

# Africa

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

### Key Aid Strategies

#### Supporting Dynamic Growth with Public-Private Partnerships, and Promoting “Human Security” through Inclusive Development in Africa

The year 2014, as Africa continued to achieve economic growth of around 5%, was also a year of great turbulence for the continent, such as the Ebola outbreak and the sharp drop in crude oil prices. JICA supported Africa’s

efforts to contain Ebola, and implemented the five-year Assistance Package for Africa announced by the Japanese government at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in 2013.

#### ● TICAD and Progress since TICAD V

Japan has been holding the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) since 1993 with the aim of supporting Africa’s growth and development. TICAD is a forum for African development jointly hosted by Japan, the African Union (AU), the World Bank, and the United Nations’ Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (OSAA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and is open to the international community, private sector, and the civil society. Emphasizing “ownership” by Africa and a “partnership” with the international community, the forum draws up concrete action plans for African development, and follows up on their implementation status.

JICA provides support for Africa based on discussions at TICAD and the commitment of the Japanese government. TICAD V put forward “Robust and Sustainable Economy,” “Inclusive and Resilient Society,” and “Peace and Stability” as key pillars for supporting Africa, and JICA is promoting

comprehensive cooperation with other development partners and private companies under these pillars.

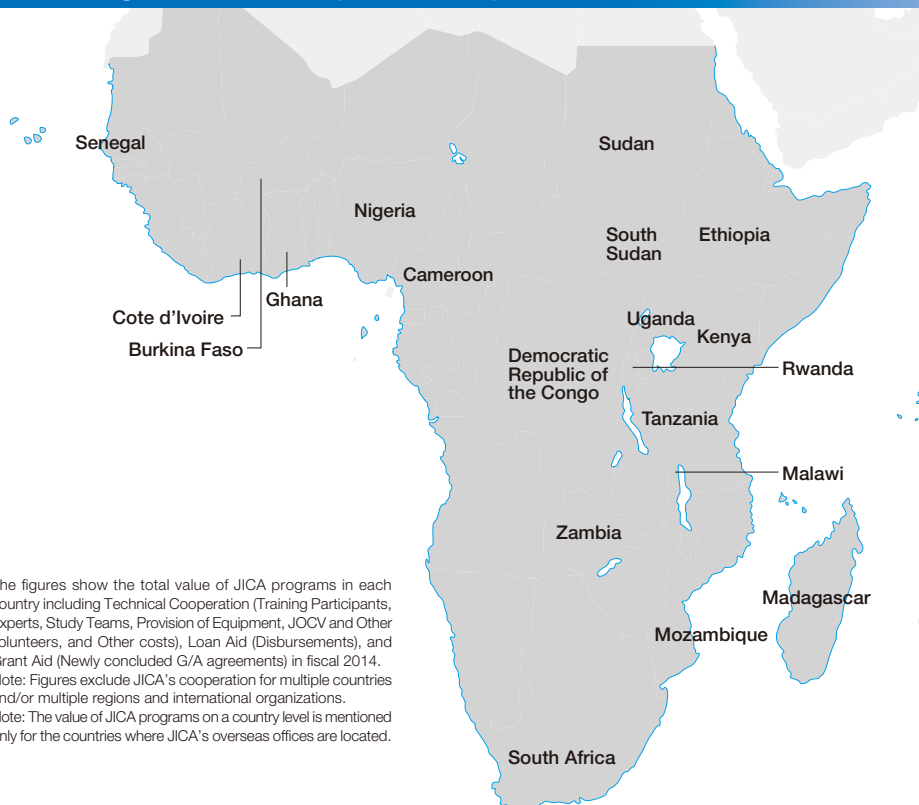
#### ● The Importance of Strengthening Resilience, and Agenda 2063

Although it saw remarkable economic growth, Africa experienced a year of hardship in 2014. The Ebola outbreak took many lives in Western Africa, while oil revenue among the oil-producing countries fell on the back of a sharp drop in crude oil prices. Africa’s fragility was exposed in various aspects, and it has reconfirmed the importance of strengthening Africa’s resilience.

Against this backdrop, in January 2015, the Heads of State of the African Union adopted “Agenda 2063” which are the development objectives for Africa over the next 50 years. The objectives of Agenda 2063 include inclusive growth and

1. The TICAD V theme.

### JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2014)



The figures show 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), Loan Aid (Disbursements), and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A agreements) in fiscal 2014. Note: Figures exclude JICA’s cooperation for multiple countries and/or multiple regions and international organizations. Note: The value of JICA programs on a country level is mentioned only for the countries where JICA’s overseas offices are located.

Africa		
Total: <b>116,425</b>		
(Unit: millions of yen)		
	Total value of JICA programs (Unit: millions of yen)	Composition of disbursements
Kenya	18,148	15.6%
Tanzania	15,388	13.2%
Mozambique	10,078	8.7%
South Sudan	8,604	7.4%
Nigeria	7,512	6.5%
Uganda	7,000	6.0%
Ghana	4,995	4.3%
Ethiopia	4,876	4.2%
Zambia	4,562	3.9%
Rwanda	3,770	3.2%
Senegal	3,400	2.9%
Burkina Faso	3,103	2.7%
Sudan	2,892	2.5%
Malawi	2,288	2.0%
Cameroon	1,662	1.4%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,513	1.3%
Cote d’Ivoire	1,469	1.3%
Madagascar	672	0.6%
South Africa	652	0.6%
Other 30 countries	13,839	11.9%



The combined seminar *Toward Agenda 2063 — The Africa We Want* held in Pretoria, South Africa. The seminar was co-hosted by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency, the South Africa Institute for Security Studies (ISS), and JICA, and discussed the long-term vision for African development.

sustainable development, good governance and democracy, human rights, equality, rule of law, unleashing the potential of women and youth, and economic transformation. Initiatives to carry out the objectives set in Agenda 2063 include the establishment of a ten-year implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation framework, and an Agenda 2063 public relations strategy.

Further change is necessary in Africa to realize sustained economic growth and societies free of disparity, and JICA will continue to support Africa's efforts to achieve the development that Africa itself seeks.

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### 1. Robust and Sustainable Economy

#### ● Corridor Development and Strategic Master Plans

TICAD IV in 2008 highlighted regional infrastructure development as a priority issue. From Japanese fiscal years 2008 to 2012, JICA provided approximately ¥500 billion in financial support. At TICAD V in 2013, approximately ¥650 billion in ODA and JBIC loans over five years were committed to infrastructure development.

To facilitate more effective regional infrastructure development, TICAD V placed emphasis on economic corridor development, i.e., the development of key transport corridors in Africa, and the formulation of strategic master plans detailing specific blueprints for corridor development covering the “Northern Corridor” and “Central Corridor” in Eastern Africa, the “Nacala Corridor” in Southern Africa, and the “West Africa Growth Ring” connecting countries in Western Africa.

Surveys aimed at facilitating the development of geothermal power generation — a low-carbon and low-risk renewable energy source — were carried out in Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and other countries. In January 2015, a geothermal power plant with a generating capacity of 140,000 kW supported by ODA Loan began operation in Kenya [ → see the Case Study on page 55].

#### ● Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA)

At the Gleneagles G8 Summit in 2005, the Japanese

#### Case Study

### Support for the Fight against Ebola

## Timely Emergency Support for Affected and Neighboring Countries

**The Ebola outbreak in West Africa from 2014 was the worst on record, and it caused more than 10,000 fatalities in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. JICA provided emergency support in a range of fields, and many good practices were developed for fighting Ebola, making the best of past cooperation, in order to prevent the spread of the disease in neighboring countries.**

Under the framework of emergency support, JICA donated tents, plastic sheeting, and other supplies, along with 720,000 sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) donated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to the affected countries. In addition, 13 experts were dispatched to those countries through the World Health Organization (WHO) (provisional numbers up to March 2015).

### Taking Advantage of the Successful Outcome of Past Cooperation

The outcomes of past cooperation implemented by JICA in the affected and neighboring countries were put to best use in helping to contain the spread of the Ebola.

The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana functioned as the primary organization for laboratory testing of suspected Ebola cases. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, former training participants who had returned to their

respective countries after receiving health care training in Japan conducted community training aimed at preventing infection.

In Cote d'Ivoire, JICA, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provided specialized training for 1,014 police officers deployed for “border control” at airports and national land borders, and JICA also donated thermographic equipment, non-contact thermometers, and other equipment for monitoring the body temperature of visitors crossing the national border. In Senegal and Nigeria, JICA conducted a public relations campaign in which pamphlets were produced giving correct information about the Ebola virus disease.

JICA provided such emergency support to 16



Training was conducted at the Montserrado County Health Team Office in Liberia to strengthen surveillance. JICA also provided motorcycles for surveillance (Follow-up program for former training participants).

African countries, including the three countries most seriously affected by the Ebola outbreak, and will assist these countries in their recovery efforts. Using the knowledge gained during this outbreak, JICA will also work to strengthen the support structure so that effective cooperation can be provided in the event of future outbreak of an infectious disease.



Support for improving the transport capacity of the aging central railway in the Central Corridor in Tanzania. JICA began a preparatory survey for cooperation in July 2014.

government and the African Development Bank announced the launch of the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) Initiative, along with a Japanese commitment of \$1 billion equivalent in ODA Loans. Taking in account the successful implementation of EPSA, at the Los Cabos G20 Summit in 2012, the Japanese government pledged an additional \$1 billion equivalent in ODA Loans over five years in order to further promote private-sector investment in Africa. Furthermore, in January 2014,

Loans under EPSA. Since 2006, JICA has provided 16 co-financing facilities in eight countries under ACFA, and five private sector assistance loans.

#### ● Human Resources Development for Industry

Africa has the world's highest population growth rate, and although it has an abundant labor force, job creation to date has been inadequate, so human resources development for industry

Prime Minister Abe announced in his Africa Policy speech in Ethiopia that Japan would double the commitment from \$1 billion to \$2 billion.

Under the EPSA Initiative, the Japanese government, in cooperation with the African Development Bank, provides loans and technical assistance; JICA is responsible for providing the loans component. The two lending methods are (1) the Accelerated Co-financing Facility for Africa (ACFA) with the African Development Bank/Fund for governments and government organizations, and (2) Private Sector Assistance

#### Case Study Kenya: Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project

### Contributing to a Stable Power Supply that Meets the Growing Power Demand

JICA is providing cooperation for construction of a clean-energy geothermal power plant to increase and stabilize power output in Kenya to meet growing power demand brought on by economic growth. In January 2015, a 140,000 kW geothermal power plant for which JICA provided ODA Loans began operating.

#### Geothermal Power Generation Attracting Attention as a Stable Clean Energy

Power demand in Kenya is increasing year by year on the back of strong economic growth, and is forecast to continue increasing at 14.5% per annum until 2020. With extensive confirmed geothermal resources beneath the

Great Rift Valley,<sup>1</sup> Kenya has been carrying out geothermal development since the 1970s.

Geothermal power generation generates power using steam from deep underground, and is attracting attention as a stable power generation system unaffected by climate. Thus, geothermal power generation is an environmentally friendly form of energy with

low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, so in this regard as well the further development of geothermal power generation in Kenya is encouraged.

#### Contributing to Stable Power Supply in Eastern Africa

In March 2010, JICA signed an ODA Loan agreement with the Kenyan government to construct a power plant in the Olkaria geothermal region.<sup>2</sup> Japanese companies received the orders for construction under this project. Japanese-made turbines were delivered, and the geothermal power plant began operating in January 2015.

The Kenyan government plans to cover about 30% of the total capacity of its power generation facilities with geothermal power by 2030. To accelerate Kenya's sustained economic development, JICA will continue to provide cooperation for the development of Kenya's geothermal power generation that can meet its expected growing power demand.



Olkaria I Geothermal Power Plant Units 4 and 5 (left). Kenya Electricity Generating Company employees monitoring the operation of the power plant (right).

1. The Great Rift Valley is a vast valley that cuts through the African continent from north to south, and is one of the plate boundaries. High geothermal temperatures are observed around the valley.  
2. A volcanic zone located 75 kilometers northwest of the Kenyan capital, Nairobi.





*Kaizen* instructions in the development of human resources for industry conducted for local companies in Ethiopia (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura)



A child receiving an oral polio vaccine (Photo: UNICEF)

is considered the key to Africa's sustained economic growth. Furthermore, skilled local workers, engineers and technicians, and middle managers are also vital when international companies invest in Africa.

In light of this, JICA has been providing cooperation by training 30,000 African people for industry, establishing 10 TICAD human resources development centers for industry, and inviting 1,000 youths from Africa to Japan for graduate school and internship training at Japanese companies under the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (the ABE Initiative), as announced by the Japanese government at TICAD V.

JICA is providing support through TICAD human resources development centers for industry in Ethiopia, Uganda, Egypt, Senegal, and other countries in higher education, vocational training, and support to improve quality and productivity at companies through the *kaizen* approach, among others, that meet the needs and expectations of private companies and fulfill labor market demand.

Under the ABE Initiative, in September 2014, the first group of 156 youths from eight countries in Africa arrived to begin their studies at 48 universities throughout Japan. A further 317 youths have arrived in Japan in 2015 [→ see the Case Study on page 83].

## 2. Inclusive and Resilient Society

### ● Eradication of Polio

In May 2014, Nigeria and JICA signed an ODA Loan agreement providing up to ¥8.285 billion for the Polio Eradication Project. Nigeria is one of only three countries where polio is endemic, and the Nigerian government has set the goal of "interrupting all wild poliovirus transmissions by 2015." The project aims at contributing to the early eradication of polio in Nigeria through the efficient inoculation of children under five years of age throughout Nigeria with the polio vaccine. The loan funds will be used to procure 476 million doses of the polio vaccine.

The project incorporates an innovative "loan conversion" mechanism in which the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will

pay back the loan funds to JICA in place of the Nigerian government once the goals of the project are achieved. In this way, JICA is able to assist the Nigerian government's efforts to eradicate polio without a financial burden being placed on the government.

In fiscal 2014, JICA disbursed ODA Loans of ¥5.283 billion for the planned polio inoculation campaign throughout Nigeria. This resulted in a drop in wild polio cases from 122 in 2012 to 6 in 2014, and as of June 12, 2015, no new cases of polio had been reported.

JICA will continue to provide support for comprehensive measures in the final stages of polio eradication in cooperation with the Nigerian government and various international development partners.

### ● Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators in Africa show progress in child immunization, preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and reducing the malaria mortality rate, while improvements are also seen in reducing the maternal mortality rate. However, the majority of countries are facing difficulties in achieving the MDGs by 2015.

JICA will boost support for achieving universal health coverage (UHC), which has set the goal that everyone should have access to the quality health services they need without risk of financial hardship. To this end, JICA has incorporated the perspective of redressing disparity into the programs for improving training for healthcare workers and health and medical services it has undertaken to date, and is promoting cooperation that contributes to the provision of medical services to remote and impoverished areas and reliable services for women and children. JICA has also begun measures in healthcare financing, including support for building and operating social insurance systems so that even the poor are able to access medical services at an affordable cost.

For example, in Sudan, JICA has been extending support to enhance the capabilities of midwives who work in villages so that women in rural villages and women with low incomes have access to safe birth assistance services. Through this support, residents in regional areas where medical services were sparse now have access to quality mother, child and newborn care. In Kenya, in addition to policy and strategic support, human resources development, facilities and equipment support, disease control, community support, and other forms of conventional support through technical cooperation and Grant Aid, JICA is also currently implementing a program that tackles key issues such as enhancing the provision of basic healthcare services, free pregnancy and childbirth care, expansion of the public health insurance system to the poor, and strengthening local government healthcare administration and management through the provision of general budget support to improve healthcare financing using ODA Loans.

### 3. Peace and Stability

Since 2000, many of the frequently occurring civil wars and other conflicts that had plagued Africa have been resolved, but over the past few years, government security agencies have been engaged in a persistent conflict against Islamic extremists and terrorist groups in the Sahel region.<sup>2</sup> Bringing stability to this region continues to be a pressing issue that must be addressed.

In 2014, with a view to peace and stability in Africa, JICA conducted the training course of Criminal Justice for French Speaking African Countries, and invited senior court, prosecution and police officials from eight West African countries to Japan. In February 2014, JICA began police training phase 2 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, focusing on strengthening training capacity. Completed in March 2014, this was a continuation of police training phase 1 implemented in cooperation with UNDP, and was resumed as a technical cooperation project operated directly by JICA at the request of the Congolese National Police (PNC) to strengthen its capacity to conduct its own training. Moreover, ensuring safety off the coast of Somalia where piracy is a major problem has become an urgent priority, and in this light, JICA is implementing the Project for Capacity Development of Djibouti Coast Guard aimed at boosting coastal security capabilities in Djibouti, which is the base of anti-piracy operations by various countries. In this project,



Initial investigation training in the Project for Capacity Development of Djibouti Coast Guard (Photo: Japan Coast Guard)

JICA is implementing personnel training to improve the maritime law enforcement capacity of coast guards and strengthen their organizational capabilities.

2. 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 Somalia: Training Courses for Human Resources Development

### Providing Training Opportunities for the Personnel Who Takes the Lead in Somalia's Reconstruction

Somalia's central government had collapsed since 1991, but the adoption of the Provisional Constitution in 2012 led to the formation of a federal government. Since around the time the federal government was formed, JICA has been putting considerable effort into fostering the human resources who take the lead in rebuilding Somalia. A total of 85 people from Somalia have participated in third country training programs or training programs in Japan implemented by JICA.

#### Hospital Management Know-how and the Friendships Made with Other Training Participants Are an Asset

Dr. Mohamed from Somalia participated in the third country training course Total Quality Management for Health Care Facilities for Africa conducted in Egypt. Banadir Hospital, where Dr. Mohamed works, is one of the few hospitals that were not destroyed during the civil war thanks to the efforts and determination of hospital staff and local residents.

After obtaining her license to practice medicine in Somalia, civil war broke out, and Dr. Mohamed fled and began serving at a hospital in Europe, but after ten years abroad, she returned to help alleviate Somalia's severe shortage of doctors. Regarding the significance of the training she received in Egypt, Dr. Mohamed said, "I gained my medical knowledge and skills as a doctor in Germany, but I knew nothing about hospital operation and management. The case studies at Faiyoun

University in Egypt on substantial reductions in expenditure through reviews of stock control using the 5S-KAIZEN-TQM\* approach were quite impressive. The new friends from other developing countries I made during the training are certainly an asset for me, and I'd like to continue to keep in touch with them."

#### Taking Japan's Maritime Safety Expertise to Somalia

Three officials responsible for anti-piracy measures in Somalia's then Ministry of National Security and Prime Minister's Office participated in the Maritime Law Enforcement training course held annually by JICA with cooperation from the Japan Coast Guard.

During the training held from May to June 2014, participants learned about maritime safety in Japan, including the organization and facilities of the Japan Coast Guard, and the officer-training functions of the Japan Coast Guard Academy, and gained a basic



Learning how to identify fake passports at the Coast Guard Research Center (the Somali participant is third from the right).

knowledge in maritime crime control covering international law, history of and countermeasures against piracy, counterterrorism, and anti-drug measures, and also practical skills including ship-boarding, arresting techniques, and criminal identification.

Somalia is plagued by a persistent problem of piracy off its coast, and JICA will continue providing support in this area to the Somali government.

\* This approach aims at firmly establishing the basic management vision necessary at health and medical care facilities by improving the work environment through the 5S concept ("sort," "set," "shine," "standardize," "sustain").