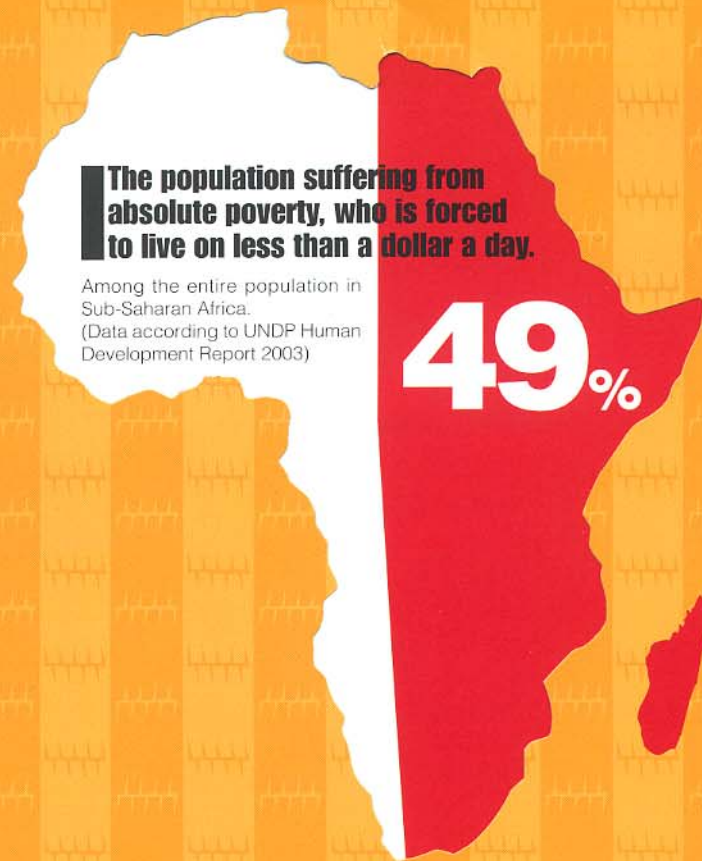


JAPAN'S COOPERATION FOR AFRICA BY FIGURE



Together, Toward the Future

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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The word "Africa" in this brochure refers to all the 53 countries in the Continent, including those in Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Together toward the Future : Japan and Africa.

It is hard to imagine. Absolute poverty. Living on less than a dollar a day.
The sufferings of the most underprivileged people.
In Africa, there still are about 4.17million refugees living with the destruction of war, about 40 million people suffering from hunger, and around 30 million people with AIDS/HIV. As a result, families are broken apart and children are left behind. That is the reality. Did you know that roughly half the population in Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from absolute poverty? How can they regain hope again?
What should be done?
First, they need to take charge toward cultivating their own future.
Then, we, as their friends, need to think of their problems as our own and to provide full support they desperately need. That is our objective, the premise of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development originating in 1993. Toward the future, together with the Africans.
TICAD marks its 10-year-anniversary in 2003.
For African development in the 21st century, Japan takes action, together with the world.

Sub-Saharan Africa refers to the African countries located south of the Sahara. 48 countries, including Sudan, of the 53 countries in the African Continent belong to this region.

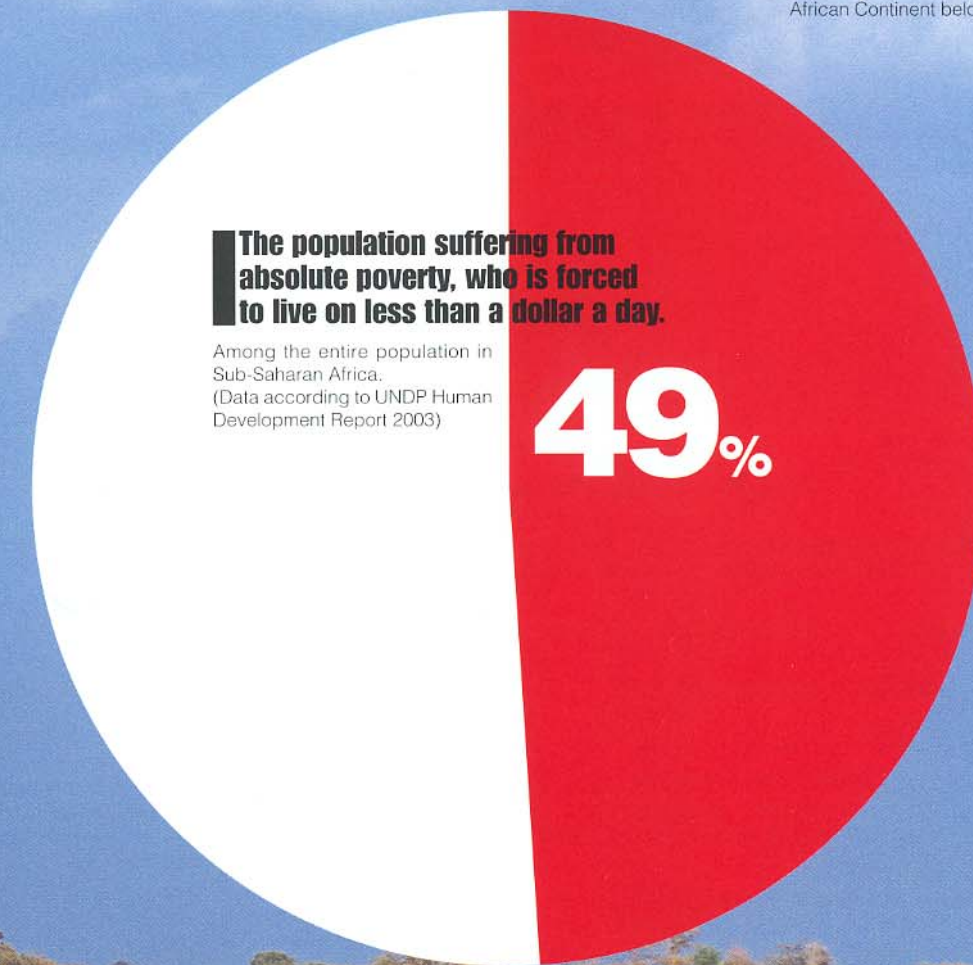


Photo: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

8 Goals, 18 Targets

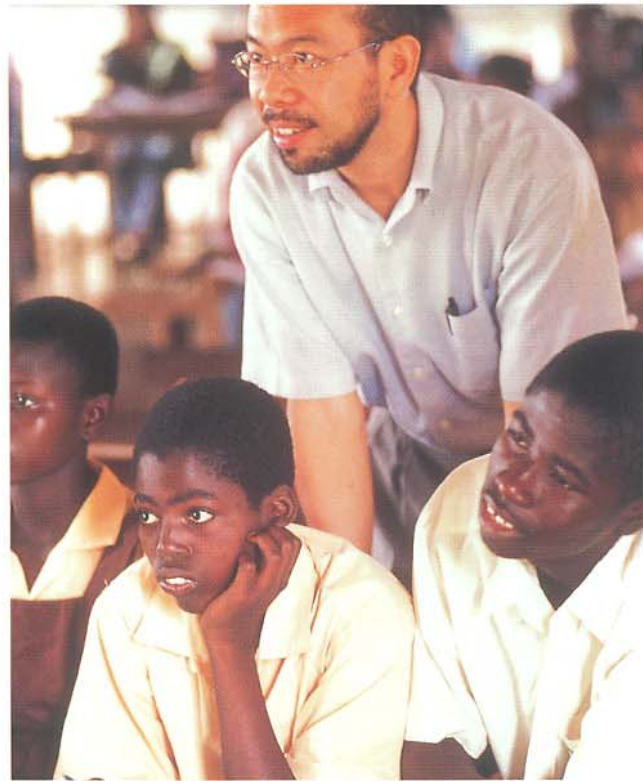
Millennium Development Goals

What are the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

At the United Nations Millennium Summit held in September 2000, 189 member countries, with 147 head-of-state level delegates in attendance, adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, a common goal set for the international community of the 21st century. This Millennium Declaration covered various issues such as peace and security, development and poverty, environmental issues, human rights and good governance, and particular demands shared by the Africans, and clarified the directions and roles of the United Nations in the 21st century. The United Nations Millennium Declaration was then integrated with various resolutions with international developmental objectives adopted at major international conferences and summit meetings in the 1990s as a basic framework: that is the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

What are the 8 goals of the MDGs?

The following 8 goals are not necessarily new to us. However, setting such goals is epoch-making in that the international community showed its commitment, with stated dead-lines and aimed figures, in resolving various impending issues in terms of human development that calls for support from the international community.



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) : 8 goals

Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

TARGET 1 Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day by 2015.

TARGET 2 Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.

Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education

TARGET 3 Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015.

Goal 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

TARGET 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.

Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality

TARGET 5 Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990.

Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health

TARGET 6 Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio by 2015 compared to 1990.

Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

TARGET 7 Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

TARGET 8 Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015.

Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

TARGET 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources.

TARGET 10 Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015.

TARGET 11 Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

Goal 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

TARGET 12 Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory.

TARGET 13 Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.

TARGET 14 Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States (based on the programme for action for small island developing countries (Barbados Programme) and the decision of the 22nd UN General Assembly).

TARGET 15 Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term.

TARGET 16 In cooperation with the developing countries, develop and implement strategies to offer decent and productive work for youth.

TARGET 17 In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

TARGET 18 In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communication technologies.

Recognizing the Severe Condition of African Countries

Progress in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

As clear from the charts below, key to achieve the MDGs lies in Sub-Saharan African countries.

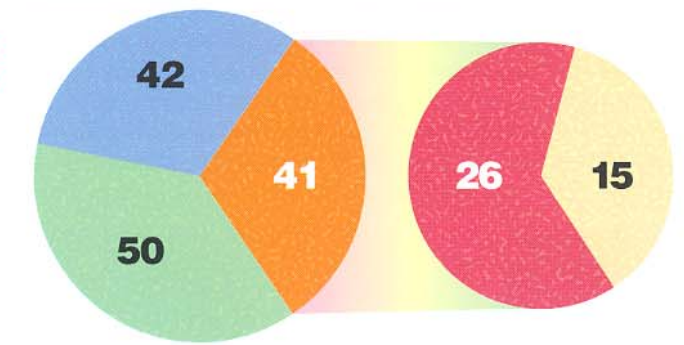
UNDP Human Development Report 2001

*Figures indicate the number of countries within each category.



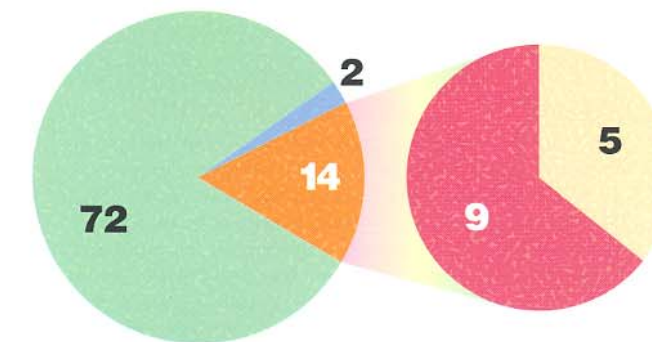
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Reducing the proportion of people without access to clean potable water by half



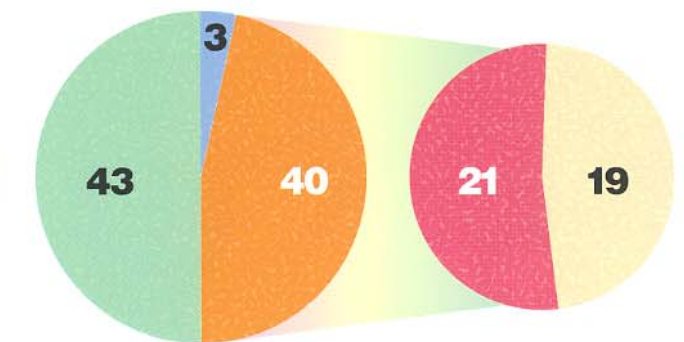
Promotion of Gender Equality

Eradicating the disparity between men and women in primary education



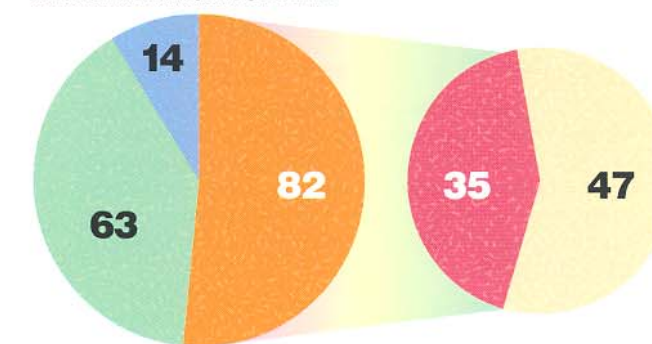
Eradication of Hunger

Reducing the proportion of people suffering from hunger by half



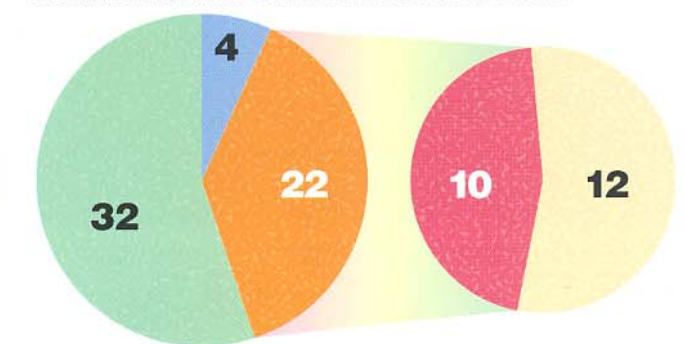
Reduction of Child Mortality Rate

Reducing child mortality rate by two-thirds



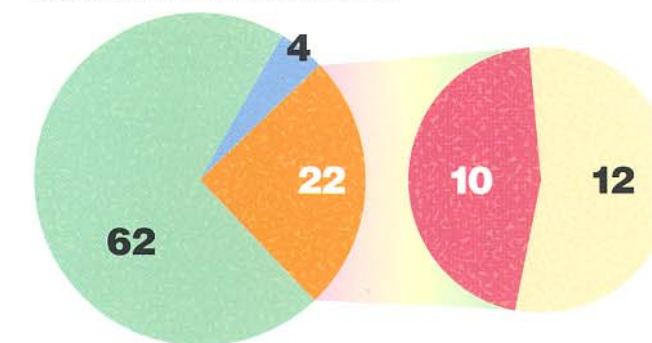
Achieving Universal Primary Education

Ensuring that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling



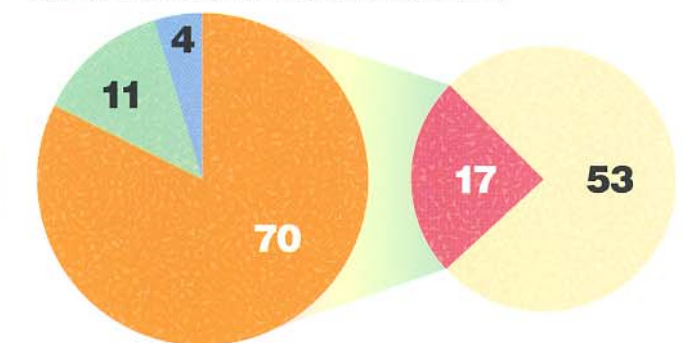
Improvement of Maternal Health

Reducing maternal mortality rate by three-quarters



Eradication of Extreme Poverty

Reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by half



The 10 Years of TICAD Process in Retrospect

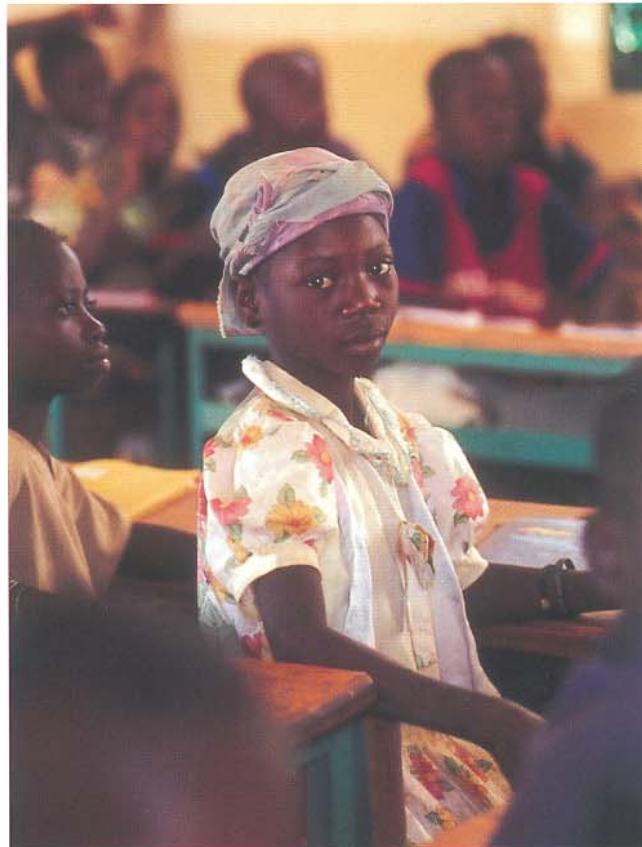
TICAD Process Tokyo International Conference on African Development

What is the TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development)?

It is an international conference focusing on African development, co-hosted by the Japanese Government, together with the United Nations (Office for Special Advisory on Africa (OSAA) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP)), the GCA (Global Coalition for Africa), and the World Bank.

TICAD Process and its Significance

The TICAD has been held once every 5 years since 1993 and it will mark its 10-year-anniversary in 2003. With the Japanese Government's initiative, it involves various key players in international development, such as African countries, donor countries including the G8 member countries, Asian countries, international and regional organizations, and representatives from the civil society, such as the private sector and NGOs. It has been highly regarded among the international community as a comprehensive framework for African development.



10 years of TICAD

Tokyo in 1993

TICAD I, The First International Conference on African Development

Following the end of the Cold War, when the interest in Africa had started to fade, the TICAD stirred a new interest in Africa among the international community. The Conference adopted the "Tokyo Declaration" on African development. The Conference advocated the cooperation in the political and economic fields and stated clearly for the first time the fundamental philosophies of the TICAD process: interrelationship between African self-help efforts (ownership) and international support (partnership), as well as Asia-Africa cooperation.

Tokyo in 1998

TICAD II, The Second International Conference on African Development

The Conference discussed as a theme "Poverty Reduction in Africa and Integration of African Countries into World Economy." It adopted the "Tokyo Agenda for Action", which proposed detailed objectives in the fields of social, economic and infrastructure development, based upon the fundamental philosophies of ownership and partnership.

Tokyo in 2001

TICAD Ministerial-Level Meeting

52 African countries, 28 Asian and Western countries, and 32 international and regional organizations participated in the Meeting. It provided for the international community the first opportunity for discussing the "New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)," which was born in October 2001.

Tokyo, September 29-October 1, 2003, TICAD III, The Third International Conference on African Development

The Conference will provide the opportunity for looking back to the 10-year-history of the TICAD, and examining and carrying out the TICAD process.

New Development around TICAD

Birth of NEPAD in October 2001 (Its former initiative was formulated in July 2001)

The NEPAD was the first comprehensive development plan formulated by African countries themselves. It stated the importance of self-help efforts (ownership) of Africa and was highly welcomed among the international community.

Creation of the African Union in July 2002

The AU was created at the 38th summit meeting of the OAU (the Organization of African Unity) held in South Africa. The AU replaces the OAU and aims at further political and economical integration of African countries. The AU commits itself to the prevention and solution of conflicts among African countries and aims, inter alia, to establish a peace and security council.



TICAD III To Be Held in Japan, 29 September to 1 October, 2003

G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit Meeting in July 2000

Japan, as the G8 chair-country, proposed to focus on developmental issues. In particular, it led discussion of various international issues, such as the prevention of infectious diseases including AIDS, debt-related problems facing heavily indebted poor countries, education, and the role of development for the prevention of conflicts. In order to be sensitive to the voice of developing countries, Japan organized a summit-level meeting between developing countries, including African countries, and the G8 member countries prior to the Summit Meeting.



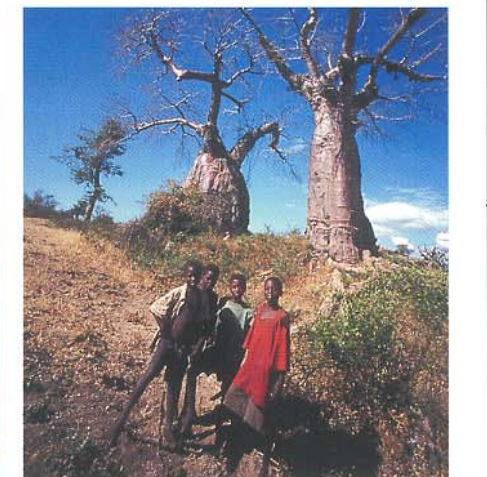
G8 Kananaskis Summit Meeting in June 2002

The importance of support for Africa was discussed at the Genoa Summit Meeting in 2001, and it was followed by the Kananaskis Summit Meeting, where "G8 Africa Action Plan" supporting the NEPAD (New Partnership for African Development) was adopted. This Plan proposed detailed programmes for supporting peace and security in Africa, reinforcing governance, and promoting education and health.



G8 Evian Summit Meeting in June 2003

The Meeting reconfirmed the commitment of the G8 member countries to support the NEPAD through the "G8 Africa Action Plan". A report on current situations surrounding support for African countries by the G8 members since the Kananaskis Summit Meeting mentions the TICAD III.



Japan's Expenditure on Bilateral Assistance to Africa

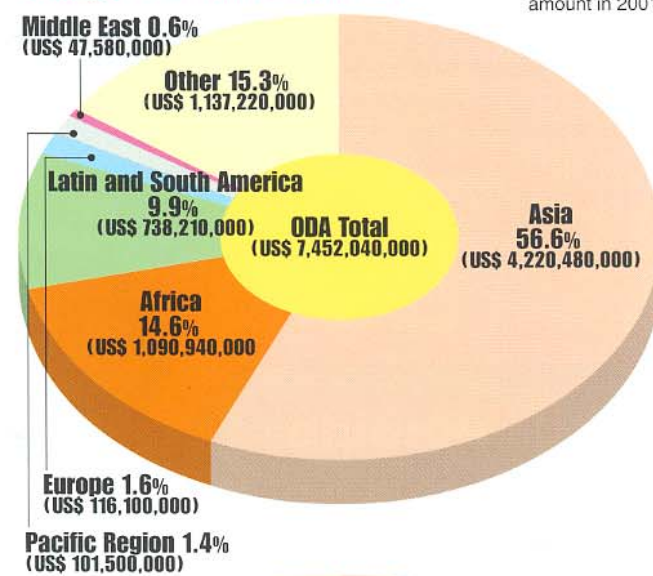
US\$ 1,090,940,000

Japan's Bilateral Official Development Assistance

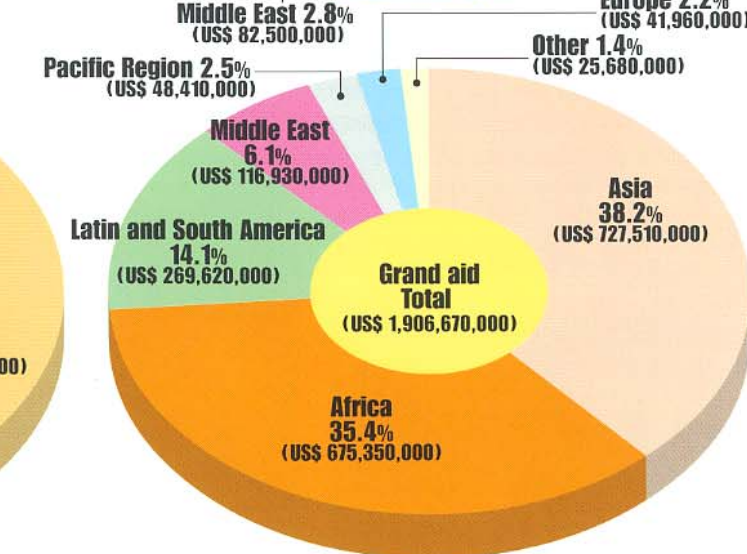
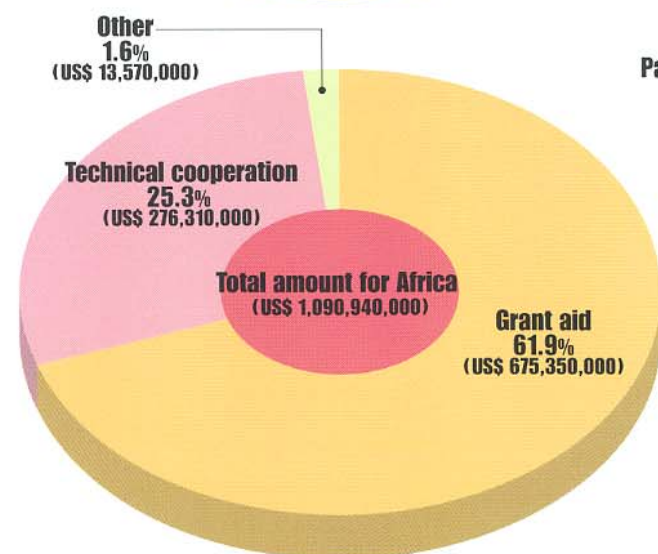
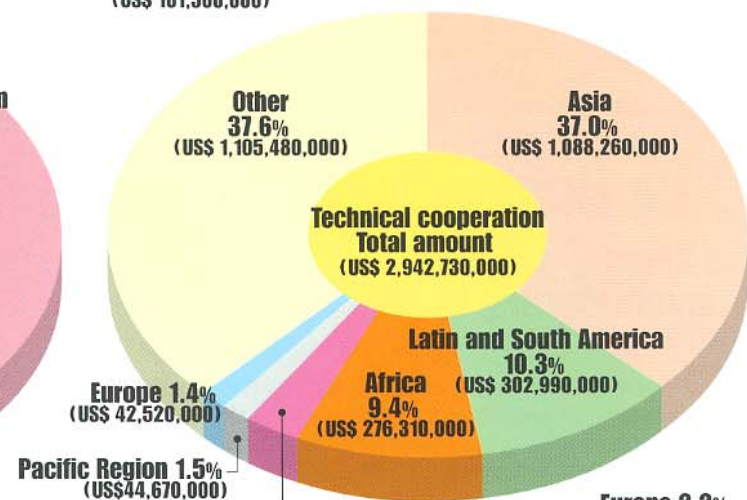
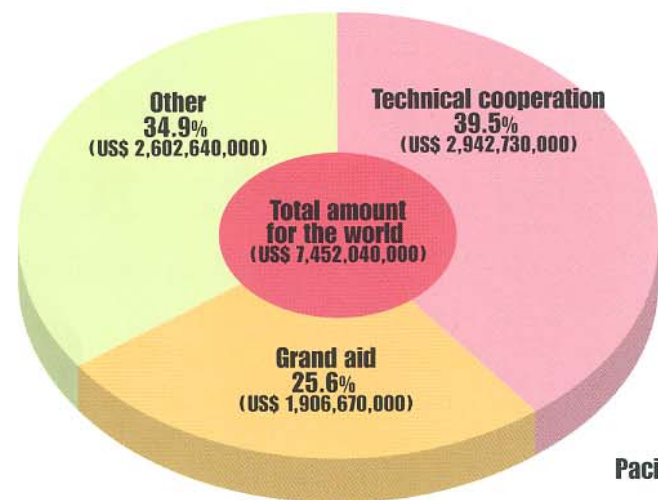
Japan's expenditure on assistance to Africa in the past nine years amounts to US\$ 11,249,200,000.

Japan's expenditure on bilateral assistance to Africa between 1993, when the TICAD process was initiated, and 2001 amounts to US\$ 11,249,200,000. This makes Japan rank the 4th after France, the U.S., and Germany of the leading DAC (Developmental Assistance Committee) countries, indicating Japan's significant standing among the international community.

Japan's Bilateral ODA according to Categories and Countries Expenditure based on net amount in 2001



Japan's Bilateral ODA according to Categories Expenditure based on net amount in 2001



Cooperation Plans for Africa toward TICAD III

Premise: Support for NEPAD through the TICAD process.

Clear Achievement: Promise and realisation of assistance worth 90 billion yen over a five-year period in the fields of basic human needs.

(Assistance amounting to 93,345,000,000 yen was already realised by the end of September 2003. * For the details of assistance projects, please refer to pp.10-15.)

Human-centered development

Human Resources Development and Information Communication Technology (ICT): "Human resources development is the foundation of nation-building": Japan will utilize actively US \$2 billion of its ODA to African countries in the field of education sector. It also plans to promote use of ICT in education, health and other fields.

Water: "Providing safe drinking water to people": Japan has launched a grand aid for water security, which will be used to support areas including Africa. Japan will provide assistance for capacity-building for approximately 1,000 people, including African nationals over the five-year period from FY 2003.

Health-Care and Medical Issues: For the future of children, Japan will aim to provide funding of approximately US \$80 million through 2005 for polio eradication in Africa and elsewhere in the world. Japan will also continue to implement the "Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative".



Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth

Food, Agriculture, and Rural development: Food aid by Japan includes the extension of US \$ 30 million in assistance to combat the food crisis in Southern Africa. Japan also supports the research, production, and dissemination of the NERICA rice, contributing thus to food security. Japan also promotes rural development with citizen participation.

Infrastructure: Continued support for developing infrastructure, as shown by Japan's commitment of approximately US \$ 1.06 billion in assistance to Africa over the next five years in four infrastructure sectors: transportation, communication, energy and water.

Promotion of Trade and Investment: With a view to facilitating investment by Japanese companies in developing countries, Japan will utilize overseas investment loans. Its targeted amount including for Africa is about US\$ 300 million for the next five years.

Debt Relief Program: Japan will forgive the debts of HIPC and other eligible countries in Africa by cancelling yen-loan ODA amounting to approximately US \$3 billion.

Support through Multilateral Development Banks: Japan, through its contribution to Poverty Reduction Strategies Trust Fund at the World Bank and other measures, supports the formulation and implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Consolidation of Peace

Support for Revitalizing Conflict-torn Communities and Domestic Reconciliation: Japan promotes efforts towards the consolidation of peace, in cooperation with international organizations and civil societies, such as "Grand Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peace Building", utilization of "Trust Fund for Human Security", etc.

Supporting Efforts by African Countries to Resolve Conflict (Peace-Making Process): Japan continues to support activities of African regional organizations including the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the areas of conflict prevention, management and resolution.



Essay

Renewed Perspective: "Human Security"

"Human security" is a new focal point of Japan's assistance programs for Africa. Human life and dignity are threatened by various issues such as forced displacement caused by conflicts, and the increasing risk of infectious diseases against the backdrop of globalization. The "human security" thus aims to cultivate problem resolving ability on individual and community levels to secure the people from these threats.

In March 1999, the Government of Japan founded the "Trust Fund for Human Security" within the UN to support various projects promoted by UN organizations aiming to eliminate a variety of problems such as landmines, refugees, and infectious diseases including AIDS. To date (as of August

2003), it has spent approximately \$ 19,000,000 as aid for Africa through the Trust Fund.

In Africa, the materialization of "human security" is key in many areas, from armed conflicts to development. In particular, in African countries following a time of armed conflict, what is needed in the process of the re-building of the country—from humanitarian assistance to the reconstruction of infrastructure—is to collect the strength and wisdom of the people concerned, heal the communities destroyed by the conflict, and go forward toward creating a new society.

For example, the reintegration of former soldiers into the society is a big problem to be

solved in a post-conflict Sierra Leone. It is essential for former soldiers to be accepted into local communities, to have job trainings, and to live a new life through their participation in the society in order to cultivate mutual respect and reliance among the citizens. Japan has spent a total of \$ 3,090,000 as an aid program conducted by the UNDP with cooperation from local societies for job-training projects for former soldiers, and it is highly praised by the people in the concerned areas.

The "human security" perspective, which places an emphasis on individuals and their communities, thus became an important and characteristic part of Japan's cooperation for Africa.

The Number of Children Who Have Gained the Opportunities for Education as a Result of Japan's Programs for the Construction and Maintenance of Schools

Approximately **2,600,000** people

Results of the Tokyo Agenda for Action in TICAD II

The Joy to Teach, the Joy to Learn. Re-confirming the "Foundation for Education"

CASE 1 Kenya : The Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) Project : Phase II



Introducing a training program for incumbent teachers in mathematics and science in secondary education. African countries pay close attention to ways in which Japan promotes student-centered classrooms and training programs on a regional and a governmental level, with particular focus on economic sustainability.

Kenya sets up an objective of complete industrialization by the year 2020 as a necessary path to economic development. For this objective, human resources development plays an important role. However, there is much room for improvement in study programs in the subjects of mathematics and science in primary and secondary schools.

In order to meet this demand, Japan has dispatched Japan Youth Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and since 1998 has supported the education in these subjects through the "Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) Project." During the first five years, Japan set up training programs on central and regional levels for incumbent mathematics and science teachers in nine out of the seventy-one provinces in Kenya.

High quality education is key to the restoration of mathematics and science teaching. Classes need to be interesting enough to stir students' interest. Both Kenyan and Japanese educators together have introduced a new type of approach to learning through various projects in order for the students to learn with delight and effectively: "the joy to teach, the joy to learn". The Kenyan teachers became aware of the importance of understanding the premise of teaching through participating in the training programs.

The achievements of the Japanese cooperation in education

became highly visible to the people related to the projects, and the Kenyan Government decided to expand the training programs nationwide. The Japanese Government has announced its intention to continue with support for this project as the next phase of the SMASSE project starting in July 2003. During the second phase, the project plans to train 15,000 teachers, which will result in renewed learning experience for approximately 850,000 students.

Additionally, the project has introduced a system of allotting part of the tuition paid by the students to support the necessary operational expenses entailed by the training program. Such plans help keep the expenses low and the operation sustainable and, by now, roughly 40% of the total expenses are being paid by the Kenyan Government.

Such projects and their outcome have drawn close attention from other African countries, and people in the field of education (including government officials) in thirteen African countries started a new network called SMASSE-WECSA in June 2002. This network gained the attention of the participants at the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in South Africa in August 2002, and has since been recognized as an important part of Japanese educational aid programs for Africa in mathematics and science. It is highly anticipated that this network, a symbol of the Japan-Kenya partnership, becomes a working and shared example for further aid programs needed for Africa.

Toward Eliminating Regional Gaps in Education

CASE 2 Malawi : The National Implementation Program for District Education Plans



Target: All 33 provinces in Malawi. Drafting educational plans that meet the actual needs in each province with the cooperation from local staff. Constructing their own schools on their own.

The introduction of a free-for-all elementary school education plan had led to increased school attendance on an elementary school level to a great degree. However, given the rapid increase in education-related demand, there was not yet sufficient infrastructure, including classrooms, textbooks, and teachers, and as a result the deterioration of the quality of elementary and secondary education became an issue.

In order to solve this problem and to provide appropriate administration-level services in education, the Malawian Government indicated that they needed Japanese support in technical cooperation for strengthening the capacities of the central and local administration systems. The Japanese Government's answer was the "National Implementation Program for District Education Plans." The first phase of this program was the introduction of the District Education Plans (DEPs), now conducted in 33 prefectures provinces in Malawi.

Some of the questions facing us were like this: where should we construct school buildings and in which regions? How could we secure the children's access to schools? The two years from 2000 were spent on drafting a basic school mapping (district planning), research and analyses on the situations surrounding education, and discussing the Development of Education Plans (DEPs). One in every six provinces was chosen as a "test province," and also training workshops for the DEPs were organized throughout Malawi. Not only representatives from the province assemblies and administrations, but also village oligarch and children—the chief beneficiaries in education—active-

ly participated in the workshops, and it resulted in promoting a renewed understanding of the importance of education and in making them aware of their own active roles in the creation and administration of the schools: that was the concept of "ownership" needed among the Malawians.

That is the history of the DEPs, conducted in all 33 provinces in Malawi. The Malawian Government itself also contributed by requesting follow-up projects needed for the DEPs, and in response, Japan is in the middle of conducting and completing the National Implementation Program for District Education Plans by 2005. The goals of this project include expansion of the DEPs from pilot provinces to other regions and, more importantly, providing the Malawians (including responsible people — educators and politicians — in the central and regional governments) with the means to achieve the implementation of education and the creation of appealing learning environments.

Many things, including making estimates within a given budget, setting a time table of delivery and supplying of teaching tools, such as textbooks and desks, are new to the Malawians: many of them are in fact often confused. In order to achieve the skills needed to make practical plans for school administration, they themselves need to try and see what is possible. There are so many problems waiting to be solved, such as further planning of teacher training programs, supplying teaching materials and tools, and providing teachers with housing. However, the eagerness and high motivations among the Malawians in charge of education are a clear sign that there is bright future in Malawi.

How Many People Have Benefited from Health-Related Assistance Programs, Such as Vaccinations?

Approximately

244,870,000

people

Results of the Tokyo Agenda for Action in TICAD II

Assisting the Human Resources Department in the Ministry of Health of Ghana

CASE 3 Ghana : The Project for the Improvement of the Maternal and Child Health In-Service Training System and Program



The actual outcome of the incumbent staff training program is rather hard to evaluate. Yet the continuation of the project is itself the proof that the "staff training program" and the "database managing and application system," both part of the project, have been highly evaluated in the working fields of health-care.

"The Project for the Improvement of the Maternal and Child Health In-Service Training System and Program in Ghana" has so far been conducted in three of Ghana's ten states. The project had first been conducted over five years (1997 – 2002), and the Government of Ghana requested Japan to continue with the project over the next two years (2002 – 2003). The detailed plans of the project covered the re-establishment and administration of training programs for health-professionals, nurses, and midwives, and implementing the programs in every two years of their career (the first, third, and fifth years) has enabled the project administrators to compile invaluable databases as to who participated in which programs and when. The final goal of using such databases is to conduct efficient human resources procedures, and Japan has also contributed to the creation and administration of seminars for health-professionals and to the development of computer software needed to collect and manage the huge databases. The databases are now being used by the Human Resources Department in the Ministry of Health of Ghana.

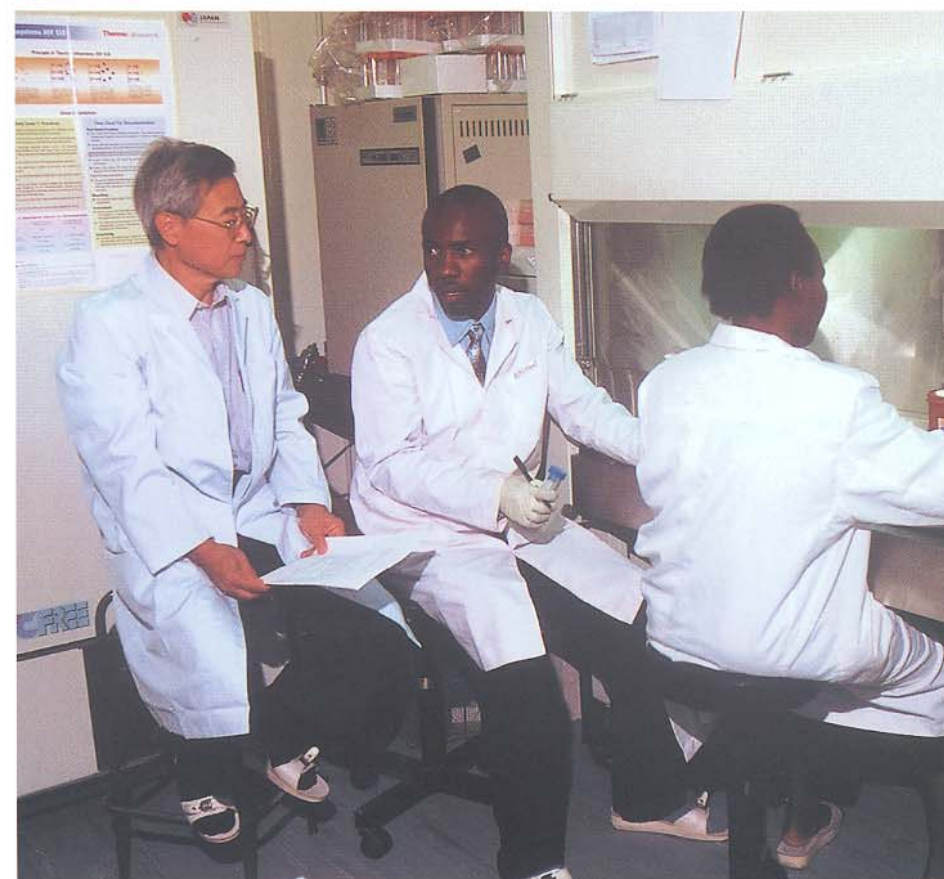
The databases make it possible to scan the skills and level of each health professional, nurse, and midwife, and that is its main attracting point and draws attention from other countries, includ-

ing Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal, and Gambia. The databases now cover other seven states—ten states in total—and recent years also have seen improvement in the training programs. Also achieved have been: repeated research on the content of the programs and resulting adjustments; introduction of training reports from the trainees as invaluable feedback, and the active management of the database by the health professionals themselves by means of distributing self-management-notebooks on training programs. The last has stirred self-awareness and motivation among the trainees. In recent years more and more trainees file the reports, which makes it possible to improve the project, reassessing the balance between the actual needs and the content of the training programs and functioning as necessary evaluations for further program planning in future.

It is rather difficult to assess the efficiency of the training programs and the database management and application due to a lack of concrete figures. However, the extension request of the project by the Government of Ghana proves that the project has made fruition and its achievements are recognized by the health professionals in Ghana, contributing to the construction of their own health-care system.

Domestic Production of Portable Blood Screening Kits

CASE 4 Kenya : The Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project at the Kenya Medical Research Institute



Kenya's is the first case in which the domestic production of government-approved medical diagnostic kits is realized in Africa. It all started with the foundation of the Kenya Medical Research Institute — a cooperation project from the scratch.

Inside the box, with the letters KEMRI proudly printed, are found the PA-method diagnostic kits ("PA KITS") used to diagnose the AIDS/HIV, as well as Hepatitis B diagnostic kits ("HEPCELL 2"). Both of them are portable blood screening tools. KEMRI stands for the Kenya Medical Research Institute, a top-level medical research institute in the country. The Institute was founded with a grant aid program (worth around 2.8 billion yen) which the Japanese Government started in 1982. The Institute plays a leading role in various medical fields.

Upon request from the Kenyan Government, the Japanese Government has since 1990 supported preventive programs against infectious diseases, with positive results in the prevention of hepatitis, diarrhea, AIDS, and the acute respiratory disease, the leading cause of death among children. The continuous support activities include the intensification of securing safe blood against such diseases as HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis, as well as the prevention and treatment of "secondary" infections, risk factors among ill people with low immune system. Another issue is coming up with measurement against parasites, for which there is

another project under way.

As establishing a safe, reliable blood screening system is the first step toward solving various medical problems, and in order to meet domestic demands, the KEMRI began, as a trial, producing the medical screening kits in 2001. After repeated testing, the kits were approved by the Kenyan Government. This is a revolutionary event in Africa. The domestic production of such medical kits can cut the cost of blood screening for AIDS (with the PA kits) by half, and for Hepatitis B (with the HEPCELL2) by one-third. While the production line for making the kits available nationwide will soon complete, there are impending questions such as how to distribute them and how to cope with diagnoses.

Still, given our belief that detecting diseases at the early stages allows efficient prevention and treatment, one of our missions is to do what we can do now. We also need to provide the Kenyans with the means by which they can independently produce the kits and produce visible results in public health, even after the completion of the Japanese cooperation.

How Many People Have Been Able to Secure Clean Potable Water?

Approximately **3,000,000** people

Results of the Tokyo Agenda for Action in TICAD II

Toward Solving Severe Water Shortage

CASE 5 Ethiopia : The Groundwater Development and Water Supply Training Project



First step: securing clean potable water; second step: relieving people of water-delivering labor. Teaching efficient water system to people through training community leaders on a local level. Step by step, toward water as a path to independence.

According to a 1990-1991 report, only the limited number of people in Ethiopia had access to water: 19% nationwide and 11.5% in rural regions. The figure was extremely low even compared to the average level of all African countries, 41%, and securing access to clean water in Ethiopia proved a No.1 priority. Water shortage cost people lots of time and labor, which in turn accelerated poverty. Since drawing water from wells was assigned largely to women and children, and since such tradition involved serious impact in terms of health and hygiene, the situation surrounding water issues in Ethiopia was also a gender-and-development (GAD) issue to be solved.

However, there are not the sufficient number of people with necessary skills, and it was an urgent issue to improve the qualification of existing technicians. For this reason, the Ministry of Water Resources in Ethiopia introduced plans to found the first national center in Ethiopia to train engineers and technicians in the field of water production and supply and requested a fund from the Japanese Government. In response, the Japanese Government started the above water project in 1998, which is anticipated to complete in 2005.

The training normally lasts for two to three months, and the technicians are trained through water-related procedures considered to be important in real practice. The training center was founded in Addis Ababa with the aim to make it possible for the trainees to play an active role locally soon after the completion of the training. It started with ten people from ten different states, and by the year 2002 there have been 350 people who completed the training process. The trainees praise the training procedures as practical, especially in such operations as research on and the mining of water wells and repairing mining tools leading to more efficient work.

A 2000 report indicates that by that year more people (31% nationwide; 24% in rural regions) had access to water. But these figures were still far lower compared to the average figures of other African countries. While many donor countries and NGOs have supported water-well constructions, what is necessary is to assist the country on a human-resources level. Japan, therefore, hopes that the Japanese-funded training center continues to be a driving force toward secure water supply system in Ethiopia.

Sustainability and Development in Water Management System

CASE 6 Senegal : The Project for Clean Potable Water and Related-Community Activities



The Japanese Government has supported the water management system in Senegal through the construction and renovation of water-supply plants, as well as teaching the Senegalese ways of water management. This is a development program firmly based on a 20-year assistance partnership between Japan and Senegal.

In Senegal, securing clean potable water is an impending issue, especially in rural areas. The Japanese Government has provided grants aid since the latter half of the 1970s for water supply, contributed to the construction and repairs of the water supply facilities by power, and has since then, over twenty years, played a significant role in the construction, renovation, and maintenance of water-supply managing offices. It has resulted in the creation of many water-supply plants with power pumping system in 109 Senegalese villages—11% of 927 such plants in Senegal.

Now that the basic facilities for providing clean water have been constructed, what is needed next is a set of guidelines necessary for organizing local-level water management committees with the participation of the citizens. The objectives of this type of committee include the introduction of a pay-per-use water management system conducted by local residents that is fair and transparent in operation and administration. Also, as part of such water management system it is aimed to increase and diversify water-related production and to improve median household income.

Among the 109 villages in which water supply facilities were constructed, 22 villages are now observed as models for self-managing system. Two villages among them have already achieved a high level of such management and now aiming at highly potential system to diversify water-related production and improve household income. In other words, efficient water management will bring about the foundation for vegetable and stock farming, which will then contribute toward eliminating poverty on a local level and the development of the entire village as a result.

Furthermore, the usage of clean water has repercussions in the field of public health and related educational matters such as gender issues: relieving women of the labor of water delivery will enable them to play an active role in the society and production. Throughout a long history of cooperation and partnership, the vital tie between people and water will, by means of municipal-level water management, lead into a new chapter of human life in Senegal.

Glossary for a New Understanding of Africa

New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)

The NEPAD was born on the premise that African development, including the eradication of poverty, the development of sustainable infrastructure, and the construction of global economy, will be achieved, not on aids from the international community, but on Africa's self-awareness of responsibilities. By assisting Africa's efforts for development, the international community has renewed its commitment into the cooperation needed for this goal.

The NEPAD sprung from the NAI (New African Initiative), erected in July 2001 at a summit meeting of the OAU (Organization of African Union) as an initiative by Africans for Africans. The NEPAD carries out its activities through the Executive Committee, the Administrative Committee, and the Director's Office.

African Union (AU)

In July 2002, at an OAU top-level meeting held in Durban, South Africa, the OAU (Organization of African Unity), which founded in 1963, was dissolved and renewed as the AU. Its Headquarters Office is located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Modeled after the EU (European Union), it consists of an Executive Committee as a supreme decision-making authority, a board of cabinet, and other committees as liaisons to nations and international organizations; the AU now also plans to found a Security Council and an All-African Committee.

The AU now embraces 53 countries and regions, with 800 million people, and is faced with various problems such as domestic and international conflicts, and serious economic and social issues that call for immediate solution.

Ownership and partnership

"Ownership" here refers to Africa's own initiatives for the development and is based on the spirit of self-awareness and self-help, while the "partnership" is an epitome of a resolve of the international community to support Africa's development and continue to search effective and long-lasting means of such assistance.

DAC

Development Assistance Committee One of the three major committees of the OECD (Organization for Economic Corporation Development).

In 1960, the USA advocated for the erection of the DAG (Development Aid Group), and in the following year when the OECD was founded the DAC was erected anew. As of September 2003 the DAC consists of 22 economically developed countries and the European Committee countries. (Japan joined the DAG prior to its joining into the OECD in 1964.)

The DAC holds executive meetings as necessary to discuss various issues, such as the exchange of aid-related information, policy adjustment, an evaluation of international assistance

programs and policies by member countries. It periodically publishes Chairman's Reports.

Technical Cooperation

The term refers to part of the economic cooperation aiming at technical diffusion and improvement of its standard toward the people living in various areas in developing countries. According to the classification by the DAC, technical cooperation on government bases is regarded as a bilateral aid.

Bilateral technical cooperation is conducted by the JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). The technical assistance of the JICA includes dispatching experts, invitation of trainees to Japan, "technical cooperation project" combined with loans of equipments essential for technical assistance, "development-related research" to help formulate public development projects which contribute to developing countries' social and economic development, and volunteer activities such as dispatching JOCV and senior overseas volunteers. As for technical cooperation aside from activities programmed and executed by the central government, Japan invites trainees and dispatch experts through operations at over thirteen ministries.

Grass-roots grant aids

Responding to the various needs for assistance from developing countries, this system was introduced in 1989. It centers in granting necessary funding to local governments, education- and medical organizations, and NGOs (Non Governmental Organizations) in developing countries for relatively small-scale projects, through the Japanese diplomatic establishments abroad who are well versed with local situations.

In principle, Japan provides no more than 10 million yen per project; however, this assistance system has been highly praised by many for its direct contribution to community-level activities in developing countries.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

The JICA was established in August 1974, in order for Japan to contribute to the development of economy and society and to promote international cooperation. The JICA is a special public institution, with governmental subsidiaries, that unitarily conducts various international cooperation activities such as government-based technical cooperation and the implementation of yen loan cooperation, the dispatching of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and emigration projects. The JICA will turn into an independent administrative institution in October 2003, with four renewed agendas: efficiency; transparency and accountability; public participation; and peace-building assistance.

Sub-Saharan Africa

The term refers to those African countries located south of the Sahara. Apart from West Sahara, 48 of 53 countries in Africa including Sudan

belong to this region. Many of those countries have experience of colonization by European countries, and the independence of Ghana in 1957 triggered other countries' independence in the 1960s. However, extreme hardship has followed independence, and 34 out of the 64 countries that the World Bank now designate as Low Income Countries (LDC) concentrate in this area. Not only economic problems, but also many other problems, including border and ethnic conflicts, with remaining issues from the colonial era, still remain to be solved.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Living with local people in developing countries, volunteers dispatched by Japan cooperate in economic and social development for local regions. Young people (ages 20 to 39), who have necessary knowledge and skills in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, processing maintenance, civil engineering, public health care, education and culture, and sports, are selected based on applications. The JOCV program is implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Volunteers are allocated to governmental organizations and in principle work together with local counterparts as members of the organization for 2 years. The JOCV program began in 1965 with the first dispatched group to Laos. As of the end of July 2003, 24718 volunteers have been dispatched to 80 countries. Currently, 2472 dispatched volunteers are overseas and 701 (28%) out of them stay in 19 African countries.

ODA

Official Development Assistance

ODA is a premise of activities for economic cooperation led by the governments of industrialized countries aiming at the economic and social development, the improvement of welfare, and the stabilization of human life.

The DAC (Development Assistance Committee) indicates the ODA standards as follows:

① The fund is supplied by a government or a governmental agency; ② the objective of the funding is to contribute to the development of economy and the improvement of welfare in developing countries; and ③ in order to eliminate the hardship of developing countries, the grant element (indicator of assistance when an untied grant is counted as 100%) should be over 25%.

Tokyo Agenda for Action

It was adopted at the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II, October 1998, Tokyo). Based on "The Tokyo Declaration (see below)," it indicated detailed and individual objectives (with figures and deadlines) of the international community and erected as a thesis "the eradication of poverty in Africa and its integration into global economy." With it the "List of Examples" indicating 370 projects based on

"Tokyo Agenda for Action" was published.

The Tokyo Declaration

It was adopted at the First Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD I, October 1993, Tokyo). It indicated the determination of African countries and the international community to solve various problems hindering the development of African countries. It emphasized that for such a goal, self-awareness and self-help among the African countries are essential, through the double notion of Ownership-Partnership. It also reconfirmed the important roles of Asia-African Cooperation and the private sector in constructing African development.

Donor

The word donor generally refers to a person who donates or grants money or other materials.

In the field of international development, governments and international organizations which provide financial and technical assistance by grant-aid or loan for countries whose immediate goals are poverty reduction and economic development.

In order to alleviate the hardship of recipient countries and to avoid one-way assistance, donor countries are expected to be sensitive to recipients' intention and to fully cooperate with them. Also important is to exchange vital information and forces among donor countries.

South-South cooperation

The term refers to the type of cooperation provided by almost-developed countries for developed countries, through their own experience of hardship, human resources and technology.

NERICA (New Rice for Africa)

NERICA is a new promising rice species, developed through the hybridization of African rices resistant to disease and dry weather, and Asian rices with high productivity. The name stands for New Rice for Africa (NERICA). The NERICA is characteristic for high productivity, high resistance against disease and grass, and high protein, and requires a short term before harvesting. It is expected that the development and further improvement of NERICA will solve serious famine problems and will contribute to food security in Africa.

Grant Aids

Grant Aid is a form of monetary assistance involving the provision of funds to the governments of developing countries without the obligation of repayment. The Japanese government provides funds, instead of equipments and facilities. Target fields eligible for grant aids are basically limited to the BHN (Basic Human Needs), with low profit, such as medical care and other health- and sanitation-related matters, water supply, primary and secondary education, agriculture and agricultural development, environment and human development, all of which are difficult to assist through loan aids.

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