1. UHC is defined as “ensuring that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.”

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), Finance and Investment Cooperation (Disbursements), and Grants (Newly concluded G/A) in fiscal 2016.

Note:
- Figures exclude JICA’s cooperation for multiple countries and/or multiple regions and international organizations.
- This map lists only countries where JICA overseas offices with full status are located.

JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2016)

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**Growing African Ownership**

The growing ownership among African countries has been demonstrated at TICAD VI as well as through other movements in Africa during 2016.

Since an international consensus was formed on the need to support the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) activities at TICAD III in 2003, JICA has been working with the NEPAD Agency to promote African development. In 2014, JICA and the NEPAD Agency signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU), which forms a concrete cooperation framework. This led to tangible progress in cooperation in sectors such as regional infrastructure development and agricultural development. At TICAD VI in 2016, the NEPAD Agency launched two initiatives along with JICA: the KAIZEN Initiative and the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA).

The KAIZEN Initiative is aimed at helping to enhance corporate productivity—a movement JICA has been promoting for a long time. Under the initiative, JICA and the NEPAD Agency will initiate a partnership program in Ethiopia and other countries in Africa with the aim of augmenting the relevant companies’ corporate productivity by 30%. The idea is to standardize the KAIZEN approach and replicate it in the whole region. IFNA aims at achieving evidence-based nutritional improvement over the

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**Nairobi Declaration**

Key points of TICAD VI were compiled into the Nairobi Declaration, one of its outcome documents. Taking note of new development challenges Africa faced following TICAD V in 2013, including declining international resources prices, Ebola virus disease outbreaks, and growing violent extremism, the Nairobi Declaration identified three pillars as priority areas of action to be addressed for the next three years: (1) promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization; (2) promoting resilient health systems for quality of life; and (3) promoting social stability for shared prosperity. The details were set out in the Nairobi Implementation Plan for 2016–2018.

In view of the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Implementation Plan, Japan announced it would invest around $30 billion (approximately ¥3 trillion) in Africa under public-private partnerships and offer training to some 10 million people in the region. Toward TICAD 7, scheduled for 2019, the Nairobi Implementation Plan for 2016–2018 will be carried out in tandem with the ongoing Yokohama Action Plan 2013–2017, which was adopted at TICAD V. In line with the measures Japan has announced at TICAD meetings, JICA will implement programs and projects in sectors where it can take advantage of Japan’s strengths, including quality infrastructure development and human resources development.
next 10 years, and the initiative will start in 10 African countries [see the Case Study on page 75]. The secretariats for the KAIZEN Initiative and IFNA are based at the headquarters of the NEPAD Agency. JICA and the NEPAD Agency will jointly promote these two initiatives while supporting African ownership.

JICA assisted African countries in establishing the Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa (SDGC/A) in Rwanda in 2016, the first of its kind in the world. SDGC/A is designed to achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development by 2030. It works on four areas: (1) research and policy advice; (2) education and capacity building; (3) technology, innovation, and outreach; and (4) inter-country investments and projects. SDGC/A clearly represents Africa’s commitment to addressing the challenges it faces at its own initiative. JICA will work with SDGC/A to assist African countries in achieving the SDGs. In the process, JICA will respect African ownership and bring together all the experiences and knowledge it has gained on the ground [see the Column on page 99].

**Broaden Partnerships**

As TICAD gradually becomes known, partnerships among related organizations have been reinforced.

At a side event of TICAD VI, the Japanese government and the African Development Bank announced that both will target jointly $3 billion under the third phase of the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa initiative (EPSA 3). The Japanese government also signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) between Japan and the United States on renewable energy development in Africa. Also, JICA and the French Development Agency (AFD) signed an MOC in the area of a sustainable city in Abidjan.

Other than at the occasion of TICAD VI, in June 2016 JICA collaborated with the United Nations Police (UNPOL) of the UN peacekeeping operations to provide the National Police of Mali with training in combating terrorism and organized crime. JICA saw a virtuous cycle of human resources development. Some of the lecturers for this training turned out to be former participants in police training programs that were jointly organized by JICA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2005 and 2014. In February 2017, JICA signed an agreement with the Ethiopian government to provide an ODA Loan of up to ¥5.5 billion for the Women Entrepreneurship Development Project in partnership with the World Bank. This is JICA’s first co-financing loan specifically targeting women in Africa. JICA offers comprehensive cooperation while respecting partnerships in development and working closely with development partners.

**Private-Sector Collaboration in African Business**

The year 2016 saw extensive progress in business exchanges between Japan and Africa revolving around private-sector collaboration.

Officials from more than 100 Japanese firms gathered in Nairobi to attend TICAD VI side events. They showcased their products and services and mingled with African businesspeople at the Japan Fair, the venue of which was near the main conference hall. At the Japan-Africa Business Conference, another TICAD side event, Japan’s business community announced the Business Declaration to forge a stronger partnership with Africa, presaging more active business activity in the region.

In October 2016, JICA decided to invest in the Off-Grid Solar Power Project conducted by Digital Grid Inc. (DG), the first Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) project in Sub-Saharan Africa. This project is designed to install solar panels at retail
shops in villages without electricity, and provide LED lamp rental and charging services as well as mobile phone charging services at these retail shops for customers. By providing ¥300 million in equity participation to DG, JICA will assist the firm in expanding its business operations in Tanzania, thus helping to improve the electrification rate in the country.

Progress has been also made in the relationship between Japanese businesses and African students studying in Japan under the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative), which is expected to train “navigators” for Japanese firms planning to do business in Africa. The number of Japanese companies accepting such students as interns jumped from 65 in 2015 to 99 in 2016. The number of Japanese firms participating in the Africa Business Networking Fair—which offers opportunities for them and ABE Initiative participants to get to know each other—are also on the rise. It surged from 90 in 2015 to 150 in 2016, suggesting that more and more Japanese businesses are interested in building relationships with Africa. The ABE Initiative has produced other positive outcomes. Some of these companies recruited such interns in Japan. Some Japanese firms that have a foothold in Africa hired former participants in their home countries.

JICA will continue to support the expansion of African business by Japanese private enterprises through human resources development and financial assistance.

ICT Innovation Fostered in Industry-Academia-Government Partnership

Rwanda achieved high economic growth in only 20-plus years after the end of the civil war. This is often described as an “African miracle.” Determined to build the state on ICT, the whole nation is committed to promoting the technology. This commitment is significantly supported by the Kobe Institute of Computing (KIC) and Kobe City, both in Japan.

Under the ABE Initiative, KIC accepts many students from Africa who have great potential to play an important role in the ICT sector. The Kobe-based institute offers courses designed to teach practical and applied skills so that they will be able to identify social issues from the perspective of industrial human resources development for Africa and explore solutions to these issues through learning by doing. These students include many from Rwanda. The Rwandan business community highly values KIC as an important hub for developing human resources for ICT.

To be able to continue living up to such high expectations, KIC in 2014 launched the K Initiative with the Rwanda ICT Chamber to create 1,000 jobs in Rwanda by 2020. In view of these efforts by KIC, Kobe City also made arrangements to support Rwanda. For example, Kobe and the Rwandan capital of Kigali concluded an ICT partnership agreement in 2016.

The relationship between KIC and Rwanda boosted activities by Kobe City, deepening the industry-academia-government partnership for the African country.