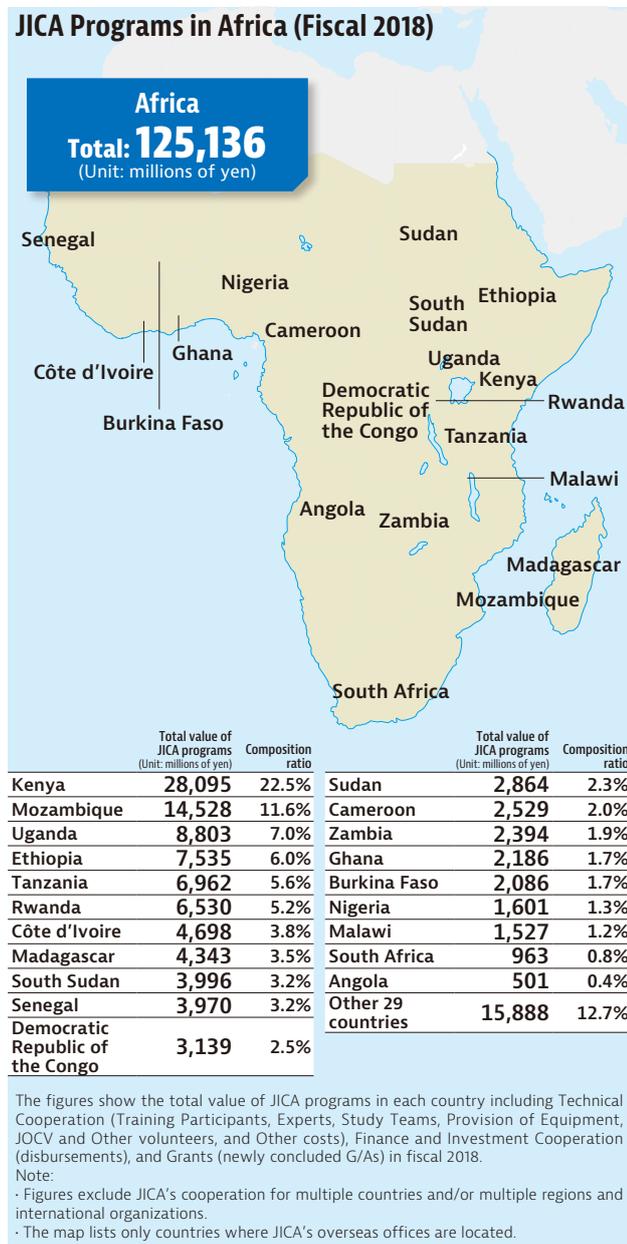


Africa

Steady Progress on the TICAD VI Commitments and Heading toward TICAD 7



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. The Japanese government 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.

As there was need for cooperation for new contribution measures during preparations for TICAD 7, held in August 2019, JICA continued to discuss with the Japanese government and relevant organizations, African governments, international organizations, and private-sector companies focusing on the keywords of “innovation” and “collaboration with the private sector.”

JICA Initiatives

Contribution to Achievement of TICAD VI Commitments

Fiscal 2018 is the final year of “Japan’s TICAD VI Initiative” (2016–2018) announced by the Japanese government at TICAD VI. Over these three years, JICA has made a significant contribution to achieving the commitments announced by the Japanese government in this initiative.

1. Support for Human Resources Development under the ABE Initiative

Over the three years, 746 students have been accepted under the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative), and when combined with the human resources development program by the Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnership (AOTS), JICA has contributed to achieving the target of accepting 1,500 students over three years. JICA is also taking part in arranging internships at Japanese companies, holding networking events, and providing follow-up programs to enable participants who have returned to their home countries to be “navigators” for Japanese companies conducting business in Africa.

2. Support for Quality Infrastructure Investment

JICA is providing assistance for the development of transportation and power infrastructure in the three priority regions of the Northern Corridor, Nacala Corridor, and the West Africa Growth Ring with about ¥120 billion in ODA Loans and about ¥30 billion in Grants over three years. Corporate groups led by Japanese companies have completed such projects as Mombasa Port in Kenya, Nacala Port in Mozambique, River Nile Bridge in Uganda, and the Olkaria Geothermal Power Station in Kenya, indicating that quality infrastructure investment in Africa is bearing fruit.

3. Promoting the UHC and IFNA Initiative

Kenya, Senegal, and Ghana have been selected as model countries for promoting Universal Health Coverage (UHC),* and JICA is extending cooperation that combines Development

* 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.”

Policy Loan programs (Kenya, Senegal) and technical cooperation for these countries. Regarding the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA), JICA has established the IFNA Secretariat in the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and is formulating and proposing national strategies for 10 countries. JICA also dispatched about 350 Nutrition Action Partners including JICA volunteers to 29 African countries.

4. Support for Measures to Prevent Infectious Diseases

Positive outcomes have been arising from the projects that had started before TICAD VI. For example, the new Advanced Research Center for Infectious Diseases was completed in March 2019 at the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana, which marks the 40th anniversary of its establishment. A Bio-Security Level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory, which enables technicians to test for highly infectious pathogens, including the Ebola virus, was established with the aim of early detection and containment of infectious diseases.

5. Initiatives for Water and Sanitation

Ten years have passed since the establishment of the Water Security Action Team, which was announced by the Japanese government at TICAD IV in 2008. Up to June 2018, a total of 260 JICA volunteers and technical cooperation experts have been dispatched to 21 countries to broadly tackle the issues of water and sanitation, from building, maintaining and managing village wells, developing water supply facilities in urban areas, and dealing with the issue of safe drinking water, to encouraging the use of toilet facilities and raising sanitation awareness [→ see the case study below, and the case study on page 45].



Ethiopia: Project for Functional Enhancement of the National Rice Research and Training Center (Photo by Abenezzer Zenebe)

6. Assistance for Raising Rice Production by CARD

The goal of doubling rice production in the 10 years from 2008 to 2018 announced at TICAD IV has been achieved. Taking the lead toward this achievement has been the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), an initiative JICA launched in conjunction with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). Rice production has jumped from 14 million tons in 2008 to an estimated 28 million tons in 2018 [→ see page 8].

JICA will make a steady contribution to the new commitments made at TICAD 7 based on past achievements in contributing to the TICAD VI commitments and the growing momentum at TICAD 7 to further strengthen the relationship of trust built up between Africa and Japan. Through promotion of innovation and collaboration with the private sector in particular, JICA will strive to implement more effective cooperation and form more wide-ranging partnerships.

South Sudan: Project for Management Capacity Enhancement of South Sudan Urban Water Corporation Phase 2

Nation-building lessons from outstanding cases – Water supply technology that transcends national boundaries and continents



Uganda: SSUWC staff receiving practical training in water quality testing (Photo courtesy: TEC International Co., Ltd.)

Under this project, staff at the South Sudan Urban Water Corporation (SSUWC) have been learning about improving water supply services from past outstanding cases through the third country training program.

South Sudan is a new country that gained its independence in 2011, and SSUWC is faced with various problems arising from the internal conflict, including poor maintenance and management of water supply facilities, and water leakage.

Trainees from SSUWC visited the National Water and Sewerage Corporation in Uganda, and the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority in Cambodia to learn how both of those

countries overcame the various water supply issues they faced. After the training, SSUWC drew up a reform action plan, and began implementing the plan with the confidence that South Sudan can overcome the issues in the same way that Uganda and Cambodia did.

This well-designed third country training program was recognized by the United Nations as an outstanding example, and was included in *Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development – Vol. 2 (2018)* published by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.