The African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative) is a program providing Africans with master course education and internship at companies in Japan, which Japan announced at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V). In September 2014, the first of 156 participants from eight African countries arrived in Japan. After obtaining master’s degrees and completing their internships, the participants are expected to contribute to the development of African industries as key persons who can recognize and understand the contexts of Japanese technology, Japanese culture, and systems of Japanese enterprises.

Assisting African Countries Affected by Ebola Outbreaks
Extending Various Forms of Assistance to 16 Countries in Africa, Including Neighboring Countries

JICA extended various forms of assistance to contain Ebola Virus Disease, which broke out in West African countries in 2014, and tried to prevent it from spreading to surrounding countries. Such aid included emergency relief supplies, provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) donated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, dispatch of experts through the World Health Organization (WHO), and technical assistance through JICA cooperation partners such as the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana and former participants in JICA training programs from Liberia and Sierra Leone. JICA’s assistance in sectors other than health during fiscal 2014 included guidance on hand-washing to some 760,000 elementary school children in Burkina Faso and training for 1,014 police officers in Cote d’Ivoire.

The Nobel Prize in Physics for 2014 was awarded to Japanese scientists who had invented the blue light-emitting diode (LED), which provides energy-efficient and long-life lighting. The combination of LEDs and solar power generation provides a suitable lighting for mountainous areas, isolated islands, savannas, and other areas that are hard to access and deliver supplies.

JICA has supported the introduction of LEDs in more than 20 countries in the world, including Bhutan, Kenya, and Tonga, in over 30 projects. With the aim of changing the lives of people in developing countries using Japanese technologies, JICA will continue to deliver the benefits of innovation in collaboration with other development partners.
In November 2014, JICA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-organized a symposium titled “Growth and Poverty Reduction — The Role of Japan’s ODA” in Tokyo to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Japan’s official development assistance. The symposium started with keynote addresses by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida, read by a MOFA official, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator Helen Clark. This was followed by a panel discussion involving Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines Albert F. del Rosario, Cabinet Secretary of the Kenyan Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Michael Kamau, JICA President Akihiko Tanaka, and Dr. John Page, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution. They reflected on the path that Japan has taken in international cooperation for the past 60 years and animatedly discussed the roles Japan is expected to play, among other issues.

March 14–18, 2015, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, one of the major cities hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake, with the participation of 187 UN member states. The conference adopted “the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,” which provides a set of guidelines on disaster risk reduction (DRR) for the next 15 years. The new framework incorporates many of the approaches JICA has long taken in DRR, including mainstreaming DRR, investment for DRR, and “Build Back Better.” During the conference period, JICA organized symposiums and other events and shared its efforts and achievements in DRR. The Japanese government announced “the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” as a plan to contribute to the world based on Japan’s experience. JICA will provide assistance in line with this and the Sendai Framework.

JICA’s integrated assistance to build three facilities in Hanoi, the capital city of Viet Nam, with ODA Loans — a new terminal at Noi Bai International Airport; the Noi Bai–Nhat Tan Expressway, which links the airport and the urban district; and Nhat Tan Bridge — culminated in the opening ceremony in January 2015, which was attended by Vietnamese Minister of Transport, Dinh La Thang and Japanese Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Akihiro Ohta. The construction of Nhat Tan Bridge used Japanese advanced technologies such as the steel pipe sheet pile foundation method. The infrastructural facilities are expected to improve access between the airport and central urban area of Hanoi, alleviate congestion in Hanoi, and promote development in the northern part of Viet Nam.

A New Terminal at Noi Bai International Airport, the Noi Bai–Nhat Tan Expressway, and Nhat Tan Bridge Open in Viet Nam

Integrated Construction Assistance from the Airport to the Urban District, Taking Advantage of Japanese Technology