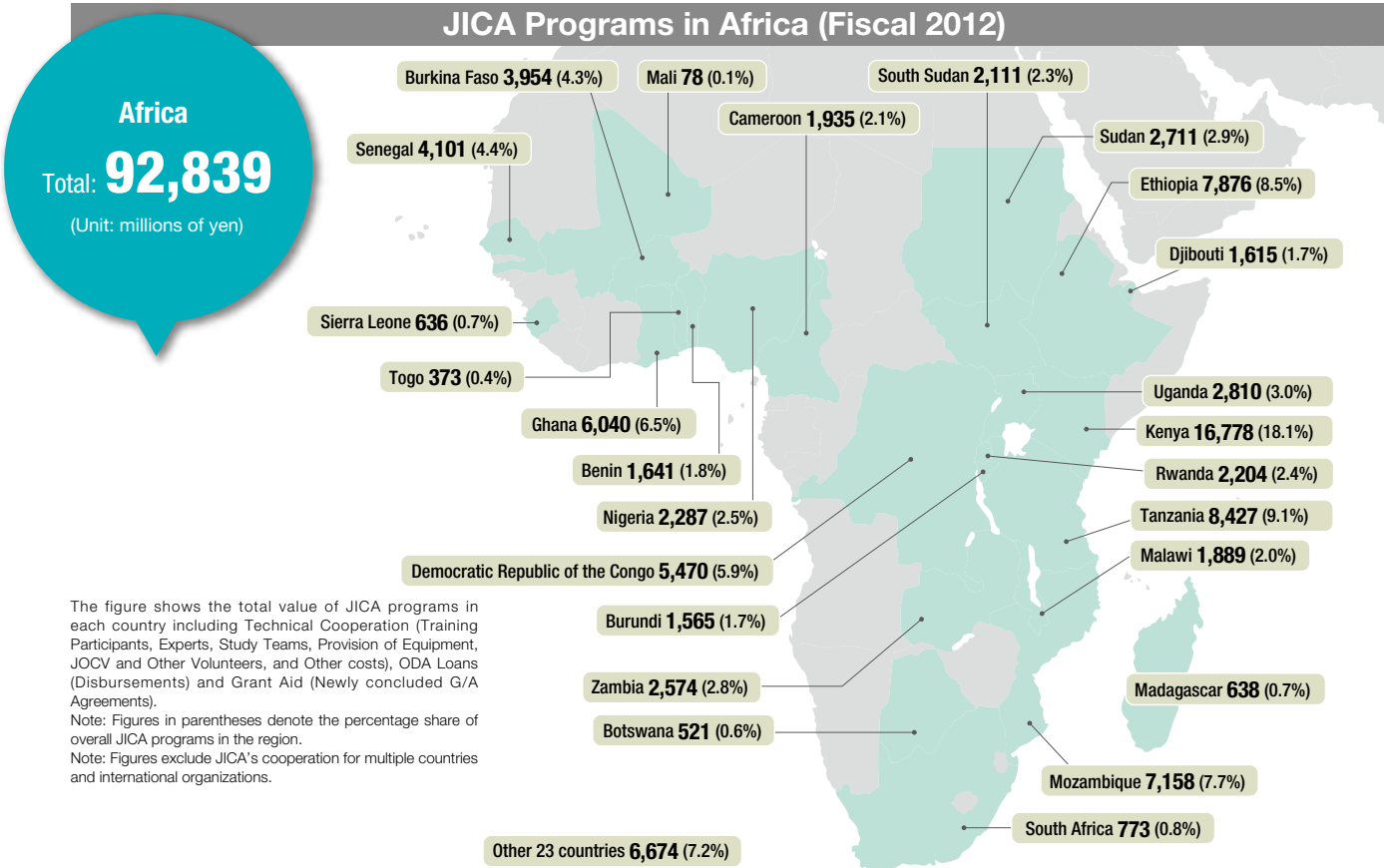
JICA played a major role in fulfilling these commitments. JICA doubled\*2 its Technical Cooperation and extended new ODA Loans of about \$4.4 billion against the target of \$4 billion. For doubling rice production in 10 years, there is steady progress in rice production increase by about 30% from 14 million tons in 2007 to 18.4 million tons in 2010, towards meeting the target to be achieved by 2018. Furthermore, JICA significantly exceeded the targets for training math and science teachers and health and medical workers as well as for providing access to safe water\*3.

\*1 The overarching theme of TICAD V

\*2 Technical Cooperation: Increased from annual average of ¥22.8 billion for FY2003-FY2007 to ¥52.5 billion in FY2012.

\*3 Math and Science teacher training: 793,000 people in five years; Training of health and medical workers: 221,000 people for FY2008-FY2011 (including the achievement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs); Access to safe water: 10.64 million people for FY2008-FY2012 (provisional figure, including MOFA achievements)

### JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2012)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.

Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

During the five-year period since TICAD IV, Africa has experienced numerous events, such as an economic slowdown after the fall 2008 Lehman shock, political turmoil associated with the Arab Spring movement that began in 2011, internal strife in the Cote d'Ivoire in 2011, turmoil in Mali starting in 2012. However, Africa has notably posted annual economic growth of more than 5% every year since 2010, while Japan and other developed countries have had difficulties in returning back to the growth path after the Lehman shock.



JICA President Akihiko Tanaka speaks at a TICAD V thematic session held by the African Development Bank.

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### 1. Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 and Japan's Assistance Package for Africa

TICAD V had three core themes: a Robust and Sustainable Economy, an Inclusive and Resilient Society, and Peace and Stability. Based on these themes, participants agreed on six focus areas for the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017: Promoting Private Sector-led Growth; Accelerating Infrastructure and Capacity Development; Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors; Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth; Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth; and Consolidating Peace, Stability and Good Governance.

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivered a speech at TICAD V at which he announced Japan's Assistance Package for Africa that includes the following commitments<sup>\*4</sup>.

- Utilizing private and public means of up to approx. JPY 3.2 trillion (equivalent to USD 32 billion), including ODA of approx. JPY 1.4 trillion (equivalent to USD 14 billion), in the next 5 years
- Financial assistance of approx. JPY 650 billion (equivalent to USD 6.5 billion) (ODA and JBIC loan) for infrastructure
- Support for development of five major growth corridors and formulation of strategic master-plans in 10 locations
- Capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry and establishing TICAD human resource development centers for business and industry at 10 locations
- Launch of "African Business Education Initiative for the Youth: ABE Initiative," for young people in Africa, inviting 1,000 people from Africa to Japan for scholarship and internship
- Transform farmers to move from subsistence to commercial agriculture through SHEP approach<sup>\*5</sup> in 10 countries
- Financial support of JPY 200 billion (USD 2 billion) for low carbon energy
- Provide quality education 20 million children
- Promotion of Universal Health Coverage<sup>\*6</sup>
- JPY 100 billion (USD 1 billion) in development and humanitarian assistance for the Sahel region
- Capacity building of 5,000 officers in sectors such as judiciary, media, local government and security

<sup>\*4</sup> More information is available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website: <http://www.mofa.jp/jofa/files/000006374.pdf>

<sup>\*5</sup> Small Horticultural Empowerment Project – The use of trainings to enable small-scale farmers to participate in market surveys to select crops that are in demand in an aim to increase the income of farmers. See page 54.

<sup>\*6</sup> Ensuring universal access to basic health care services to all people. See page 55.

In the past, Japan assisted in the development of Africa mainly through ODA. However, private-sector investments in Africa from around the world have increased rapidly along with

### Case Study ODA Loans to Botswana and Zambia

#### Construction of the Long-Awaited Kazungula Bridge in Southern Africa

**The border between Botswana and Zambia has long been a bottleneck in the North-South Corridor. JICA extended ODA loans to both countries in FY 2012 for the construction of the "bridge of dreams."**

In October 2012, JICA signed ODA loan agreements to provide up to about ¥8,735 million to the Republic of Botswana and 2,877 million to the Republic of Zambia for the Kazungula Bridge Construction Project. As part of Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA for Africa), this bridge across the Zambezi River is co-financed with the Africa Development Bank.

Botswana and Zambia aim to move away from economies dependent on natural resources by diversifying their industrial sectors and bolstering trade. Both countries have high expectations for the Kazungula Bridge, as it will expedite the flow of goods on the North-South Corridor, leading to the gateways of the Port of Durban in South Africa. However, prior means of

crossing the Zambezi River is by ferry, creating long queues of cargo trucks and passengers on both sides of the border. On average, a truck driver will need about 30 hours to cross the Kazungula border. This is why Botswana and Zambia, along with other southern African countries, have longed for construction of a bridge to relieve them of this trade barrier.

Funds from this ODA Loan will be used for the construction of the Kazungula Bridge, a 930-meter steel road and railway bridge spanning the Zambezi River. The ODA Loan will also fund new customs facilities (One Stop

Border Posts) which will simplify customs procedures. Enhanced customs procedures will also contribute to eliminating this bottleneck, by shortening border crossing time to six hours. Construction of the bridge is to be completed in March 2018.



A ferry carries a large truck across the Zambezi River.

the continent's economic growth. Since 2005, the amount of Foreign Direct Investments has consistently exceeded that of ODA. Today, Africa not only requires ODA for infrastructure projects, human resources training and other activities but also private-sector investments for the growth of agricultural and industrial output, the creation of jobs, technology transfers, and other activities.

Japan's Assistance Package for Africa announced by Prime Minister Abe at TICAD V underscores the prime importance of promoting public-private-partnerships combining ODA and private investments. JICA plans to deploy a diverse array of measures in accordance with this package. Several examples of priority initiatives are explained below.

## 2. JICA Priority Activities

### (1) Promotion of regional integration and development of growth corridors

Since around 2005, regional economic communities (RECs) such as the East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) have been playing a central

role in a number of initiatives. Examples include regional infrastructure projects, elimination of intra-regional tariffs, and simplifying and harmonizing immigration and customs procedures. These actions have been producing benefits such as regional market integrations and the steady growth of regional trade. Accelerating and deepening regional integration is also important for enabling Japanese companies to start operating in Africa, because these moves can expand African markets, lower the cost of procuring raw materials and transporting goods, and yield other advantages.

Since TICAD IV, JICA has been extending assistance in areas such as the establishment of regional infrastructures and promotion of the One Stop Border Posts (OSBP). Following TICAD V, JICA continues to provide the same support while upgrading its activities in line with the commitments with regard to infrastructure development (public-sector investments of ¥650 billion (\$6.5 billion) and other items) in Japan's Assistance Package for Africa. Moreover, JICA will promote the comprehensive development of corridor regions. This includes efforts to achieve comprehensive development of basic

#### Case Study Cooperation for Industrial Policies in Ethiopia

### Increasing the Use of *KAIZEN* and Upgrading Mathematics and Science Education

Ethiopia is considered the center of African politics and diplomacy because it hosts the headquarters of the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The country is also expected to play an important role in achieving peace in the Horn of Africa. Economic growth has been strong in Ethiopia over the past several years but the manufacturing sector is stagnating. JICA is extending assistance in improving quality and productivity in the private sector, upgrading mathematics and science education to foster human resource development centers for business and industry.

#### Project on Capacity Building for Dissemination of Quality and Productivity Improvement (*KAIZEN*)

JICA's *KAIZEN* project in Tunisia attracted the attention of Meles Zenawi, the previous prime minister of Ethiopia. With his guidance, the government of Ethiopia established the Ethiopian Kaizen Institute under the direct oversight of the Minister of Industry in 2009 and asked for cooperation from Japan.

JICA extended assistance for increasing the capacity of the institute's staff, transferring technologies for implementing *KAIZEN*, preparing manuals and formulating a plan for a nation-wide dissemination of *KAIZEN* approach. In addition, 30 pilot project companies were chosen for Technical Cooperation. Using *KAIZEN* resulted in significant improvements

at these companies such as increase in sales and worker productivity and reduction in costs and the occurrence of defects.

This performance led to measures starting in November 2011 to create a framework for using *KAIZEN* nationwide. Ethiopia plans to extend training to 265 companies, including small-scale businesses. The goals are to establish the required organization and systems at the Ethiopian Kaizen Institute, upgrade the capacity of consultants at the institute, and make other improvements.

#### National Pilot Project for Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education

The primary education enrollment rate in Ethiopia has improved to more than 70% but only 58% of students complete this education. Furthermore, students have a low level of academic achievement. JICA is providing support for the capacity development of teachers, improving teaching materials and other measures.

Particular emphasis is placed on mathematics and science education in Ethiopia because of the country's desire to become more industrialized. Since 1998, JICA has been conducting projects for strengthening mathematics and science education in Kenya

and other African countries. Based on the results of these projects, JICA started the National Pilot Project for Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education in Ethiopia in FY2011.

The project establishes model districts where mathematics and science teachers for the seventh to eighth year primary education (equivalent to junior high school in Japan) receive guidance and training. In order to oversee the training, JICA dispatched both long-term and short-term experts in mathematics and science education to Ethiopia. In addition, mathematics and science teachers had opportunities to receive training in Indonesia and Japan. The project aims at improving the quality of students-centered classes through abovementioned supports.



A *KAIZEN* training session



A class where students are the focus of activities

infrastructure (roads, ports, electric power, etc.) and surrounding corridor regions through formulating projects in line with the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)\*<sup>7</sup>, implementing strategic master plans and other means.

\*7 A medium to long-term regional infrastructure plan covering the entire continent that was created by the African Union and Africa Development Bank

## (2) Human resources development for business and industry

Africa has an abundant pool of labor. The working age population\*<sup>8</sup> was 550 million in 2008 and is expected to rise to 1,070 million by 2040, exceeding the size of that of China and India. Utilizing this large number of workers sufficiently is vital in achieving sustained economic growth in Africa. In some African countries, high unemployment among young people has become a social challenge which requires creating jobs as well as improving the quality of education (such as by upgrading basic academic skills, creating a practical curriculum and improving teaching methods).

The quality of labor force, engineers, and midlevel managers are also important to promote investment of Japanese companies in Africa. The key characteristic of foreign direct investment by Japanese companies is that it is accompanied by creation of jobs, the development of the skills and the transfer of technologies through employing local workers. Such operation creates significant benefits for host countries, therefore many African countries are eager to attract Japanese companies.

JICA is operating the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education Project (SMASE) in 27 countries and also supporting engineering universities in Kenya, Egypt and South Africa. In addition, currently in Africa, attention is growing on the *KAIZEN* approach for boosting productivity and



Assistance at Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)



Assistance in South Sudan for strengthening mathematics and science education (SMASE)

quality, which is one of the strengths of Japanese companies. Requests for establishing the systems and personnel training needed for *KAIZEN* are climbing rapidly.

Based on the human resources development commitment of Japan's Assistance Package for Africa (training of 30,000 people, establishment of 10 TICAD human resource development centers for business and industry, etc.), JICA will widen its efforts in human resources development assistance in Africa. Activities will also focus on providing people with the skills required for development for local industries and for creating an attractive environment for Japanese companies to invest in Africa.

\*8 Population between the ages of 15 and 64

## (3) Agricultural development

Africa has a huge agricultural potential but significant progress has not been seen in agricultural productivity for many years. Since the continent is unable to meet the rising demand for food as its population grows, Africa imports a huge amount of food, of which the volume is larger than in Japan\*<sup>9</sup>. Due to the potential and the enormous internal demand for food, Africa is one of the world's most attractive continents for agricultural development. To this end, Africa needs to raise the incomes of individual farmers. Plans for agricultural development are to be created at the national level, productivity is to be raised by modernizing agricultural operations and market-oriented agriculture such as growing value-added crops must be introduced.

At TICAD IV, in 2008, JICA formed the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) in order to achieve the TICAD IV commitment of doubling the rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa over the next 10 years. JICA assisted in the preparation of National Rice Development Strategies in 23 countries participating in CARD, and extends support to these countries in line with these strategies. JICA continues to provide this support in order to reach the goal of doubling rice production by 2018.

The Small Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP), which started in Kenya, aims to increase the capacity of small farmers to tackle on their challenges in cultivations, farming management and logistics in order to achieve operations that meet market needs. Furthermore, progressive gender mainstreaming, such as using separate indicators for men and women, was used to increase the incomes of small horticultural



Comprehensive development for Mozambique's Nacala Development Corridor



A training session in Kenya that is part of the Small Horticulture Empowerment Project

\*9 In 2009, Africa imported \$53.2 billion of agricultural products and Japan imported ¥35.7 billion. Furthermore, imports account for 45% of rice and 85% of wheat consumed in Africa. (FAO statistics)

farmers. As a result, incomes of farmers who received this assistance have doubled. At TICAD V, Prime Minister Abe announced that this SHEP approach will be extended to 10 countries.

#### (4) Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

There has been progress with health-related MDGs indicators in Africa regarding vaccinations for children, prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and the malaria mortality rate. Achievements are starting to appear for reducing the maternal mortality rate. However, the majority of African countries find it difficult to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

In Africa as well, a certain number of people have gained access to basic health care services. But many African people are still unable to receive necessary health care services for economic, geographic or physical reasons. The disparity between people with and without access is a major challenge.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is an approach to eliminate the gap in health care services based on how much people earn or where they live. The approach includes training people and building facilities, institutional and economic measures involving such as reforms for financing health care and extending health insurance to more people.

Japan is a country that achieved UHC, where the whole population is covered by public health insurance system. Japan utilizes its experience to promote UHC in Africa in a manner that reflects the needs of each country.

#### (5) Peace and stability

Peace and stability are the premises for all aspects of development and growth. Civil wars and other conflicts occurred frequently in Africa during the 1990s. Since 2000, many of these conflicts have been resolved. Even in Somalia, which has been in an anarchical confusion since the 1990s, a federal government was formed in 2012.

In Northern Africa and the Sahel region, there have been conflicts between Islamic extremists and other terrorist groups and government security agencies. Since 2012, stabilization appears as a pressing issue for this region, with a conflict in northern Mali and an incident of kidnapping in Algeria occurring.

JICA is implementing short-term measures such as human resources development at the legal and judicial and security agencies of African countries. There are also medium and long-term activities tackling the economic and social causes of conflicts. Poverty reduction, job creation and disparity reduction are pillars of these activities, which enable JICA to contribute to peace and stability in these regions.

### Case Study Assistance for the Reconstruction of Côte d'Ivoire

#### Toward the "Second Ivoirian Miracle"

**Côte d'Ivoire is well known as a principal producer of coffee and cocoa beans. This country, one of the leading countries of Western Africa, experienced social and economic stagnations during the past decade due to its political and economic turmoil. After the end of the turmoil, Alassane Ouattara was installed as the president and a nation-wide election for the national assembly was held peacefully in 2011, Côte d'Ivoire is advancing rapidly toward its reconstruction and development.**

JICA quickly resumed its assistance to Côte d'Ivoire and started its cooperation in urban planning for Abidjan, economic capital of Côte d'Ivoire. A beautiful city, historically called as "Paris of West Africa", now faces some challenges due to urbanization. Confused land use, insufficient infrastructures and limited public investments for essential social services are the examples of these challenges. To find the solutions for these challenges, JICA started a preliminary study in 2012 to analyze the current conditions and previous urban plans of the city of Abidjan. Based on the study, JICA started full-scale technical cooperation for development planning from February 2013 aiming at the preparation of the plan of urban development and its transportation in the target year of 2030. In addition, JICA has initiated capacity development in the sector of urban planning of Côte d'Ivoire in the form of training programs in Japan.

Looking to the revitalization of its economy, JICA also focuses on the assistance for private-sector development. The goals are to support the growth of Ivoirian enterprises and to

strengthen Japanese private-public partnership to promote investment to Côte d'Ivoire. At the same time, JICA dispatches Japanese experts to Côte d'Ivoire in the sectors of agriculture and fishery (aquaculture) to achieve growth of these domains. These assistances will surely contribute the improvement of current challenges in food security in Côte d'Ivoire.

Along with these activities, JICA is contributing to advance the country's reconstruction and its social cohesion. In these areas, JICA is to launch projects that will allow the communities of Abidjan, and the central and northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire where people

have experienced severe difficulties during the period of turmoil, to receive JICA's assistance of community support and human resource development to realize national reconciliation and social cohesion.

Peace and reconstruction in Côte d'Ivoire is essential for the peace and the stability of Western Africa, therefore JICA accelerates its assistance toward Côte d'Ivoire.



Highways, congested every morning and the evening, are the primary means of transportation in Abidjan.