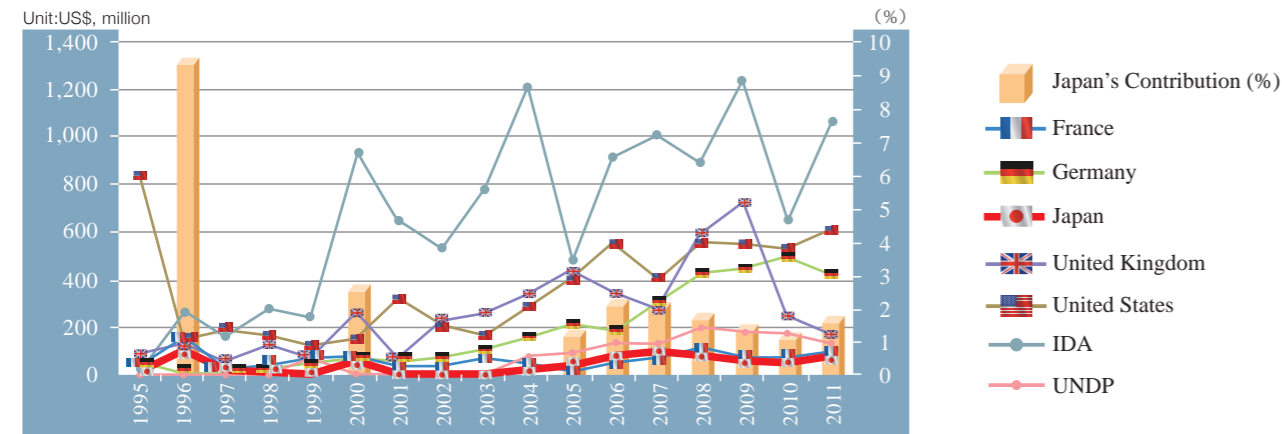


# Consolidation of Peace & Governance

- Many African countries have suffered from conflicts and civil wars since their independence, some of which were escalated after the end of the Cold War. Japan has been emphasizing through the TICAD process the importance of peace and stability as the foundation for economic development. With the end of many conflicts from the beginning of 21st century, Japan has reinforced its assistance for the consolidation of peace so as to prevent the recurrence of conflicts.
- As the consolidation of peace requires seamless and continuous support to make it irreversible, Japan's assistance covers conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction assistance, restoration and maintenance of security, and promotion of good governance. It is closely coordinated with a wide range of TICAD partners throughout the TICAD process.

## ODA in Consolidation of Peace & Governance Sector



# 20 YEARS of the TICAD PROCESS and JAPAN's ODA to AFRICA



### Capacity Building in Peace Building

#### 1 Retraining National Police Force (NPF) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

JICA has been providing technical assistance for retraining programmes of the National Police Force in collaboration with the Government of the DRC and MONUC. Between 2004 and March 2012, the total number of retrained police officers exceeds 19,000.

#### 2 Enhancement of Peacekeeping Capabilities in Africa

Since 2008, Japan has supported through UNDP 11 peacekeeping training centers (Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia (two centers), Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda and South Africa), providing non-ODA funding of US\$ 27.49 million to cover training costs and construction or rehabilitation of buildings and facilities. Japan has also dispatched 23 Self-Defense Force (JSDF) personnel and civilian experts as instructors or resource-personnel to Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Cameroon and Mali.

### Japan's Comprehensive Approach to Post-Conflicts –Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan–

Since the signing of the peace agreement in 2005, Japan has extended its assistance to Sudan as well as South Sudan after its independence in 2011. Total assistance has amounted to more than US\$ 1 billion as of January 2013. Areas vary, from humanitarian assistance to reconstruction, including assistance to Sudan's DDR program, which reintegrated more than 23,000 former combatants as of January 2013, and to supporting the election in 2010 and the referendum in 2011.



Ex-combatant at his small shop supported by UNDP's reintegration program in Sudan (Photo by UNDP)





# TICAD I ~IV and Major Events in the International Arena

## TICAD in the last 20 YEARS

### What is TICAD?

Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is a major global platform on African development to discuss and produce action plans to tackle various African challenges, such as economic development, poverty reduction and post-conflict recovery. This forum is open to all stakeholders on African development, including Japan, African countries, international organizations, donor countries, the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs).

TICAD was launched in 1993 to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. TICAD is now co-organized by Japan, the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations, the World Bank and the UNDP. Since its inception, Japan has hosted the summit-level conference every 5 years. TICAD I, TICAD II and TICAD III were convened in Tokyo and TICAD IV in Yokohama. TICAD V, to be held in Yokohama on June 1-3, 2013, marks the 20th anniversary of the TICAD process.

### What has TICAD achieved in 20 years?

1. The TICAD process has adopted the twin principle of African "ownership" and international "partnership," which means that the TICAD process backs up the self-reliant efforts of Africa and promotes partnership between Africa and the international community on African development.
2. It has put into practice Japan's development policies in the African context, such as "private sector-led growth," "promoting human security" and "South-South cooperation."
3. Since TICAD II, it has been setting out prioritized policies and actions with numerical targets, through formulating action plans. Moreover, a follow-up mechanism for steady implementation of action plans has been put in place since TICAD IV.
4. It has contributed to raising global awareness of the importance of African issues after the end of the Cold War. It has also played an important role in advocating voices of Africa towards international development fora such as the G8, G20 and other UN fora.

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### 1993 TICAD I (October 5 and 6, 1993 in Tokyo)

TICAD I reinvigorated the international community's attention to African development by addressing that world peace and stability in the 21st century cannot be achieved without resolving development issues in Africa

- ① New partnership based on achieving self-reliance on the African side and responsive support by Africa's development partners
- ② Pursuing and further strengthening political and economic reforms
- ③ Economic development through activities of the private sector
- ④ Regional cooperation and integration to promote regional trade and investments
- ⑤ Relevance of Asian experience for African development and enhancing South-South cooperation
- ⑥ Prevention, preparedness, and management of man-made and natural disasters and strengthening food security

### 1998 TICAD II (October 19-21, 1998 in Tokyo)

TICAD II formulated "Tokyo Action Plan" to clarify policies and actions of priorities in the area of development with numerical targets.

- ① "Ownership" of Africa and "partnership" of the international community with Africa as basic principles for Tokyo Action Plan
- ② Poverty reduction through social development
- ③ Achieving economic growth through developing the private sector
- ④ Good governance, conflict prevention and post-conflict development
- ⑤ Promoting approaches for enhancing coordinations, regional cooperation and integration and South-South cooperation
- ⑥ Strengthening overarching themes including capacity building, gender mainstreaming and environment management

### 2003 TICAD III (September 29-October 1, 2003 in Tokyo)

TICAD III placed emphasis on human security and cooperation with New Partnership of Africa's Development (NEPAD) while consolidating the TICAD assistance policy to Africa into three pillars and a development approach.

- ① Human centered development (HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, human resources development, water resources management)
- ② Poverty reduction through realizing economic growth (infrastructure development, agriculture development, private sector development)
- ③ Peace and stability (consolidation of peace, governance)
- ④ Expansion of partnership (Asia-Africa cooperation, intra-Africa cooperation, Triangular cooperation)

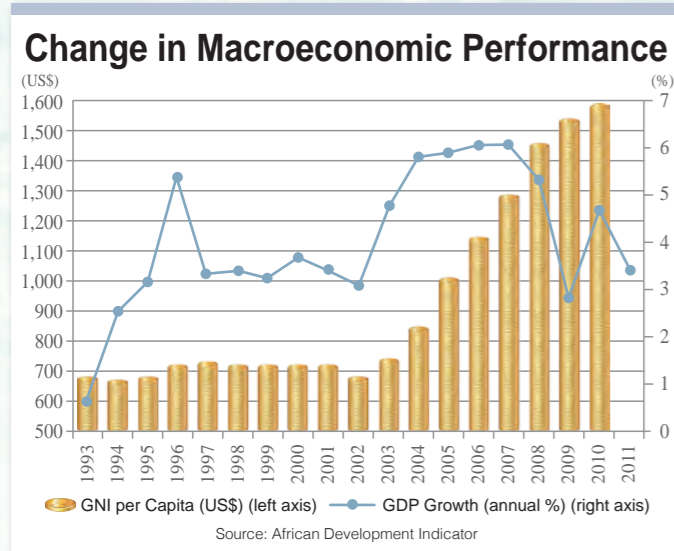
### 2008 TICAD IV (May 28-30, 2008 in Yokohama)

TICAD IV adopted the "Yokohama Action Plan" as a comprehensive road map for African development issues, putting more emphasis on economic growth, and established a follow-up mechanism.

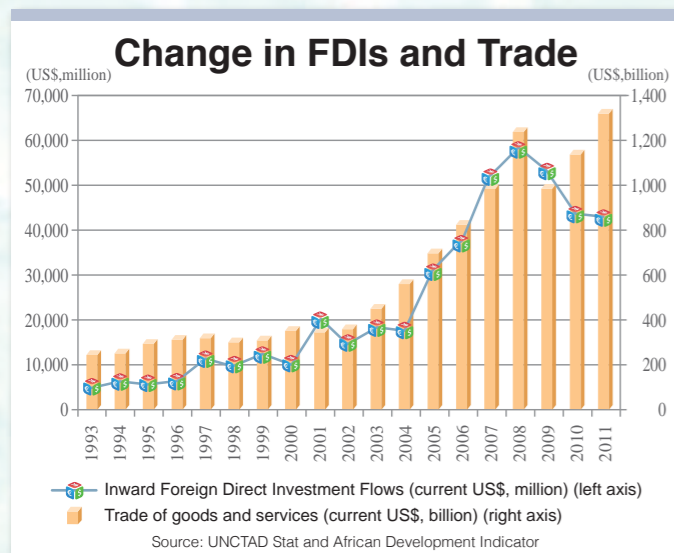
- ① Boosting economic growth (infrastructure, trade, investment, tourism, agriculture, and rural development)
- ② Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (ensuring human security including education and health)
- ③ Consolidation of peace and good governance
- ④ Addressing issues of environment and climate change
- ⑤ Broadening partnership

- (1994) Genocide in Rwanda
- (1994) The Government of National Unity established in South Africa headed by Mr. Nelson Mandela
- (1996) DAC Report on strategies on development cooperation for 21st century
- (1998) Financial Crisis in Asia
- (1999) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) established by World Bank and IMF
- (2000) G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit
- (2000) Millennium Declaration adopted
- (2001) The first Japanese Prime Minister's visit to Sub-Saharan Africa (Mr. Yoshiro Mori)
- (2001) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) established
- (2001) Al-Qaida terrorist attacks in USA on September 11
- (2002) Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria established
- (2002) G8 Kananakis Summit adopted Africa Action Plan (AAP)
- (2004) Ms. Wangari Maathai, a Kenyan, awarded the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize
- (2005) Kyoto Protocol came into effect
- (2005) Asia Africa Summit in Indonesia, G8 Gleneagles Summit, and UN 2005 World Summit Meeting
- (2008) G8 Toyako Summit
- (2010) FIFA World Cup Soccer Tournament in South Africa
- (2011) Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11
- (2011) Independence of the Republic of South Sudan
- (2011) Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the President of Liberia, awarded the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize

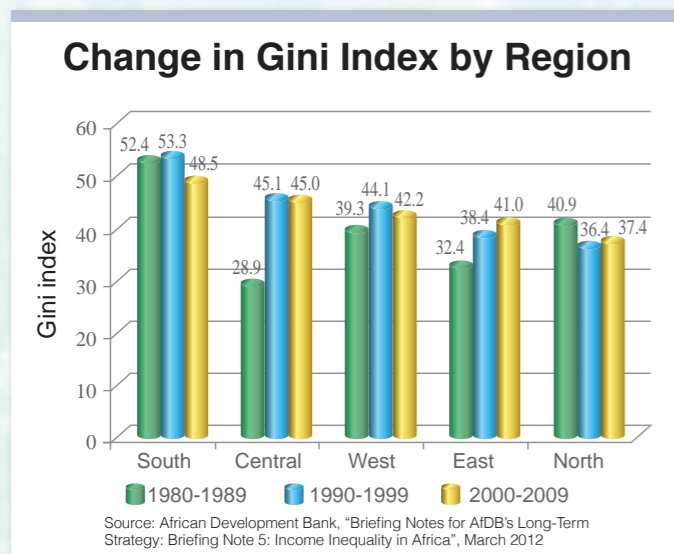




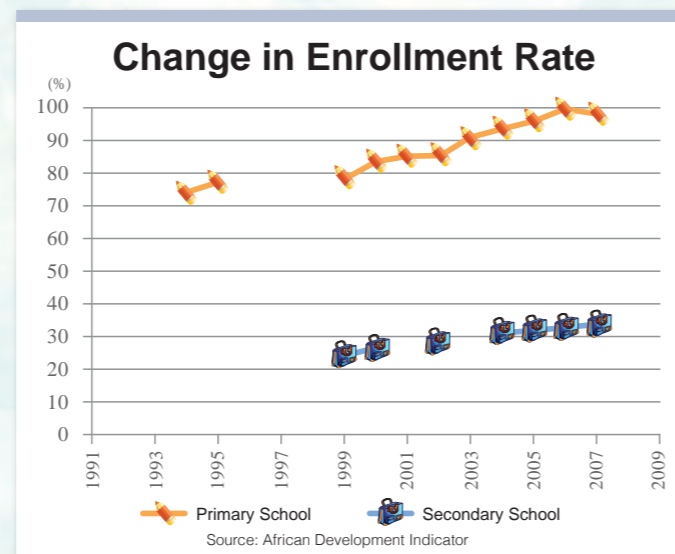
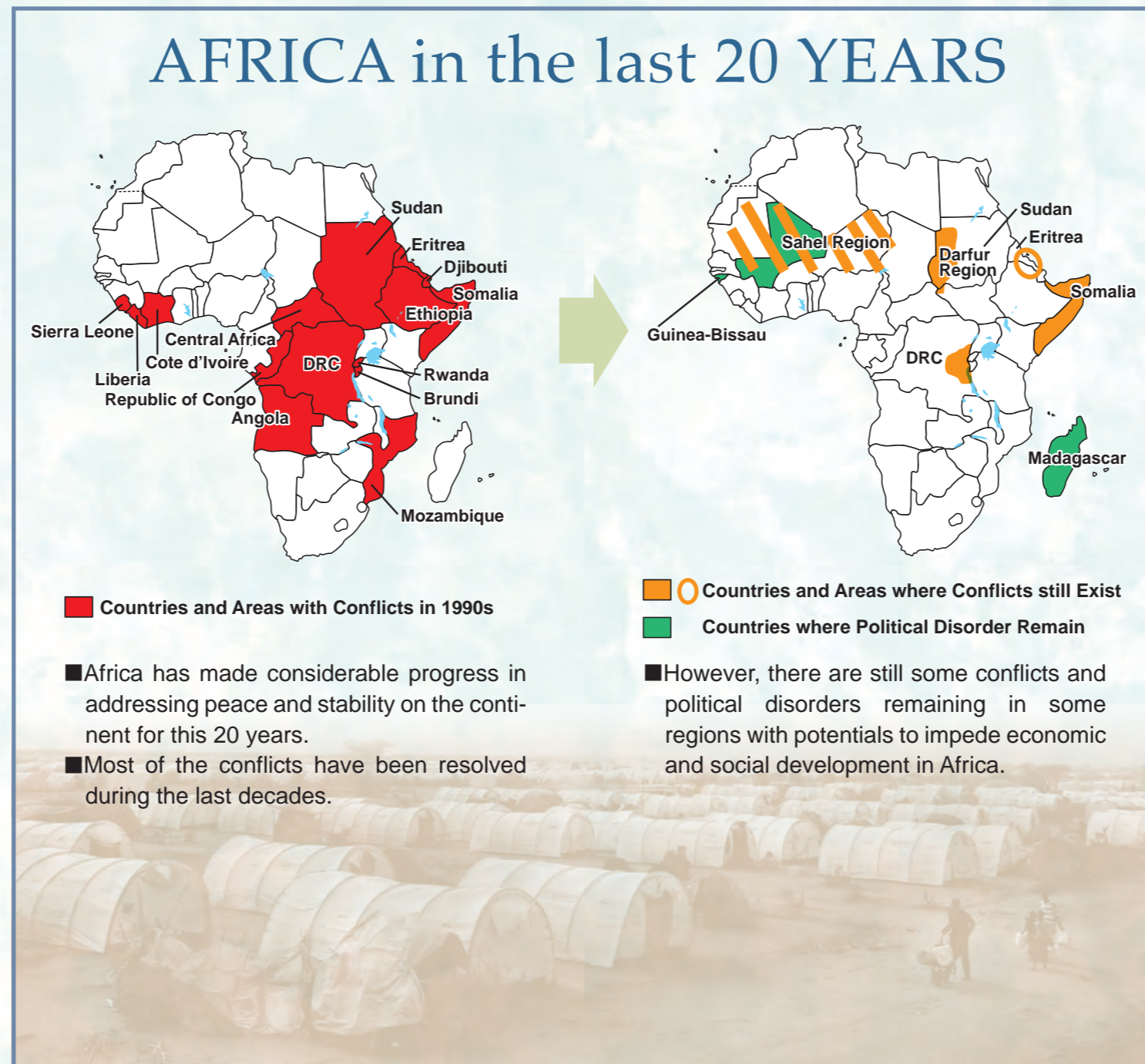
Although sensitive to the world economy, GDP keeps growing in Africa, with a higher growth rate in the 2000s' compared to the 1990s', while the steady increase in GNI per capita began in 2000s'.



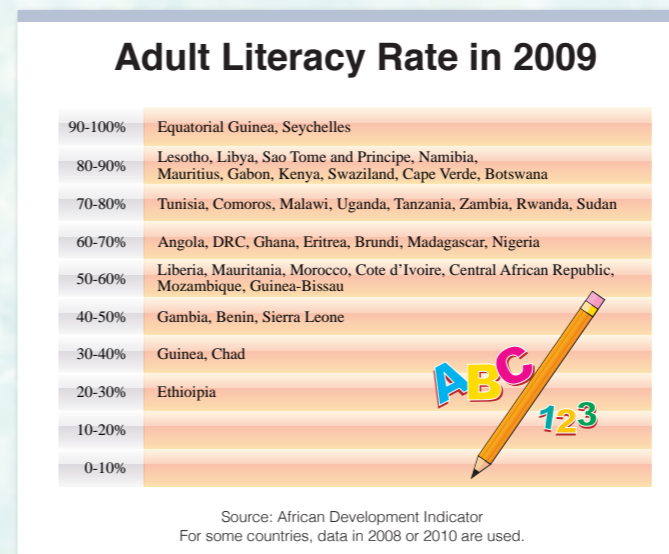
FDI to Africa in 2007 is ten times as much as in 1993. Trade of goods and services shows a similar trend, a six fold increase over 20 years.



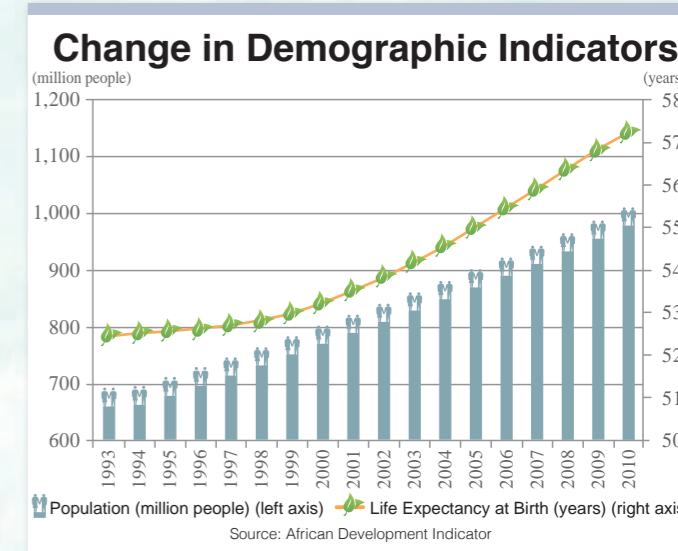
Economic growth does not correspond with the improvement in the Gini Index in Africa.



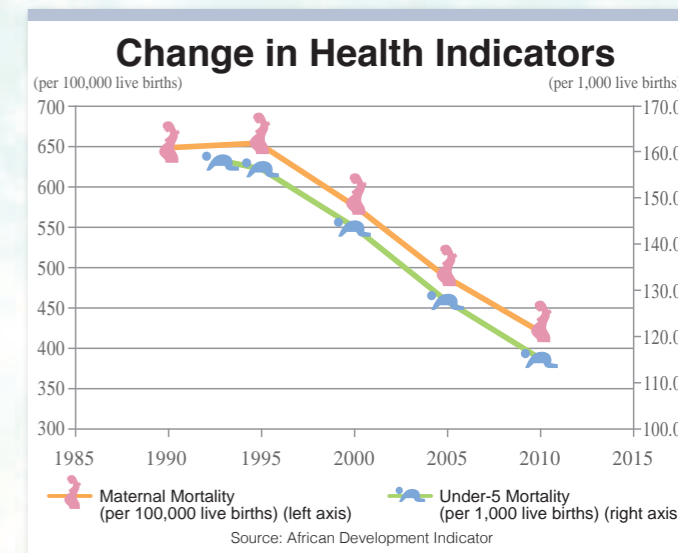
The net enrollment rate of primary school has improved significantly, while greater effort is necessary for secondary school.



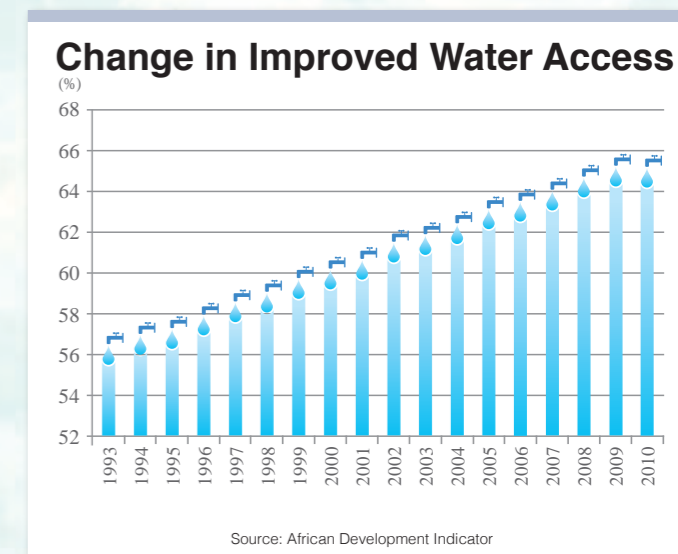
Although the latest data on adult literacy rates vary by country, it shows an improvement in most countries.



More people, longer life. Population has grown steadily for the last 20 years, while the life expectancy at birth has improved since 2000.



Maternal and child health care improved, resulted in a significant decrease in maternal and under-5 mortality.



Access to improved water has increased steadily despite the growth in population.



# JAPAN's ODA to AFRICA in the last 20 years

## OVERVIEW of JAPAN's ASSISTANCE

### I. Basic Policies of Japan's ODA to Africa

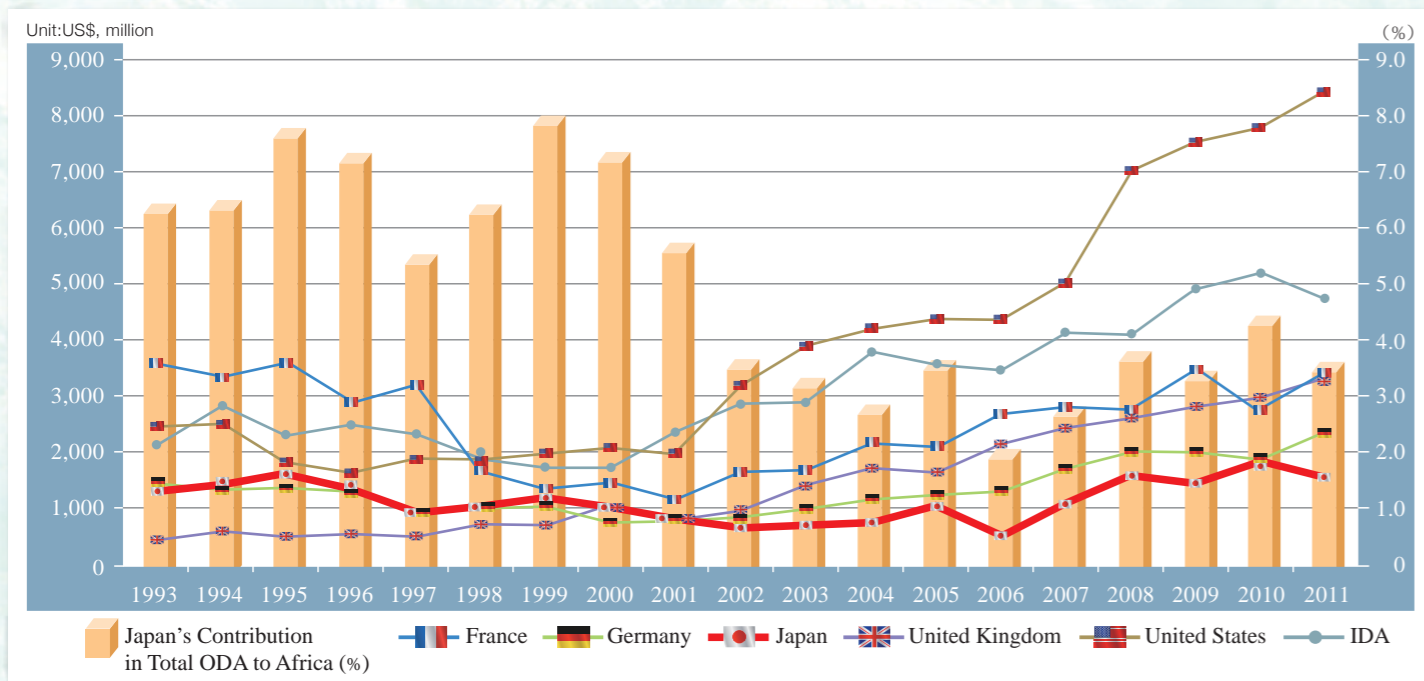
The TICAD process values the ownership of Africa and the partnership of the international community with Africa as the fundamental principles. Japan's assistance to Africa is in line with the TICAD process and its principles; Japan supports Africa's own initiatives.

### II. ODA Provided by Japan and a Comparison to Major DAC Donors

(1993-2011, on a net disbursement basis excluding debt relief, data from OECD-DAC Stat)

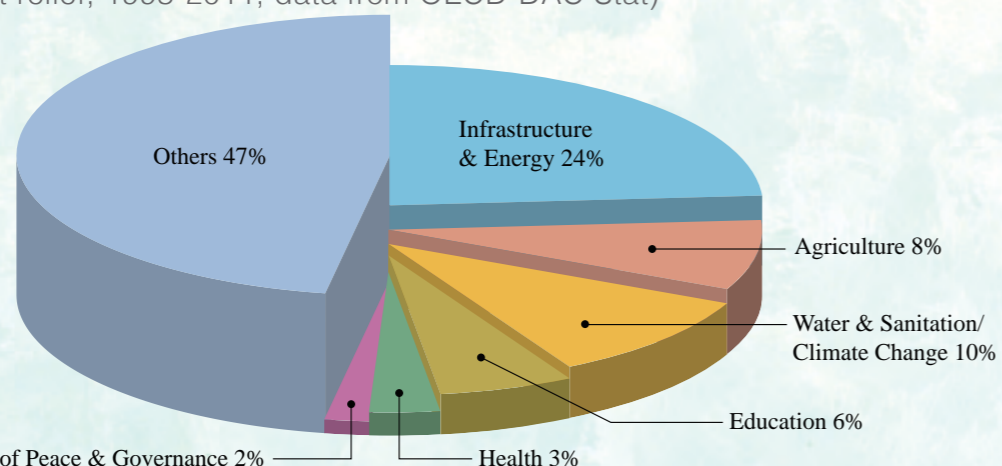
Japan committed at TICAD IV to double its ODA to Africa by 2012 from its average between 2003 and 2007 (US\$ 0.9 billion), excluding debt relief and including the disbursement to the African Development Bank. The commitment has steadily progressed, for the latest amount of Japan's ODA to Africa in 2011 counted US\$ 1.8 billion on a net disbursement basis.

In addition, Japan's ODA loan commitment of up to US\$ 4 billion (¥420 billion) during the TICAD IV period (FY2008-FY2012) has progressed well, for the latest amount as of March 2012 stands at ¥333.2 billion on an E/N basis, almost 79% of the target amount.



### III. Composition of Japan's ODA by Sector

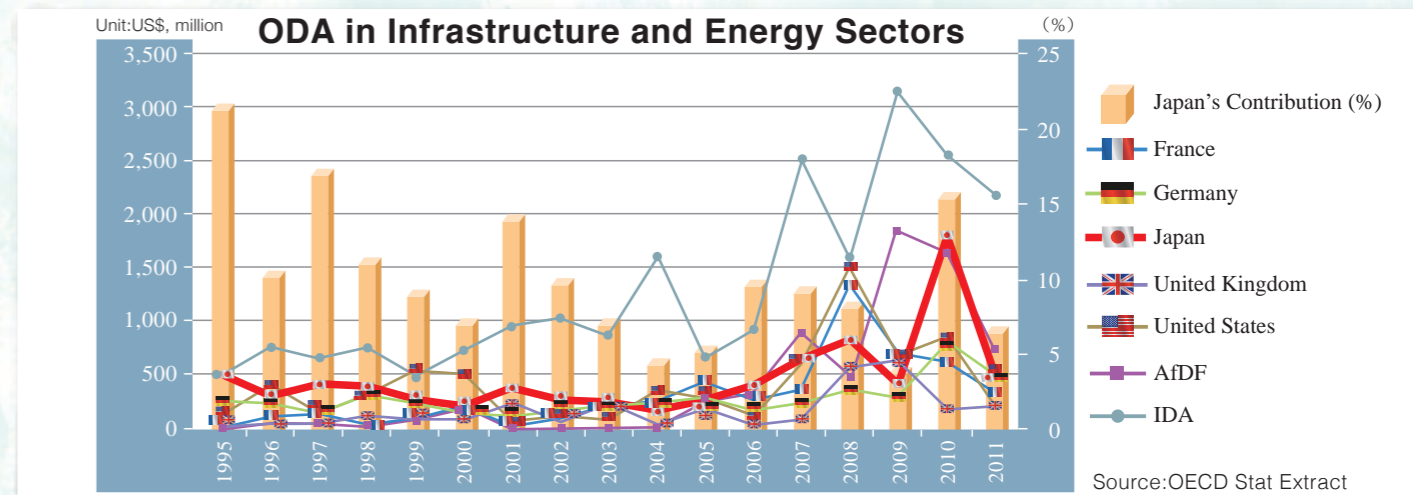
(including debt relief, 1993-2011, data from OECD-DAC Stat)



Note: "Others" includes humanitarian assistance, food aid, debt relief, general budget support, and multi-sector assistance

## Infrastructure & Energy

- Based on the experience of the post-war recovery of Japan and the development of Asian countries, Japan believes that it is imperative to develop infrastructures including roads, ports, and electricity to accomplish a robust and sustainable economic growth driven by the private sectors.
- In particular, since the foundation of the NEPAD in 2001, Japan has stressed promoting the development of regional transport infrastructure to support Africa's initiatives such as PIDA (Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa).
- Assisting the infrastructure and energy sectors is one of the top priorities of Japan's ODA, as it accounts for approximately a quarter of Japan's total ODA to Africa.
- Japan committed at TICAD IV to support the development of regional transport and power infrastructure, including the expansion of One Stop Border Post (OSBP) to 14 locations. The assistance from Japan is underway at all the locations.



Source:OECD Stat Extract



Architect's Conception of the New Bridge Across River Nile at Jinja in Uganda

#### Examples of Development of Regional Transport Infrastructure

- (1) Chirundu Bridge at the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe on the Trans African Highway (Grant, completed in 2002)
- (2) Kazungula Bridge on the border between Zambia and Botswana on the Trans African Highway (Loan, to be completed in 2018)
- (3) New Bridge across River Nile in Uganda on the North Corridor (Loan, to be completed in 2017)
- (4) Bridge on South Corridor between Mali and Senegal (Grant, completed in 2011)
- (5) Rehabilitation of Trunke Roads in Ethiopia (Grant, 322 km has rehabilitated), in Ghana (Grant, 98.2 km has rehabilitated)
- (6) Gabes-Medemine Trans-Maghrebin Corridor in Tunisia (Loan, to be completed in 2015)
- (7) Construction of One Stop Border Post (OSBP) and capacity development of administration and management (Grant, Loan, and Technical Assistance)



Jebba Hydro Power Station in Nigeria (Photo by JICA)

#### Examples of Development of Power Infrastructure

- (1) Rural Electrification (Grant, completed in 2010) and Rehabilitation of Jebba Hydro Power Station (Grant, to be completed in 2014) in Nigeria
- (2) Improvement of Electric Power Supply System in the capital of Sierra Leone (Grant, completed in 2010)
- (3) Rural Electrification in Uganda (Grant, completed in 2010)
- (4) Electrification of Lower Volta Area (Grant, completed in 1994) and Rural Electrification (Grant, completed in 2008) in Ghana
- (5) Investment on Backbone Transmission Line (Loan, to be completed in 2015) and Rehabilitation of Substations (Grant, to be completed in 2013) in Tanzania



Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project to generate 210 MW in Kenya (Loan, to be completed in 2014)



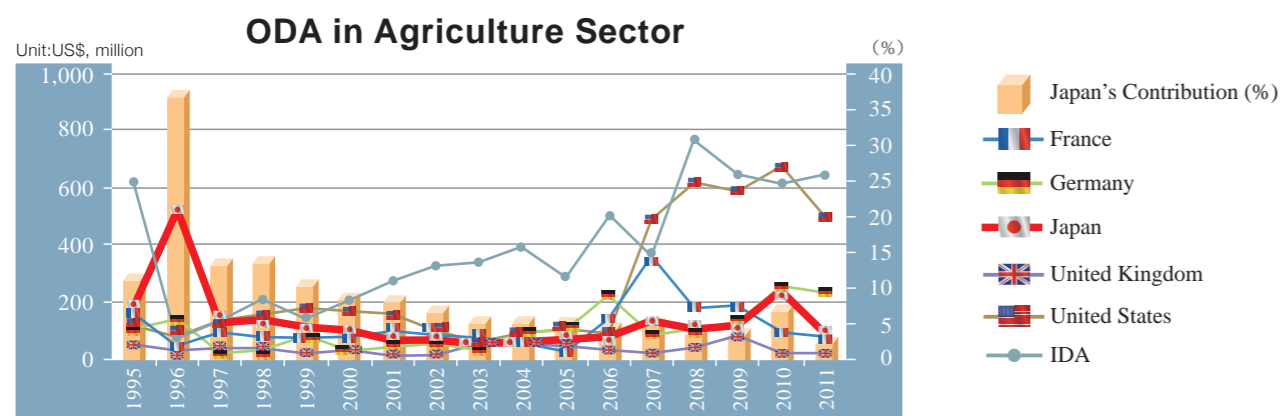
# Agriculture

●The agriculture sector is also a prioritized area of Japan's assistance, with the aim to develop the potential of agriculture and to accomplish food security in Africa. Japan has been supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) by promoting rice cropping in Africa including NERICA<sup>1</sup> since TICAD II.

<sup>1</sup>NERICA (New Rice for Africa) is a new variety of rice produced by crossing an African variety with tolerance to aridity and pest, and an Asian variety with high yield. It was first developed by the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA, currently the Africa Rice Center) in 1994.

●Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was founded at TICAD IV. It aims to double the rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa in a decade (from 14 million tons in 2008 to 28 million tons<sup>2</sup> in 2018). As of 2010, it has increased to approximately 18.4 million tons.

<sup>2</sup>28 million tons of paddy rice gives approximately 18.2 million tons of milled rice based on the assumption that the yield of milling is 65% (average of CARD partner countries), which corresponds to 60% of the expected consumption of rice in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2018 (29.89 million tons, OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2012-2021).



Source: OECD Stat Extract

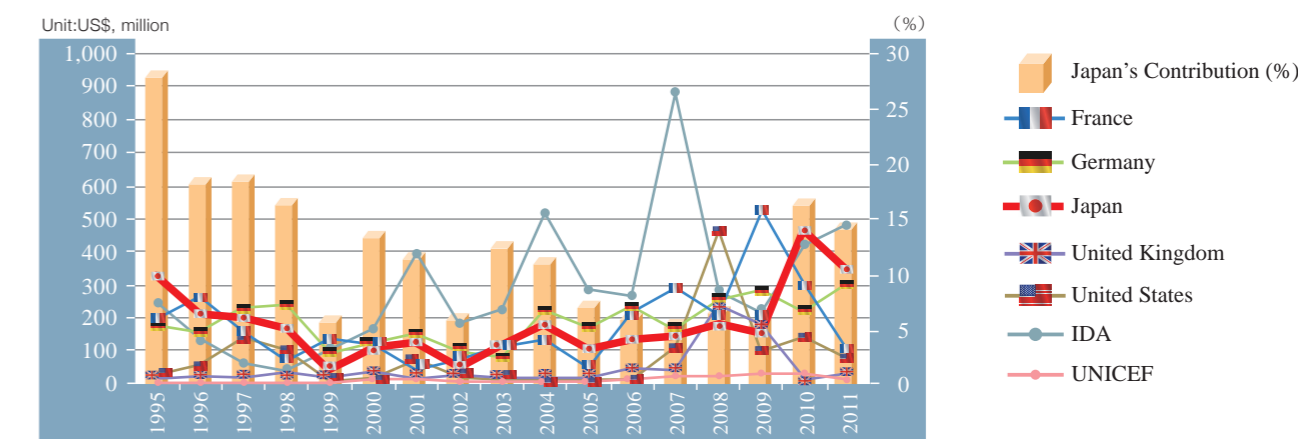
# Water and Sanitation/Climate Change

●According to UNICEF/WHO, there are still approximately 330 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa who do not have the access to safe water as of 2010. Many children are dying of water-borne diseases, and women and children are spending hours to bring water home everyday.

●Water supply is one of the priority areas of Japan's ODA to Africa. Since TICAD IV, Japan has provided safe water to approximately 10 million people, and trained 13,000 people as of March 2012.

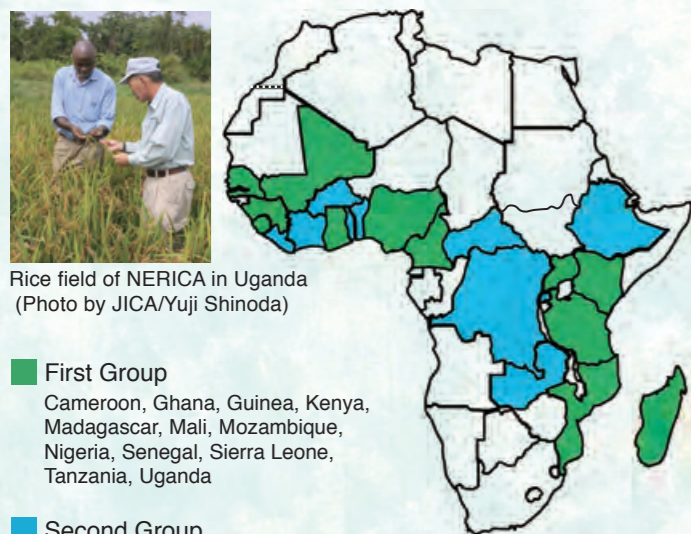
●In climate change area, Japan has implemented more than US\$ 1.55 billion of Fast-Start Finance (FSF) to Africa in about three years between October 25, 2009 and October 31, 2012.

## ODA in Water and Sanitation/Climate Change Sectors



Note: Part of the assistance in Climate Change sector are classified in Infrastructure and Agriculture sector Source: OECD Stat Extract

## CARD Partner Countries



- First Group**  
Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda
- Second Group**  
Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo, Zambia

As of May 2012, JICA has been implementing technical assistance to 15 partner countries and Sudan. Each project is aligned with the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) of the partner country. Annually, 60 trainees get training in Japan, 20 in the third countries, and 20 in International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Philippines.

## ProSAVANA (Triangular Cooperation with Japan, Brazil and Mozambique)



With 14 million ha of vast fertile lands, the Savanna area in northern Mozambique resembles the Cerrado area in Brazil, the site of Brazil's Green Revolution.

In 2009, Japan, Mozambique and Brazil signed an agreement on the agricultural development project of Nakala Corridor, an underdeveloped area of high agricultural potential. The project is expected to contribute to the poverty reduction among local smallholders, national food security, and economic growth driven by the agricultural development in the area.

Japan is drafting a master plan of the agricultural development of Nakala Corridor, while developing infrastructures such as Nakala port and relevant trunk roads that would lead the development of agriculture.

## Water Supply and Human Resource Development

### 1 Bilateral Grant Aid and Loan Projects in the Last 20 Years

Japan has implemented bilateral grant aid and loan projects related to water and sanitation in more than 40 countries in Africa.

### 2 Major Technical Assistance Projects in the Last 20 Years

- Groundwater Development and Water Supply Training Project in Ethiopia (Phase 1-3, 1998-2013)
- Safe Water and Support for Community Activities in Senegal (Phase 1-2, 2003-2010)
- The Project for Support in National Roll-out of Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Programme in Zambia (Phase 1-3, 2005-2016)
- Human Resources Development for Water Supply in Sudan (Phase 1-2, 2008-2015)



Water tap constructed by Japan's assistance (Photo by JICA/Kenshiro Imamura)

## Initiatives to Climate Change

### 1 Africa Adaptation Programme (UNDP)

From December 2008-December 2012, Japan has contributed US\$ 92.1 million to UNDP for strengthening capacities of 20 countries to achieve climate resilient transformation.

### 2 Grant-based Assistance for Supporting Africa's Efforts against Climate Change

Japan has implemented 219 projects based on a grant funding (equivalent to US\$ 620 million) as part of FSF for supporting efforts in Africa for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the following areas: solar power generation systems, forest conservation and improvement of capabilities to cope with natural disasters caused by climate change.



Zafarana Wind Power Plant Project (120 MW) in Egypt supported with Japan's ODA loan (Photo by JICA)



# E ducation

- Japan believes that it is the long-term commitment to and investment on education and human resource development that attributed to the post-war recovery of Japan and the development of Asian countries. Based on the idea, Japan has consistently promoted universal primary education, quality education and gender equality.
- Japan committed at TICAD IV to constructing primary and secondary schools (1,000 schools and 5,500 classrooms), training of 100,000 science and math teachers in primary and secondary schools, and expansion of "School for All" model to 10,000 schools. As of March 2012, the latter two commitments have been achieved, and the other has been in progress.

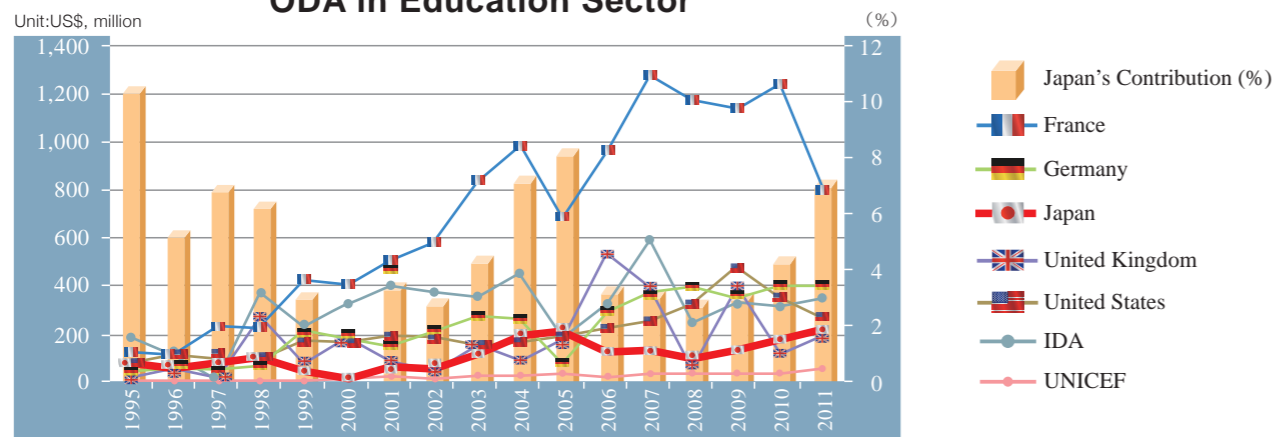
# H ealth

- While substantial progress has been achieved, many countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, still face difficulties in achieving MDGs 4, 5 and 6. Japan, in support of the commitments and actions<sup>1</sup> of African nations, has been promoting health system strengthening, improvement of maternal, new-born and child health, and measures against infectious diseases.

<sup>1</sup>African nations committed to distribute 15% of their national budgets to health sector based on Africa Health Strategy 2007-2015. Also African leaders committed to exert all possible efforts to free African people from extreme poverty by achieving MDGs.

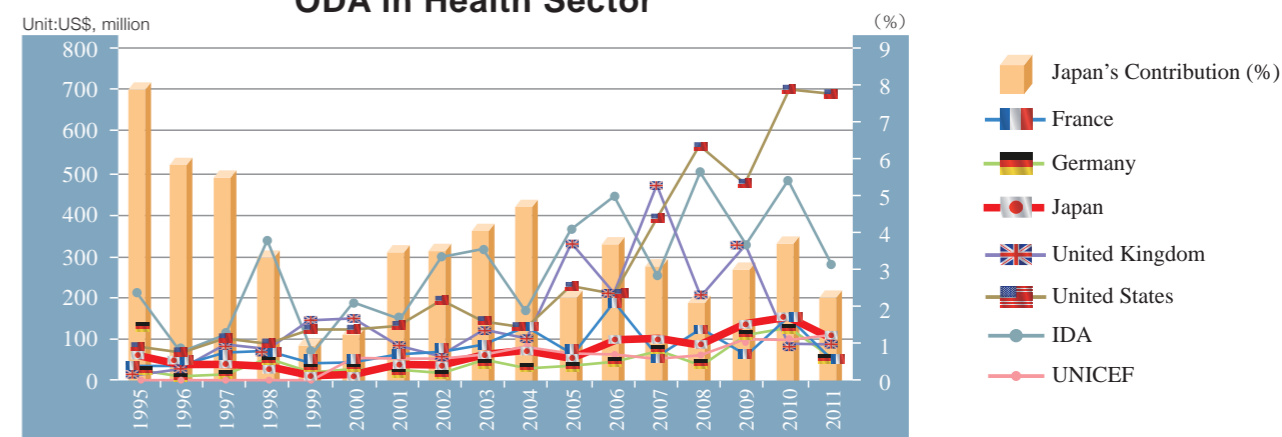
- At the UN MDGs Summit in 2010, Japan announced a commitment to mobilize US\$ 5 billion over five years (2011-2015) to accelerate the global efforts towards achieving MDGs 4, 5 and 6.

## ODA in Education Sector



Source: OECD Stat Extract

## ODA in Health Sector



Source: OECD Stat Extract

### Member Countries of SMASE-WECSA



Classroom constructed by local residents in Senegal (Photo by JICA/Nobuhiro Kunieda)



Vocational Training in CFPT (Photo by JICA/Akio Iizuka)

### SMASE-WECSA (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education-Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa)

Originally started in Kenya in 1998 as a training program for science and math teachers in secondary education, SMASE-WECSA has expanded to 34 countries and 1 region through South-South cooperation. Regional conferences are held annually, where the member countries share their knowledge and experiences. As for the commitment of TICAD IV, SMASE-WECSA contributed to the training of more than 380,000 science and math teachers as of March 2012.

### "School for All" Model

The "School for All" model aims to improve the learning environment for children and enrollment rate of schools by raising the awareness of parents and local residents for child education and school management. In Niger, school management committees are established by democratic votes through participation of parents and residents. The committees play a vital role in introducing school management plans, constructing and maintaining school facilities, promoting the awareness of school enrollment, and so forth.

### TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)

CFPT is the vocational and technical training center in Senegal that was established by Japan in 1984. It is renowned as one of the leading training centers in Senegal, as it has turned out approximately 2,300 of alumni, and their employment rate exceeds 80%. CFPT not only accepts students from 20 countries, but also trains trainers from 11 French-speaking countries.

### Higher Education

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), the 5<sup>th</sup> national universities in Kenya, was established in 1979 through cooperation with Japan. It has turned out approximately 35,000 alumni to the Kenyan government and the private sector, who have contributed to the promotion of agriculture and industry in Kenya. JKUAT is also known as the host university of the eastern Pan-African University (PAU). Japan extends support to JKUAT as the Lead Thematic Partner of the eastern PAU.

### Health System Strengthening

- As part of its TICAD IV commitments, Japan trained 203,671 health workers and rehabilitated 3,935 hospitals/health centers as of March 2012.
- As set out in its new global health policy, Japan supports the development of policy-oriented human resources in order for partner countries to formulate and implement evidence-based country-led national health plans based on the best and most adequate information. One good example is the case of Tanzania, where JICA has been supporting to promote decentralized health services by strengthening capacities of Regional Health Management Team (RHMTs) to effectively translate national policies into local practices at the district level.
- JICA has implemented projects of Total Quality Management (TQM) for better hospital services in 15 countries in Africa to improve overall health services at health facilities.



Hospital Shelves after TQM in Senegal (Photo by JICA/Shinichi Hisano)



Vaccination to children under 5 on National Vaccination Day in Guinea (Photo by UNICEF)

### Improvement of Maternal, New-born and Child Health

Maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) has been a central focus of Japan's Global Health Policy with a view to contributing to MDGs 4 and 5. Based on a MNCH assistant system "EMBRACE" (Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care), Japan's assistance aims to create links between communities and health facilities by introducing innovative strategies, and to scale up high impact MNCH interventions to ensure a consecutive care from pre-pregnancy to after childbirth.

Examples include "Programme for Enhancing Mother and Child Health Systems in the Upper West Region" in Ghana as well as the "Programme for Health Systems Strengthening in Tambacounda and Kedougou" (with particular focus on mothers and children) in Senegal.

### Measures against Infectious Diseases

Japan is committed to furthering progress in MDG6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases as set forth in its Global Health Policy, including through increased support to the Global Funds to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). As of the end of 2012, Japan's total contributions to GFATM reached US\$ 1.74 billion. Approximately 55% of the GFATM's total fund is allocated to the prevention and treatment of three major infectious diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa.