

## 2. Education

**E**ducation, especially primary education, is the basis of human resource development, and one of the most important elements for stable growth. Throughout the TICAD process, Japan has provided assistance in the education sector in a multi-sectoral manner by striking a balance between basic and post-basic education. For that reason, while importance is placed on basic education, it also focuses on Technical and Vocational Education / Training (TVET) and higher education, with a view to creating qualified jobs and contributing to more stability.

At the MDGs Summit in September 2010, Japan announced its new education policy under the “Kan Commitment,” and committed assistance of US\$3.5 billion for the education sector over five years from 2011. Through cooperation with the governments of African countries and with TICAD partners, Japan intends to continue to be actively involved in accelerating progress toward the achievement of MDG2.

### ► The Status of Japanese Assistance -April 2008-March 2011 (provisional)

98% of the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation in the education sector has been achieved, with the largest portion of funding being allocated to the basic education (major examples are as follows).

#### Total amount of committed ODA projects in the education sector (April 2008-March 2011)

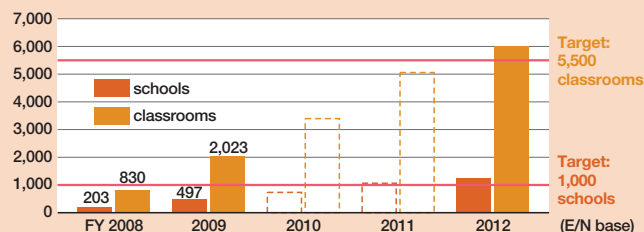
	(100 million yen)		
	Basic Education	TVET	Higher Education
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	380.47	37.85	14.74

### ► Basic Education — Expansion of Access and Quality

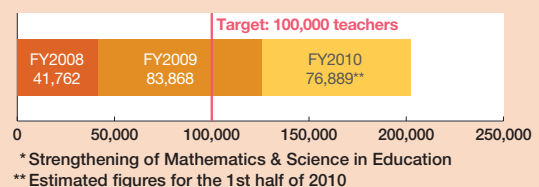
The target “expansion of the ‘School for All’ model to 10,000 schools”, one of Japan’s major commitments in the field of basic education, has been achieved (117%), through the development of the School Management Programme in a total of 11,679 schools across four countries, namely Niger, Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso (as of March 2010).

Regarding the remaining two pledges, the target of the “expansion of the SMASE project to 100,000 teachers” has already been met, with an achievement rate of 126% (as of March 2010). Project formulation is going on steadily in order to achieve the other target of the “construction of 1,000 primary and secondary schools (5,500 classrooms)” (refer to the figures below for further details).

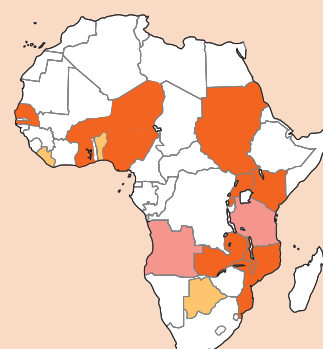
#### Projection of progress in the construction of primary and secondary schools (1,000 schools, 5,500 classrooms) (accumulated total since April 2008)



#### Projection of progress of training of 100,000 primary and secondary school teachers in math and science (through SMASE\* project) (accumulated total since April 2008) (E/N based figures)



\* Strengthening of Mathematics & Science in Education  
\*\* Estimated figures for the 1st half of 2010



Teacher and students in a science class



(Photo: JICA)



## ► Post Basic Education and Higher Education/Research

### Cooperation in Science and Technology

#### ● Japan-Africa Science and Technology (S&T) Ministers' Meeting

Following the First Meeting in Oct. 2008, the Second Japan-Africa Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting was held in Oct. 2010 in Kyoto, attended by delegations of 21 African countries including 11 ministers and representatives of the African Union Commission, NEPAD agencies, the World Bank, and the AfDB. Japan and Africa reached consensus on the joint proposal to further expand cooperation in science, technology and innovation. A Senior Officials Meeting and a Joint Task Force comprised of both Japanese and African representatives are to be established to implement this initiative.



Mr. Kaieda, ex-Minister of State for S&T Policy co-chairing of the 2nd Japan-Africa S&T Ministers' Meeting in 2010



All of the participants in the 2nd Japan-Africa S & T Ministers' Meeting in 2010

(Photos: Cabinet Office)

#### ● Cooperation in Science and Technology Targeting Global Issues

In order to advance efforts to address global issues faced by Africa, and to support self-reliant and sustainable development in African countries, MOFA and MEXT are implementing the "Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers" scheme through cooperation with JICA and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), as well as the "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)" programme in coordination with JICA and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).

Under the "Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers" scheme, currently Japanese researchers from Nagasaki and Ehime Universities have been dispatched to the Central Medical Institute of the Ministry of Public Sanitation in Kenya and the Sustainable Development Centre of the Coastal Areas in Mozambique to promote institutional development. Additional researchers will be sent to Egypt, Botswana and Malawi next year.



Survey of medicinal bio-resources at the Institut des Régions Arides in Tunisia (Photo: JST)

Through the "SATREPS" programme, a total of 49 projects have been adopted in 2008-2010, and 13 projects (project duration is three to five years) are under implementation in 11 African countries.

### Creating Network among Universities

#### ● Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)

Aiming to be a top-level regional science and technology university, E-JUST was launched in Oct. 2008 as a "university with small class sizes and emphasis on research, with graduate studies as the core focus". Japan has formed a Domestic Support Committee comprised of 12 universities cooperating in the area of university operations, MOFA, MEXT, METI, the Middle East Research Institute of Japan and representatives of industry and other actors (an "all-Japan" approach).

The graduate course has been opened to accept students in six majors since February 2010. It is expected that human resource development emphasising "science and technology", in which Japan has a comparative advantage, will contribute to enhancing the level of education both in Egypt and the region, and will eventually lead to the promotion of industry-university coordination between Africa and the Middle East.



E-JUST partially opened in the National Mubarak City Institute



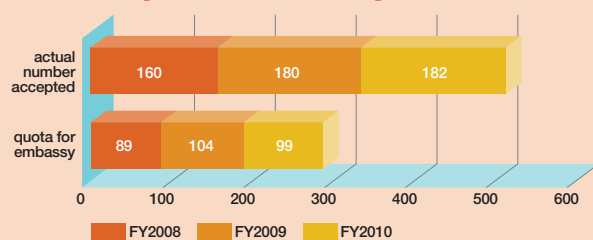
National Mubarak City Institute which will be a temporary school building

(Photos: JICA)

### Japanese Government Scholarships

Exceeding the YAP target of expanding the number of Japanese government scholarship students from Africa to more than 500 in 5 years, a total of 522 Japanese government scholarship students were accepted between 2008 and 2010.

#### Number of Japanese government scholarship students accepted from Africa



\*Actual number accepted includes both embassy-recommended and university-recommended students

## ► Efforts by other TICAD Partners

### WFP: School Meal Programmes

By 2013 the WFP, in cooperation with NGOs and governments, aims to provide school meals, which serves as a valuable safety net to 23 million children in 45 African countries. From 2008-2009, the WFP provided school meals or take-home rations to 21.1 million children (cumulative total) in 38 African countries. It also expects to provide school meals to 11.5 million school children in 37 African countries in 2010. This support utilises a portion of Japan's contribution to the WFP (totaling 55 billion yen from 2008-2010).



School children in Zambia and Kenya (©WFP/Rein Skullerud)