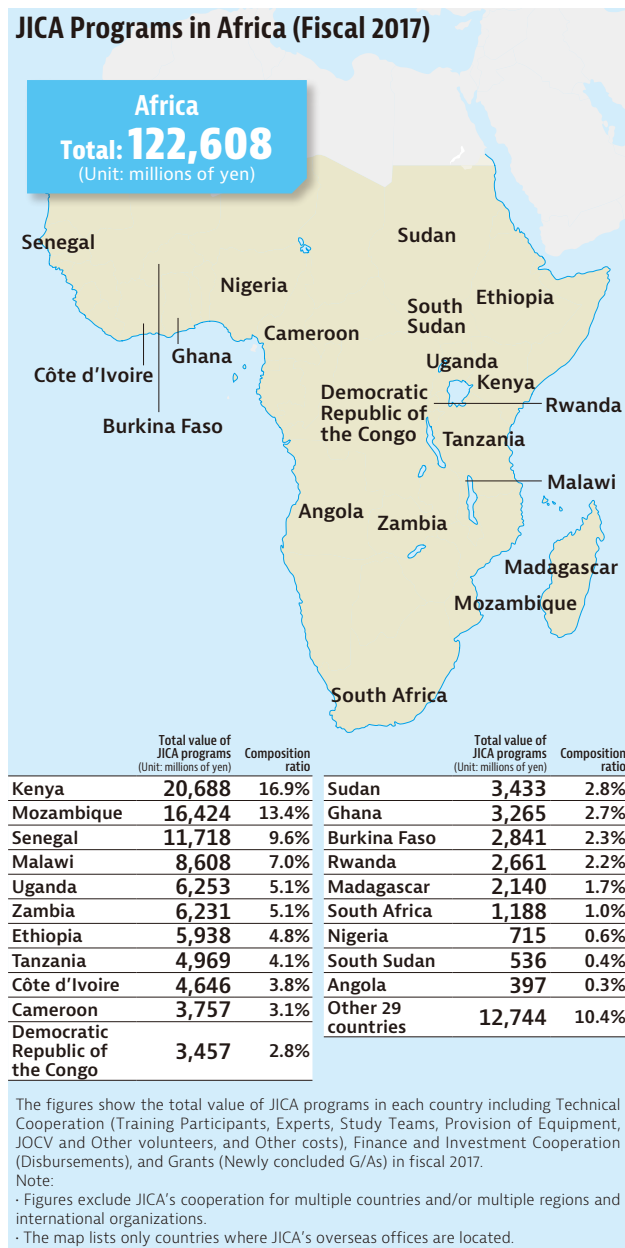


Africa

Responding to the Trust from Africa to Japan: Delivering on the Commitment Japan Made at TICAD VI



Regional Issues

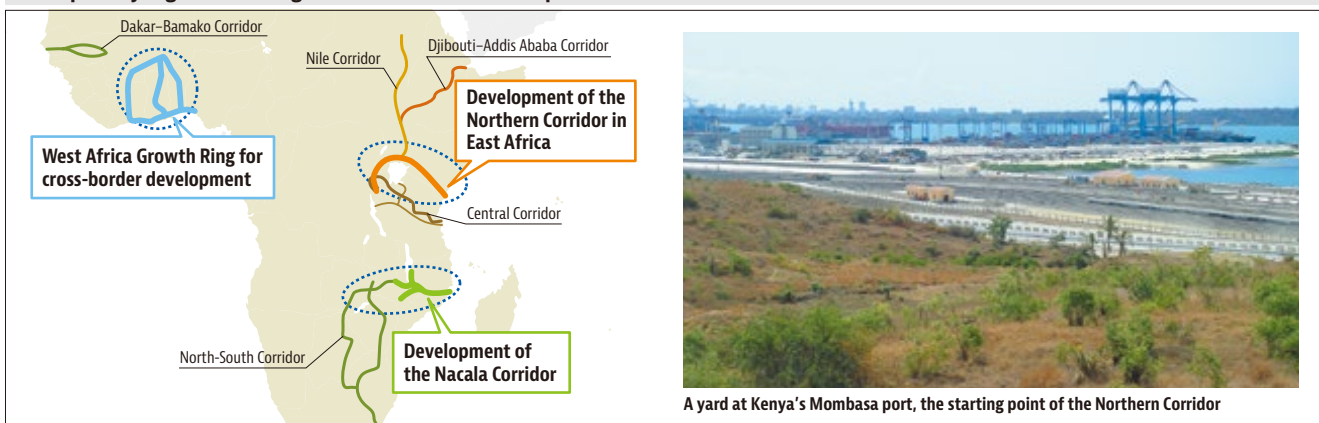
The Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in August 2016 reviewed the emerging challenges and developments in Africa and identified three priority areas to be addressed: (1) promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization; (2) promoting resilient health systems for quality of life; and (3) promoting social stability for shared prosperity. Japan announced it would invest a total of some \$30 billion (about ¥3 trillion) in Africa over a three-year period beginning in 2016 under public-private partnerships. Along with these three areas, Japan committed itself to (1) making quality infrastructure investment, (2) implementing the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative), (3) promoting Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and (4) achieving food security and social stability.

Fiscal 2017 Initiatives

For the first priority area, promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization, JICA focused on three priority regions: (1) the Northern Corridor in East Africa, (2) the Nacala Corridor, and (3) the West Africa Growth Ring. JICA's assistance for these regions covered (1) the formulation of strategic master plans for urban planning, transportation networks, and infrastructure development; and (2) infrastructure development designed to improve the business climate with stable power supply, traffic-jam alleviation, and logistics improvement [→ see the map and picture below]. For the Northern Corridor in East Africa, JICA assisted in (1) formulating a logistics master plan for the corridor, which connects Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi; and (2) developing the Port of Mombasa—from which the corridor originates—which involves a special economic zone development project.

Under the ABE Initiative, JICA invites students from Africa

Three priority regions for integrated cross-border development that were identified at TICAD VI



to study in Japan in order to support human resources development in Africa's private sector. In fiscal 2017, JICA invited 280 students; earlier, JICA had invited a total of 821 students from the region. For the students already studying in Japan, JICA offered internship programs and networking programs with Japanese businesses. The ABE Initiative produced positive outcomes. Notably, some of the first group of students, who came to Japan in fiscal 2014 and had already returned home, are now employed by Japanese businesses or working with them to do business in Africa.

As part of its efforts to promote UHC, JICA co-organized the UHC Forum in Tokyo in December 2017. At the forum, JICA, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization (WHO) discussed how to better deliver UHC, based on case studies on development assistance in Senegal [→ see page 10]. Also, JICA and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) signed a letter of intent for closer mutual cooperation aimed at addressing health crises and preventing the spread of infectious diseases in Africa. In Ghana, JICA launched a technical cooperation project designed to support the introduction of the Maternal and Child Health Handbook across the country.

For social stability, JICA reviewed the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), an initiative JICA launched in 2008 with other donors to double rice production. It then agreed with its development partners on a proposed framework for the next phase of CARD. In April 2017, JICA, 24 Africa countries, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, and Japan's Yokohama City agreed to establish the African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP) for joint commitment to addressing solid waste problems in Africa. As of the end of March 2018, a total of 29 countries are joining the ACCP [→ see the Case Study on page 63]. Furthermore, JICA offered assistance for vulnerable people, especially refugees. In northern Uganda, JICA conducted a fact-finding survey on communities that hosted more than one million refugees from

South Sudan and provided these communities with assistance in education, health, and agriculture [→ see the Case Study on page 35]. In Somalia, which was plagued by conflicts from 1991 onward, JICA initiated a technical cooperation project aiming at creating an environment conducive to promoting youth employment.

JICA worked closely with international organizations and research institutions to deliver effective assistance to address such a wide range of development issues Africa is facing. In October 2017, JICA signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa (SDGC/A), based in Rwanda, to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the region. In February 2018, JICA signed a loan agreement with the African Development Fund (ADF) of the African Development Bank Group. The purpose was to provide an ODA Loan of up to ¥73,601 million to finance the implementation of projects during the period of the ADF's Fourteenth Replenishment (2017–2019).

Future Cooperation

JICA will reward the trust placed in Japan by African countries in the TICAD process. To this end, JICA will steadily provide these kinds of assistance to deliver on the commitments the Japanese government made at TICAD VI. JICA will also work otherwise to strengthen such bonds of trust between Japan and Africa.

For TICAD 7 to be held in Yokohama in 2019, JICA will explore ways for future cooperation with African countries, stakeholder organizations, and the private sector in view of the outcomes of TICAD cooperation to date.

Kenya: Project for Ecological Sanitation System for Watershed Management and Improving Hygienic Environment in Non-Urban Areas

Private-Sector Technology That Turns Human Waste into Resources Supports Self-Sufficiency for Refugees



A LIXIL employee (left) and local foremen
 [photo by Toshihiro Nakamiya at LIXIL Corporation]

LIXIL Corporation, a Japanese manufacturer of water and housing products, took advantage of JICA's Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology to conduct a two-year study (2014–2016) on the possible use of its ecological sanitation waterless toilet system in Kenya, where many people live in poor sanitary conditions. This product is a recycling-based system by which human waste is separated into liquid and solid wastes, which are stored in separate tanks, collected, and turned into fertilizer and utility water.

The two-year study found that the use of flush toilets in a water-scarce country situated in an arid or semi-arid zone polluted water

sources in the absence of sewage treatment equipment. With focus on material recycling, this Japanese company redefined the product as a "safe, comfortable, and eco-friendly recycling toilet system" and made a series of improvements to the system.

In February 2018, the company signed a contract with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to provide ecological sanitation waterless toilets, which are safe and sanitary to use, for the Kalobeyei refugee settlement in Kenya. The system that turns human waste into fertilizer for crop planting is now helping the refugees to become more economically independent.