

# Africa

## Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa<sup>1</sup>

The Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) was held in Yokohama in June 2013. The year 2014 marks the 60th anniversary of the commencement of ODA, and also 2013 marked 20 years since the inception of TICAD process in 1993. In the past 20 years, Africa has successfully shifted from a continent with poverty and conflict to a hopeful continent with growth and prosperity, as it has been achieving an annual economic growth rate of 5% and above. Interest to the continent within Japan has been growing since TICAD V, while many of developed and emerging countries also focus on the growth potential of Africa. Working with domestic and international partners, JICA is extending support to African countries with the goals of achieving sustained growth and reducing poverty.

Concrete Initiatives  
Region-Specific Activities and Initiatives

**Key Aid Strategies** Promote Support for the Current Dynamic Growth and Inclusive Development of Africa with Strengthened Public-Private Partnerships

### ● The Independence of African countries, 20 Years of TICAD Process, and Trajectory of Japan's Support for Africa

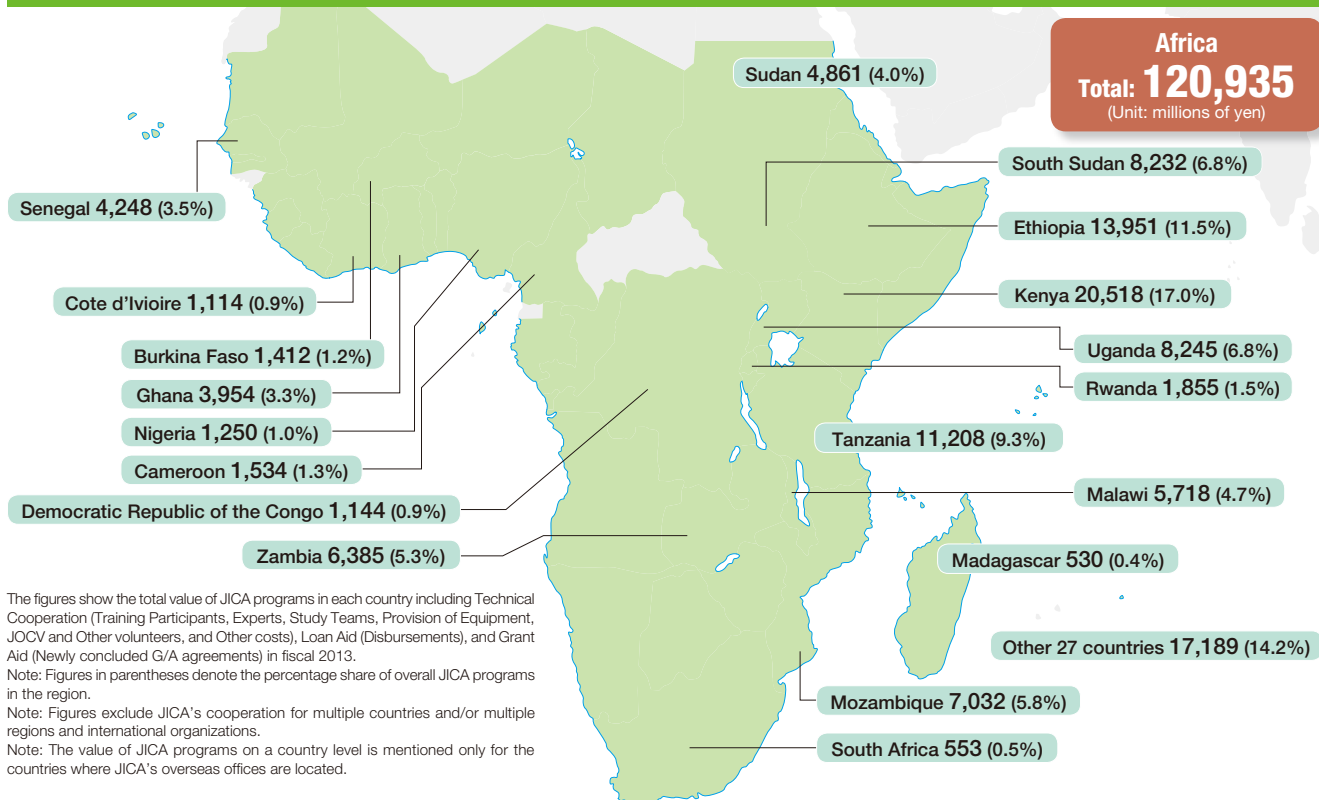
After World War II, African countries had achieved independence from colonization, starting with the independence of Libya in 1951. In 1960, as 17 countries achieved independence, the year was called the Year of Africa. In 1966, starting with Kenya, Japan started dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and Technical Cooperation for Africa to assist with building new independent states in the region. In the 1970s, JICA conducted several symbolic projects in Africa: the project on Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in Kenya (Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation), the project on the Noguchi Memorial

Institute for Medical Research in Ghana (Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation), construction of the Matadi Bridge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (ODA Loan), the project for the development of the Kilimanjaro Region in Tanzania (ODA Loan and Technical Cooperation), and expansion of the Suez Canal in Egypt (ODA Loan).

In the 1980s, however, Africa faced a long economic stagnation over the decade. In spite of successive structural adjustment support and debt-relief measures by developed countries and international organizations, the economy failed to recover. Consequently, support for Africa gradually ran into an

1. The TICAD V theme.

### JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2013)





The only bridge over the Congo River, built by ODA Loan in 1983. JICA is currently providing support to enhance the maintenance capability of the bridge. (Photo by Shinichi Kuno)

impasse. After the end of the Cold War in 1989, the international community lost their interest on Africa.

In such circumstances, the Japanese government and the United Nations jointly hosted TICAD I in 1993 to regain the interest of the international community in African development. Due to amounted reactions and expectations from Africa and international community, TICAD has been held every five years since 1993. Thus, TICAD set a precedent model for similar summit level meetings which are host by the European Union (EU), China, and the United States.

TICAD is a forum for African development, jointly hosted by Japan, Africa, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank. This forum, widely open to the international community, the private sector, and the civil society, not only announces the outcomes of discussions as a political message, but also draws up concrete “action plans” and follows up on their implementation status.

JICA's support for Africa is carried out to achieve the agreement by TICAD and the commitment of the Japanese government. In the 1990s, in response to the outcomes of TICAD I and II, JICA's assistance focused mainly on satisfying basic human needs, human development, and poverty reduction, with a strong attention to the fields of education, health care, and water supply. In the 2000s, there were growing demands from African countries to support economic development and growth in the context of their economic recovery. Due to this background, TICAD III and IV highlighted regional infrastructure and agricultural

development as priorities of the action plans. Furthermore, as the conflicts had ended in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone, JICA has been initiating peacebuilding and reconstruction support for these post-conflict countries since the 2000s.

### ● Progress One Year after TICAD V

At TICAD V, the Japanese government announced public and private support of up to ¥3.2 trillion, including ODA of ¥1.4 trillion, as well as financial assistance of ¥650 billion to infrastructure development over the next five years. At the first ministerial conference of TICAD V held in Cameroon in May 2014, Foreign Minister Kishida reported that ¥342.5 billion of ODA had been implemented in the year of 2013, accounting for 25% of the policy pledge (ODA of ¥1.4 trillion for five years); this has been conducted at a good pace.

JICA is emphasizing the following efforts in order to embody the TICAD V priority issue: Promote Support for the Current Dynamic Growth of Africa with More Strengthened Public-Private Partnerships.

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### ● Development of Human Resources for Industry: The ABE Initiative

Prime Minister Abe delivered a speech at TICAD V about the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative). In this program, 1,000 young people from Africa will be invited to Japan over the next five years to study at Japanese universities and receive internship experience at Japanese companies. JICA will be responsible for the most part for the ABE Initiative. About 150 African students have been accepted for the fall semester of 2014 after nominating universities to receive the participants and selecting candidate participants in Africa, JICA aims to accept 900 African students in total by the end of fiscal 2017.

The goal of the ABE Initiative is to accept participants from Africa, as well as to promote interaction between the participants and Japanese companies in order to build the foundation for business partnership development between Japan and Africa. To do so, JICA is holding domestic and international briefing sessions for Japanese companies, along with registering companies interested in the program.

Through schoolwork at graduate schools in masters programs and internship and interaction programs at Japanese companies, the participants from Africa are expected to play a leading role in trade, investment, and business between Japan and Africa.

### ● Corridor Development and Strategic Master Plans

Regional infrastructure development project was agreed on at TICAD IV in 2008 as a priority issue, and JICA provided financial support of ¥400 billion of ODA. In order to effectively facilitate regional infrastructure development through the public support of ¥650 billion committed at TICAD V, TICAD V declared emphasis on corridor development as key traffic hubs in Africa, as well as on drawing up strategic master plans which will develop specific blueprints for corridor development.

Three target areas have been already determined: the Northern Corridor, in Eastern Africa, connects Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan [→ see the Case Study below]; the Nacala Corridor, in Southern Africa, links northern Mozambique to Malawi and Zambia; and the West Africa Growth Ring connects the Gulf of Guinea countries, including Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo, with inland countries such as Burkina Faso.<sup>2</sup> JICA will conduct these projects in a quick and effective manner by exchanging opinions with Japanese companies from formulation of upstream plans to implementation of highly prioritized projects.

### ● Shift from Subsistence Farming to Farming as Business: The SHEP Approach

Although agriculture in Africa has enormous land and great agricultural potential, subsistence agriculture using traditional farming methods still prevails in the region. Thus, an increase in agricultural earnings has been attempted by shifting from subsistence agriculture to market-oriented agriculture.

The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP) conducted by JICA in Kenya is a project to provide small sized farmers with advice on the selection of crops and cultivation methods so that they can make a profit in the market. This project has accomplished outstanding results in Kenya; earnings of the farmers that received guidance from SHEP doubled in two years. In TICAD V, Prime Minister Abe announced that the SHEP approach would be extended and carried out in 10



The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP) in Kenya.

countries.

In May and November 2014, JICA invited African officials in charge of agricultural development to Kobe and provided a training course titled Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion for Executive Officers in Africa. In this course, they learned some advanced practices such as the market circulation system of agricultural crops, promotion of agriculture, and agricultural management in Japan. JICA is also identifying target countries for

2. As of the end of May 2014.

#### Case Study

### Kenya: Support for Investment Promotion and Logistics Improvement

## Support for Development of Major Logistics Routes and Gateways to the East African Market

The Mombasa port in Kenya, the largest international trading port in East Africa, serves as the gateway and important trading post on the Northern Corridor<sup>1</sup> connecting to inland states such as Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. Longtime assistance from JICA has allowed the port to further expand the logistics function around the port. Also, there is a plan moving forward to establish a free-trade port and a special economic zone on the south bank of the port.

### A 40-Year Contribution to Infrastructure Development

Starting with the Project on Expansion of Mombasa Airport in 1973 as the first ODA Loan project for Kenya, JICA has supported infrastructure development in Mombasa for 40 years, including construction of a diesel power plant.

In response to freight handling that has been rapidly increasing due to recent economic growth, JICA has been conducting the Mombasa Port Development Project (ODA Loan) since 2007. A new freightliner terminal with cargo-handling equipment, including cranes, will be completed by February 2016. Large container vessels will be also able to berth at the new terminal.

In the Mombasa Port Area Road Development Project (ODA Loan), started in 2012, JICA is developing a road connecting the new

freightliner terminal to the Northern Corridor, as well as a bypass road toward the south bank of Mombasa port. The development of these roads is accelerating the Kenyan government's plan to establish a special economic zone (SEZ) with a duty-free port on the south-bank area.

### Improving Logistics to Attract Foreign Investment

In the Project on Master Plan for Development of Dongo Kundu, Mombasa Special Economic Zone, a development study conducted since January 2014, JICA is engaged in drawing up a business hub concept, selecting applicable industries and functions, developing an infrastructure development plan, and surveying and considering the management system. This project mainly targets the Dongo Kundu area, approximately 12 km<sup>2</sup> on the south bank of the port. Technical Cooperation will be provided to



The Northern Corridor.



A gleaming new freightliner terminal seen from the air.

draw up a development plan for the whole port; furthermore, JICA is also considering support to design an urban development plan for the city of Mombasa.

Strategic support to develop the Mombasa port, the city of Mombasa, and the Northern Corridor are expected to contribute to attracting foreign investment, including from Japan, and stimulating the economic development of East Africa.

1. A road and railroad corridor branching from the Mombasa port of Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and South Sudan through Nairobi.

the SHEP approach by discussing and considering the possibility of introducing the approach in other countries.

### ● Japan-Africa Business Women Exchange Program and Japan-U.S. Cooperation

In the Yokohama Declaration 2013, adopted by TICAD V, the importance of gender empowerment was agreed on as a crosscutting approach. To that end the Japanese government announced the implementation of the Japan-Africa Business Women Exchange Program. In January 2014, JICA hosted the first exchange program by inviting 14 women entrepreneurs and relevant administrative officials from seven countries in Africa to Tokyo.

During the event, JICA and Yokohama, host city of TICAD V, jointly hosted a public symposium under the theme “Growing Together with the Rising Women of Africa!” Keynote speeches



Participants in the Japan-Africa Business Women Exchange Program. These African women in their traditional attire sparkle with power.

were delivered by Mayor Fumiko Hayashi of Yokohama and Caroline Kennedy, the U.S. ambassador to Japan; panel discussions were also provided by female entrepreneurs from Africa, Japan, and the United States.

This program has been positioned as part of the U.S.-Japan Global and Regional Cooperation that was announced when U.S. President Barack Obama visited Japan in April 2014. At the African Women’s Entrepreneurship Program, held in the United States in August, JICA provided a Kaizen workshop. More activities are planned after 2015 to empower female entrepreneurs from Africa, Japan, and the United States.

### ● 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.

In Northern Africa and the Sahel region<sup>3</sup>, however, there have been conflicts between Islamic extremists and other terrorist groups and government security agencies in recent years. Stabilization is a pressing issue for this region. Considering this background, in February and March 2014, JICA invited 25 senior officials of court, prosecution, and police from eight West African countries and provided the training course titled Francophone Africa Criminal Justice Training. In cooperation with the United

3. The region located approximately between latitudes 20°N to 12°N; the southern part of the Sahara, including Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Djibouti, Sudan, Senegal, Chad, Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and other countries.

#### Case Study Efforts on Gender Equality in Africa

### To Build a Society in Which Women Shine

JICA is providing cooperation to African countries with a focus on gender.

#### Empowerment of Rural Women

Women play a pivotal role in the rural life in Africa. However, there are still some barriers for women to access markets or social services and networks. Limited access to skill acquisition or finance loans often prevents women from increasing their agricultural earnings. Also, several issues regarding basic livelihood opportunities still remain in the region, such as low school attendance rates, insufficient maternal and child health services, and other issues.

For achievement of sustainable economic growth, it is important to develop an environment where women can maximize their abilities as well as to promote gender-equal participation in economic activities. Under this philosophy, JICA is working on empowering women in African countries. Gender-sensitive projects by JICA include an introduction to farm equipment, including weed-eaters easily handled by women; the promotion of women’s participation in the decision-making process;

and provision of skill-acquisition opportunities to raise their incomes. JICA is also providing support for improvement of women’s school attendance rates, installation of water facilities that can free women from the labor of drawing water, and enhancement of maternal and child health systems.

#### Opportunities to Empower Women in Poverty Activation of Women’s Centers in Nigeria

From the late 1980s, Women’s Development Centers (WDCs) were established at 700 sites in Nigeria for the purpose of providing rural women with literacy and vocational training. Under the Project on Activation of Women Development Centers (WDCs) to Improve Women’s Livelihoods, JICA focused on WDCs and initiated a management model project in northern Kano State in 2007. This project helped improve the quality of courses, such as literacy, sewing, cooking, dyeing, and soap production.



A woman carrying her baby on her back attending a sewing class at a Women’s Development Center in Nigeria. An environment where women can study while raising their children is being developed.

The women who successfully acquired the skills enjoy economic benefits. Consequently, this project allowed not only for encouraging men and communities to understand women’s participation in economic activities but also for facilitating the empowerment of women, including establishment of social networks. Phase 2, which started in 2011, aims to promote the outcomes of WDC activation throughout the country.

Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI),<sup>4</sup> this program covered regional responses to transnational organized crime such as terrorism. In addition to such short-term responses, JICA also combines mid- and long-term responses to food and poverty issues that prone to be hotbeds of terrorism.

In Mali, located in the Sahel region, new cooperation projects were suspended due to a military coup that erupted in March 2012. However, after the presidential election in July 2013, JICA resumed training programs in October 2013, when the domestic security situation was becoming stable. In May 2014, JICA is making efforts to resume full assistance, for example, by inviting 10 officials from Mali to the Mali ODA Seminar in Japan, aimed to categorize priority issues on reconstruction and development in Mali, as well as to enhance dialogue on the direction of future cooperation for the country.

In Somalia which had long been in a state of anarchy after the regime collapsed in 1991, a national unity government was established in November 2012 for the first time in 21 years. The international community is now providing assistance for rebuilding the country. In April 2013, the Japanese government decided to resume bilateral assistance. JICA will also resume training programs in Japan with a focus on security measures, improving basic social services, and vitalization of domestic industries, along with expanding the third country training program that is currently in practice in Kenya.

In addition, in South Sudan, which became an independent state in July 2011 after a half century of civil war, political conflict



Trainees from the state-run TV and radio stations in South Sudan. They are visiting the studio of the public broadcasting system during the third country training program in Kenya, part of the Project for Institutional Capacity Development of South Sudan TV and Radio.

between pro-presidential groups and groups loyal to the former vice president has escalated in December 2013. This situation forced JICA staff and experts to temporarily evacuate<sup>5</sup>. Even under severe circumstances, JICA is making efforts for capacity building of the media, which plays an important role in facilitating peaceful national reconstruction, through training programs in Japan and neighboring countries such as Kenya. JICA will continue projects for South Sudan and assist in stabilizing and developing the country.

4. A UN-run regional training center established based on an agreement between the United Nations and the Japanese government. It is engaged in strengthening the sound development of, and mutual cooperation on, criminal justice in each country, including the Asian Pacific region, and has provided training programs to over 4,900 people in the criminal justice field.  
5. JICA South Sudan Office is scheduled to reopen in November 2014.

#### Case Study

### Democratic Republic of the Congo: Police Democratization Training of the National Congolese Police

## For Building a Nation Where People Can Lead Secure Lives

**Due to the conflict that has been ongoing since the 1990s, domestic security enforcement has been the top priority issue for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). JICA and international organizations have jointly contributed to training about 20,000 police officers.**

### Receiving High Commendation from Other Aid Organizations

The national police in DRC was formed through the integration of several antigovernment armed groups. Many of the police officers who are to protect people's lives are former members of antigovernment armed groups; moreover, few of them have received proper police training. Unsurprisingly, this problem has caused a lack of awareness among them in terms of protecting civilians and human rights.

JICA started a cooperation project for the national police in 2004 and has provided opportunities to retrain police officers jointly with the Mission of the UN in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) since 2005.

From 2011 to 2013, in cooperation with the UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO, since 2010) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), JICA provided six-month

long-term basic training programs to about 2,500 police officers consisting of newly hired officers and former members of antigovernment armed groups. In addition, JICA also provided instructor training to 86 officials in order for them to carry out training programs by themselves in the future. The training covered basic laws, including the constitution and criminal codes, respect for human rights, sexual assaults, and child protection, along with providing technical guidance, such as riot suppression and arrest techniques. The comprehensive contents of these JICA programs have received high commendation from the government and the international community. On

this account, only those who have obtained a certificate from these programs are eligible to participate in training sessions provided by other donors.

Capacity-building of the national police ensuring domestic security makes contributions not only to peacebuilding in the country but also to peace and stability in the Great Lakes region and the whole of Africa as well.



JICA personnel checking the lecture textbook that was created in cooperation with the UN International Police (UNPOL). (Photo by Shinichi Kuno)