

TICAD IV

Annual Progress Report 2009
Digest Version



The Second TICAD IV Ministerial Follow-Up Meeting in Arusha, Tanzania takes place against the backdrop of a change of government in Japan in 2009. In his first major foreign policy address to the UN General Assembly in September, 2009, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama not only reconfirmed his Administration's commitment to "continue and strengthen the TICAD process", but also to "redouble its efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of human security". There has been no change in Japanese policy, therefore, to exert the utmost efforts to honour the commitments made at TICAD IV in 2008.

Given the challenges which continue to confront the continent, the Second Ministerial Follow-Up Meeting provides the opportunity for a bold manifestation of commitment and support. As the Yokohama Action Plan (YAP) approaches the half-way mark, the Meeting should provide the basis and impetus for yet greater coordination and a yet more focused effort, by all TICAD stakeholders, to intensify their partnership and their support for Africa's own efforts to achieve balanced progress on all four pillars of TICAD IV - namely Boosting Economic Growth, Achieving MDGs, Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance, and Addressing Environmental and Climate Change Issues , while ensuring Human Security.

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I. Overview



The TICAD IV held in May 2008.

(Photo: MOFA)

Overall progress in the second year of the implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan (YAP) has been significant. This digest report records the highlight of progress made during the period from April 2008 to the end of March 2010, while primarily focusing on the progress made in 2009. The detail of activities submitted by respective implementing partner by sector, by targeted countries, and by reporting year can be found in the new web site launched by this report.

The period covered by the report coincides with the worst global recession in recent history, although the world economy is now showing signs of recovery, driven in large part by the extraordinary stimulus measures implemented by industrialized countries. While the situation remains fragile in Africa as elsewhere, the African Economic Outlook* estimates that the continent is likely to achieve growth of 4.5 % in 2010.

Despite this positive forecast, it is imperative that Africa's development partners honour the commitments made in international fora. This report reviews how far activities included in YAP are being implemented, and thus the extent to which commitments made at TICAD IV are being met.

The TICAD process also welcomed the revised AU/NEPAD African Action Plan(AAP) for 2010-2015, which proved to be a strong framework for Africa's flagship programmes/projects aimed at advancing regional and continental integration, anchored on AU/NEPAD guiding principles. The TICAD process is committed to working in closer synergy with the AU/NEPAD and with the Regional Economic Communities(RECs).

*Published jointly by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA)

The Impact of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis on Africa and Follow-up to the First TICAD Ministerial Meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, March 2009

The global financial and economic crisis has led to a significant decline in private capital flows, remittances, commodity prices, export demand and tourism throughout Africa, slowing growth and threatening to undercut the substantial gains made in the previous decade. Available data suggests that growth in 2009 was much lower than the 5.2 % the continent registered in 2008; currently, Sub-Saharan Africa's growth rate for 2009 is estimated at 1.9 %. For the first time in almost a decade GDP per capita fell, throwing millions more into extreme poverty.

Although the effects of the crisis have differed across countries, African governments have responded in similar ways, focusing on minimizing the growth shortfall, protecting the poor, and preparing economies to benefit from a global economic rebound. A key feature is that countries have continued—and in some cases accelerated—the prudent economic reforms that sustained the continent's previous decade of economic growth. Countries with fiscal space have maintained public expenditure programmes and

run modest deficits, while those without the fiscal space to implement countercyclical policies have taken steps to reduce macro-economic imbalances. Most countries have scaled up targeted safety nets to cushion the impact on the most vulnerable. The positive policy response of African governments has also meant that external resources have been effectively spent.

Although the actions of both African countries and their development partners have mitigated the impact of the crisis, the continent's difficulties continue. Countries need to position themselves to take advantage of the global economic recovery and get back on a sustainable growth path, while taking into account challenges like climate change. This will require continued concerted attention, commitment, and decisive action on the part of both African governments and the international community.

The First TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held in Gaborone, Botswana, in March 2009, against the backdrop of the in-

creasingly severe impact, on African countries, of the global financial and economic crisis. The Government of Japan faithfully conveyed the views and concerns reflected in the Communiqué of the meeting to the London G-20 plus Summit in April 2009. It also

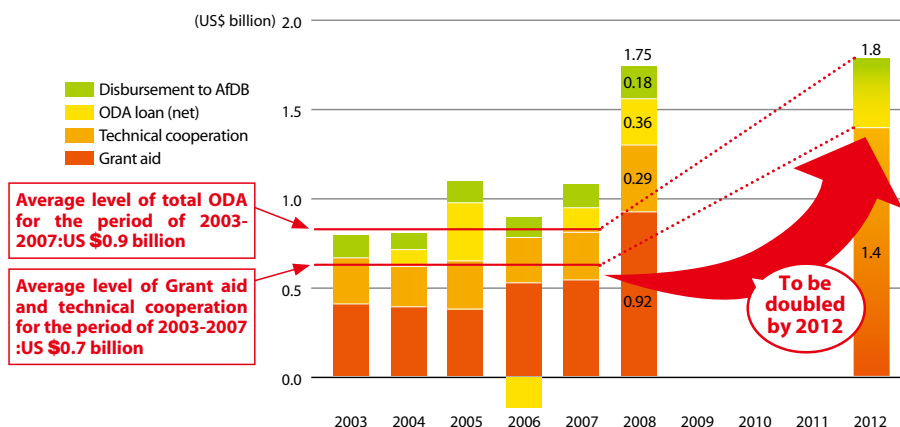
showed strong leadership in speedily implementing the support measures that it announced at the meeting, as indicated in the Figure. As will be described hereinafter, implementation of key aspects of YAP has indeed been accelerated.

The Status of Japanese support measures announced at Gaborone (Implemented March 2009-March 2010)

- **Rapid implementation of US\$ 2 billion worth of grants and technical assistance**
→ approximately US\$ 1.8 billion disbursed / committed
- **Humanitarian relief measures of US\$ 300 million**
→ over US\$800 million disbursed (included in the US\$ 1.8 billion mentioned above)
- **Disbursement of US\$ 200 million to the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria**
→ US\$ 380 million disbursed
- **Capacity building for personnel in financial sector management**
→ JICA already conducted training for 122 persons

Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa

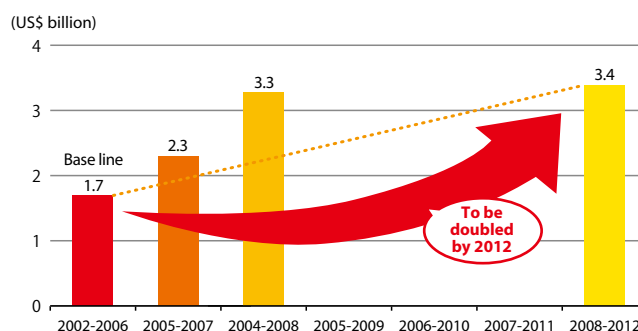
At TICAD IV, Japan committed itself to double its total ODA to Africa excluding debt relief, with a target of US\$ 1.8 billion by 2012. In 2008, US\$ 1.75 billion was disbursed. The Government of Japan intends to continue its efforts to secure a sufficient ODA to Africa.



Japan's Direct Investment in Africa

As indicated in the Figure, the five year average of direct investment position in Africa at the end of 2008 is promising. However, considering the withdrawal of investment due to the global financial and economic crisis in 2009, the trend is unforeseeable. While the utilisation of various financial facilities is progressing well as can be found in this report, continuous efforts by all stakeholders are needed in order to achieve tangible results by 2012. (see "II.2 Trade, Investment and Tourism" for further details)

The five year average of Japan's direct investment position in Africa



The position (assets) of Japan's direct investment to Africa at the end of year

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
US\$ million	1,232	2,052	1,628	1,332	2,701	3,895	7,325

(Source: JETRO)

*The balance of direct investment position fluctuate yearly, therefore the average of 5 years' position at the end of year is calculated for the baseline (\$1.7 billion) and the target (\$3.4 billion).

* Egypt and Libya not included.

*The figure includes Mauritius where the majority of investment is estimated to be transferred to India.



Financial Facilities

Contracting of Japanese ODA loans by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is progressing well, with 45% of the pledged target amount being committed by the end of March 2010. The largest portion of the ODA loan committed is directed towards renewable energy (41%) followed by private sector development (19%) and transport (18%) as shown in the Figure.

Finance by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is also progressing well, with 50% of the pledged target amount being committed by the end of March 2010. Examples of the JBIC loans extended include: Increasing production of Anti-Malaria Nets in Tanzania and infrastructure-related projects in South Africa such as Power Transmission projects and the Port Expansion project (see p.8). JBIC has also established "The Facility for African Investment (FAI)" with a view to supporting business by Japanese corporations in Africa, a part of it being invested in a fund offering emerging currency swaps and other derivatives.

The World Bank Group also increased lending to help African countries manage the economic impact of the global crisis. The 2009 IDA lending to Africa was front-loaded and fast-tracked, and reached to US \$7.8 billion, up from US \$5.7 billion in 2008. IBRD financing for the continent was increased to US \$1.5 billion, while IFC provided US \$1.8 billion in support for private sector initiatives, and MIGA supplied US \$50 million in new guarantees. In addition, emergency assistance of \$710 million was provided to 21 African countries through the Global Food Response Facility, a new initiative established in response to the global crisis. This funding was targeted at safety net programmes, school feeding and food-for-work programmes, seed and fertilizer purchases, and budget support to help address fiscal imbalances.

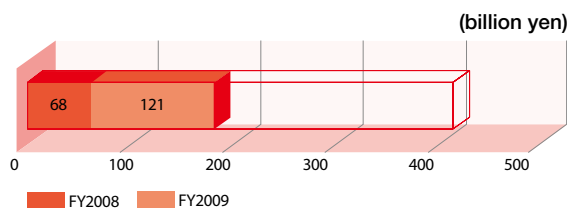


Analysis by Sector

The YAP targets for grant aid and technical cooperation for all five sectors progressed satisfactorily. The most significant progress was made in the infrastructure sector which exceeded the target amount (117%). This is followed by water and sanitation (93%) and the agriculture (80%) sectors, while the education (58%) and health (56%) sectors are proceeding at a steady pace for the second year. Many projects are in the pipeline, and further progress is therefore expected during 2010.

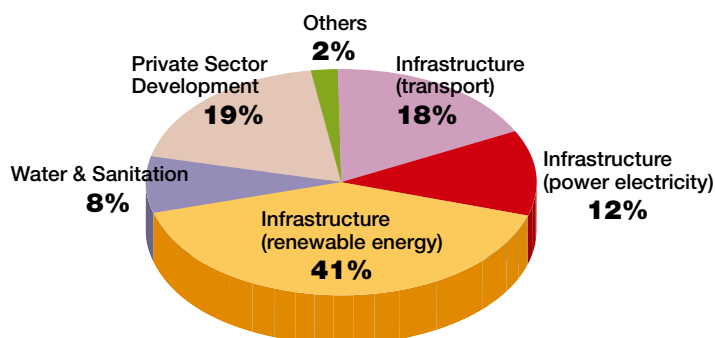
Capacity building programmes with numerical targets are on track to attain their respective targets by 2012, such as "capacity building for 50,000 agricultural leaders", "improving the management of 10,000 schools", "training 100,000 mathematics and science teachers", "100,000 health and medical workers", "5,000 water managers/users", and "providing safe drinking water for 6.5 million people". Nevertheless, further efforts are needed in order to attain the target for "the development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities (100,000 ha)".

The progress on Japanese ODA loan commitment up to US \$4 billion (420 billion yen)

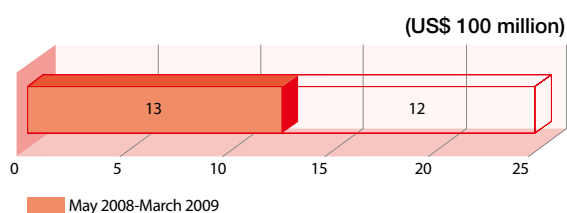


*Includes projects for which E/Ns are to be signed by the end of March 2010.

Committed Japanese ODA loan projects by sector

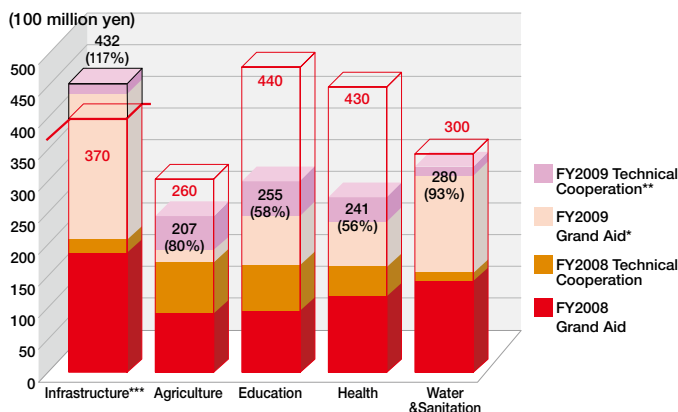


The progress on JBIC loan commitment up to US\$ 2.5 billion



With regard to measures to address climate change, it is expected that mitigation and adaptation measures in Africa will advance, making use of funds made available through such initiatives as the "Hatoyama Initiative" by Japan. (see p.24)

The progress of grant aid & technical cooperation by sectors



*FY2009 Grant Aid: E/N base (as of March 31, 2010)

**FY2009 Technical Cooperation: Estimated figures based on the total amounts of FY2008

***Excludes the support for irrigation and water sub-sectors.

II. Boosting Economic Growth

Despite the setbacks African countries have suffered, many are well-placed to recover, provided governments continue with reforms and the international community plays its part. Significant growth prior to the onset of the global economic crisis was due in part to a favourable external environment, including high commodity prices, favourable terms of trade, and increased private capital flows, but sound economic policies and improved macroeconomic management also played an important role. The policy environment in Africa remains largely favourable and conducive to robust growth provided the global economy revives and external resources are forthcoming.

Potential sources of growth on the continent include exploitation of natural resources, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. However, serious challenges will have to be addressed. Major infrastructure gaps continue to inhibit the productivity and competitiveness of most African countries, while improvements in governance, transparency and public sector management are needed to generate public confidence and attract domestic and foreign investment. In many instances also, women lack employment opportunities, and education systems do not equip students with the skills needed in a competitive global economy.

In terms of boosting economic growth, the policies African governments put in place will be decisive, but the support of bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as the private sector, will also be needed. Support must also go beyond development assistance, so that private investment and regional and international trade become key factors in promoting and sustaining Africa's growth.

1. Infrastructure



Taking into account the massive demand for infrastructure in Africa, it is clear that all stakeholders must strive for efficient and effective support and that clear prioritisation within each region is essential.

Currently, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) is working on a strategic business plan, intended to entrust coordination among partners to sectoral working groups, while waiting for finalisation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) by the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The Status of Japanese Assistance - April 2008 - March 2010 (provisional)

Japan aims to maintain close contact with the international community and the private sector in order to facilitate strategic resource allocation to each region. Japan has made considerable progress in the infrastructure sector with the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation already achieved (117%) and Yen Loan infrastructure projects committed accounting for nearly US\$ 1.5 billion. However, in each sub-sector level, more assistance is required especially in the irrigation sector. Japan will continue to contribute to this sector beyond the YAP target.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the infrastructure sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Transport	Power	Water	Irrigation
Loan	294.54	1,046.25	225.00	0
Grant & Tech. Coop.	318.43	113.62	280.42	92.98

*Detail of the data can be found in the web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

1. Infrastructure(Cont.)

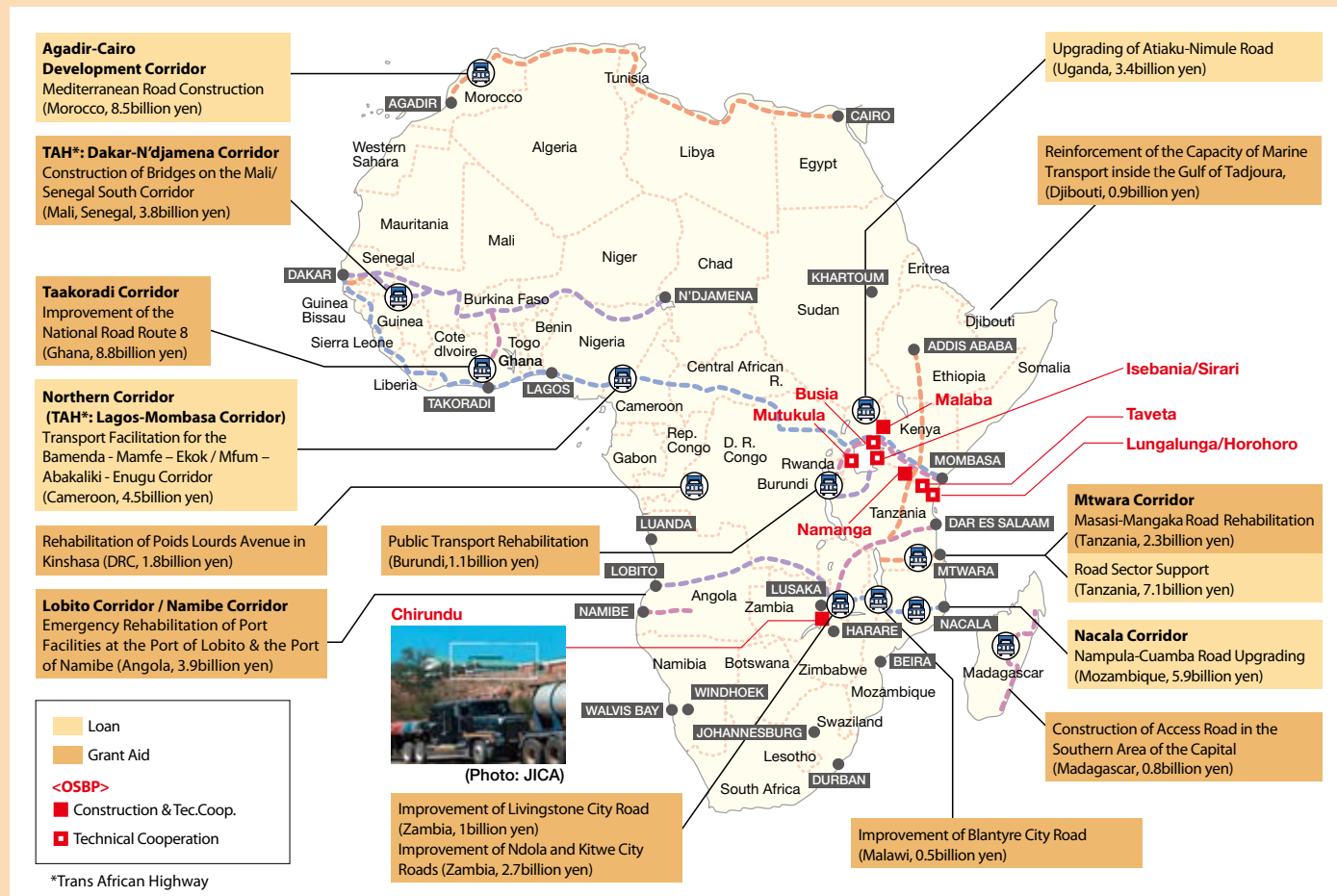
Regional Transport Infrastructure

Japan intends to concentrate its financial and technical support on selected corridors in each region, primarily focusing on roads, but not excluding ports, bridges, urban transport and railways.

With regard to the establishment of 14 "One Stop Border Post" (OSBP) to facilitate smooth and efficient cross-border procedures,

support for eight locations is currently in progress, and plans are underway for six other locations. Seminars for heads of Revenue Authorities and Customs Administrations of African countries were also held in collaboration with the World Customs Organisation (WCO).

Japan's cooperation for regional transport infrastructure



Involvement of Regional Institutions and Public-Private Partnership

JICA is currently dispatching personnel to the NEPAD and the East African Community (EAC) Secretariats. However, as the role of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) is expanding especially in the infrastructure sector, it would be desirable to further strengthen future partnerships.

The utilization of Other Official Flows (OOFs) is progressing in the infrastructure sector to promote public-private partnership that will facilitate business activities. (See Figure)

(See "I. Overview" and "II.2.Trade, Investment and Tourism" section for further information on Public-Private Partnership)

Expansion of Port of Durban: (signed on March 26, 2009)

The loan of 35 billion yen was co-financed by three Japanese commercial banks and JBIC with JBIC also providing a guarantee for their co-financing portion. The loan finances activities to be undertaken by Transnet, a 100% South African state-owned freight rail, ports and pipeline company, including widening of entrance channel and deepening of Port of Durban.



(Photo: Transnet)

South African power transmission: (signed on July 9, 2008)

The loan of 7.5 billion yen was co-financed by six Japanese commercial banks and JBIC with JBIC also providing a guarantee for their co-financing portion. The loan finances ESKOM for its Northern Grid Transmission Projects, which aim to strengthen and expand the existing transmission network to promote growth within the Limpopo province, South Africa.



Regional Power Infrastructure

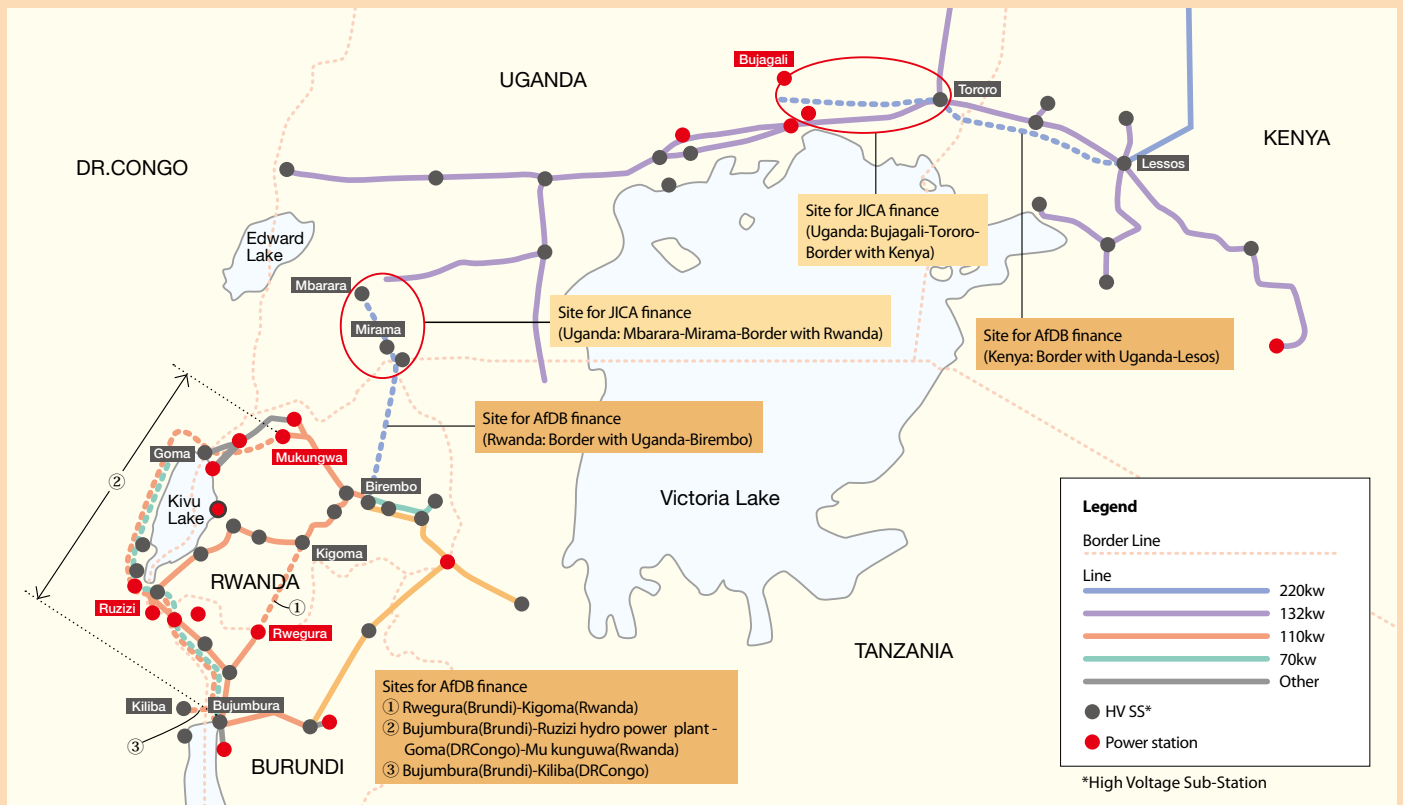
Effective ways for supporting regional power infrastructure, in collaboration with other partners, are being sought according to the circumstances surrounding the existing power pools of each region.

Examples of Japan's recent support

Large-scale international transmission lines for a power pool:

Interconnection of Electric Grids of the Nile Equatorial Lakes Countries Project

ODA loan of 5.41 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 52.6 million) was provided to Uganda in Mar 2010, for installing a power transmission network among 5 countries of the Nile Basin (Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC) through co-finance with AfDB.



Local Electrification:

Urgent Improvement of Electric Power Supply System in Sierra Leone

Grant aid of 1.651 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 16.1 million) was provided to Sierra Leone in May 2008, installing a 10MW power plant in Freetown which suffers from severe shortage of electricity due to internal turbulence.



Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

The World Bank launched The Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic report, "Africa Infrastructure: A Time for Transformation", in November 2009. This indicated that a financing gap of US\$ 31 billion a year would remain even if an additional US\$ 17 billion each year could be mobilised through improving the efficiency of existing spending.

IBRD/IDA lending to infrastructure in 2009 totaled US \$3.6 billion

to Sub-Saharan Africa and US \$1 billion to North Africa, while IFC provided US \$219 million in support of private sector investments. In recognition of the importance of regional infrastructure, assistance to regional transport corridors, power pools and ICT backbone linkages was scaled up. The WBG will continue to increase lending for infrastructure as planned.

2. Trade, Investment and Tourism

(1) Trade and Investment

✈ Trends in Trade and Investment between Japan and Africa

Japan's total trade with Africa in 2009 decreased by 46% compared to 2008. Despite the fact that the amount of direct investment from Japan for the period of January to September 2009 decreased compared to the same period of the previous year, some Japanese companies managed to engage in business activities in construction and installation projects including in Egypt, Algeria, and South Africa.

There has also been progress on bilateral investment agreements;

formal negotiations with Angola have begun and preparations for agreements with several other countries are in progress.

Continuous joint efforts such as those set out in the following paragraphs needs to be made by the public and private sectors of Japan and Africa in order to achieve tangible results towards the goal of doubling Japan's direct investment to Africa by 2012. (see p.5 for investment position up to 2008)

(Photo: JICA)

✈ Supporting African Capacity for Doing Business

African countries are striving to improve their business climate. According to the World Bank 2010 Doing Business report, 18 African countries have risen in rankings compared to the 2009 report. The most remarkable is Rwanda which rose from 143rd to 67th, and is ranked as the best performer in Africa. Various measures are currently underway by TICAD partners to make the trade and investment environment in Africa more conducive to business.



Promotion of Investment

● JICA: Triangle of Hope (TOH) programme in Zambia

12 concrete policy recommendations and an action plan for the creation of a favorable investment environment in Zambia were drawn up with the assistance of a Malaysian advisor invited by JICA. This project emphasises strengthening the capacity of the Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) to be able to better conduct investment promotion activities. Consequently, a cellular phone company was established in Zambia in 2009 as a joint venture with a Malaysian company.

Political Will & Integrity

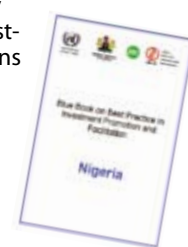
HOPE

Civil Service Efficiency & Integrity

Private Sector Dynamism & Integrity

● JBIC/UNCTAD: Policy recommendations in Nigeria

The Blue Book has been prepared jointly by JBIC and UNCTAD to encourage direct investment by Japanese firms in Nigeria. It contains an effective and realistic action plan of 15 short-term measures, including procedural improvement and a pilot Multi-facility Economic Zone.



● NEPAD-OECD: African Investment Initiative

This Initiative, funded by Japan, aims to support improved African capacity to strengthen the investment environment for growth and development, and plays a role as a facilitator of region-wide dialogue on investment policy.

Private-sector Development

● EPSA (Enhanced Private Sector Assistance) for Africa

EPSA is the joint initiative launched by Japan and the AfDB Group in 2005 to implement comprehensive assistance to the private sector in Africa. As part of its commitment to provide ODA loans up to US\$ 1 billion over five years from 2005, 32.1 billion yen (equiv. US\$300 million) was provided in September 2008. In addition, the Fund for African Private-Sector Assistance (FAPA) was established in AfDB as a trust fund to provide technical assistance toward the development of SMEs, the capacity building of financial organisations, and strengthening the governance of public sector.

Examples of Japan's assistance to improve the business environment in Africa

Promotion of Trade

● JICA: "Kaizen" programme

"Kaizen" refers to a philosophy and practices for continuous improvement deployed extensively by many Japanese companies. Following the two Kaizen projects in Egypt and Tunisia, JICA launched a new project in Ethiopia in 2009 after a series of high-level policy dialogues on industrial development under leadership of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi.

● JETRO: Access Japan! (Mechanism for African products to enter the Japanese market)

JETRO is assisting African products to gain access to the Japanese market by way of support schemes such as dispatching experts and holding seminars and exhibitions at various stages. The One Village One Product Market at Narita and Kansai airports is another component of this mechanism. Currently, 6 projects are in progress to improve African products with high potential including cacao, tea, baskets, etc., after successfully completed 4 projects for developing competitive products such as below in 6 countries in 2008.

Mixed spices from Tanzania



(Photo: Baraka Co., Ltd.)

Jam and Herbal Tea from Kenya



(Photo: Fair Trade Company)



✈ **Public Support for Japanese Corporations (Public-Private Partnership)**

The Government of Japan is stepping up its “Public-Private Partnership for Boosting Economic Growth” programme, and in addition to proactively disseminating information through various means including seminars and symposia, it is strengthening measures to encourage the utilisation of official funding sources such as ODA to facilitate business by Japanese corporations.

In 2009, a high-level joint tourism-reconnaissance mission was dispatched to Rwanda prior to the Fifth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF V). In addition, a number of working-level public-private joint missions was dispatched to promote trade and investment in various sectors. At least 15 such missions were undertaken between January 2009 and March 2010, including the January 2010 Study Tour to Southern Africa to explore modalities for public-private sector collaboration. In December 2008 and November

2009, symposia organised by the Government of Japan on the promotion of trade and investment provided the opportunity for Japanese corporations to learn about the trade and investment climate in 13 different African countries.

In 2009, the Government of Japan initiated public support for the promotion of the Base of Pyramid (BOP) business, a sustainable business targeting the poorer segments of society that contributes to solving their social and development agenda. The associated support mechanisms have been devised by JICA and JETRO, which function in a similar fashion to existing programmes such as the UNDP’s Growing Sustainable Business (GSB) programme. It is anticipated that this will further contribute to the diversification of public-private partnerships in Africa.

(See also p.6 and p.8 for details of the JBIC loan commitment)

(2) Promotion of Tourism

The AUC is working on elaboration of a comprehensive tourism policy for the continent based on the NEPAD/AU Tourism Action Plan adopted in 2004. With an eye on potential opportunities arising from the upcoming 2010 FIFA World Cup to be held in South Africa, the Fifth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF V) focusing on tourism was held in Uganda in June 2009 by TICAD Co-organisers with UNIDO and UNWTO.

AABF V in Uganda

With the participation of a total of 349 representatives from 35 countries of the public and private sectors as well as civil society and international organisations, MoUs and Partnership Arrangements to a total value of US\$245 million were signed; the Forum issued the Chair’s Summary containing policy recommendations on future actions including:

- (i) the importance of a holistic approach in public-private partnerships,
- (ii) the need for a targeted marketing strategy based on trends and profile analysis,
- (iii) tourism development to be environmentally sustainable and geared toward the poorer sector of society,
- (iv) Africa’s image to be improved through strategic public relations campaigns, and
- (v) effective utilisation of the various support measures offered by the TICAD partners.

(Photo: MOFA)



The President of Uganda and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Japan attended the opening

(Photo: JATA)

The total number of outbound Japanese travelers, worldwide, has been decreasing since 2007. With specific reference to Africa, it is clear that all stakeholders, both in Japan and in Africa, will have to make further efforts to facilitate and to promote a greater flow of Japanese tourists to the continent. As follow-up to the aforementioned policy recommendations, following measures were taken.

- At the JATA (Japan Association of Travel Agents) World Travel Fair 2009 held in Tokyo, in September, an “Africa Zone” was set up with support provided for an exhibition, and an African tourism promotion seminar targeting the Japanese travel industry was held.
- Utilizing Japanese funding, Japanese and English language stud-



ies were produced by UNDP and UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organisation) providing an overview of tourism in Africa with reference to the Asian and Japanese outbound markets.

- A JATA delegation was dispatched to southern Africa in February 2010 to survey the tourism infrastructure.
- JICA currently provides tourism support to a number of countries in Africa, and is in the process of preparing further cooperation measures. The JICA training programme for a tenfold increase in tourism-related personnel is in progress.
- WBG support for tourism is being scaled up. In 2009, work on a regional tourism strategy was begun and new projects with significant tourism activities were funded.
- UNWTO is reinforcing further partnership-building and resource mobilisation for the Benin regional initiative for Africa.

3. Agriculture and Rural Development

TICAD IV was held when concern about the impact of high food prices was mounting, and called for a comprehensive response by the international community. Japan made the utmost effort to contribute to forming a globally coordinated response to the food crisis as well as an international framework to address medium to long term food insecurity, that led to the issuing of “the G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security” at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Japan also worked with international organizations toward compiling principles and good practices to promote responsible international agricultural investment. The TICAD process will continue to promote measures that contribute to food security in Africa, bearing in mind MDGs 1 and 7, and the fact that most agriculture in Africa is rain-fed, and is susceptible to the effects of climate change, such as increased droughts and floods.

Within the continent, the AU has provided leadership in improving agricultural productivity and food security. Heads of State, having met in July 2009, reaffirmed the AU's commitment to agricultural development. Through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process, African countries have developed comprehensive agricultural strategies and increased investment in agriculture. To date, 12 countries have signed CAADP compacts, and another twelve are expected to sign in the coming months. At the regional level, ECOWAS has signed a regional compact, COMESA will sign by mid-2010, and SADC is now engaging. CAADP compacts are results-oriented. Review of the investment/expenditure programmes that are designed following compacts focuses on dimensions, priorities, programme design, implementation capacity, and monitoring and evaluation. Once plans are finalized, partners are to agree to help meet financing gaps.

The Status of Japan's Assistance – April 2008 - March 2010 (provisional)

While the implementation of the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation is progressing well (80% achieved), there is still a need to encourage irrigation projects through grant and ODA loan. Further emphasis could be placed on the support for market access and improving agricultural competitiveness including through capacity building of agricultural leaders. Japan also en-

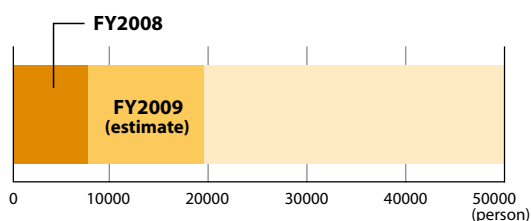
trusted US\$ 100 million to the World Bank through two Japanese trust funds to support producer organisations and the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative including research at Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the agriculture sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Irrigation	Agricultural Productivity	Others*
Loan	0	—	—
Grant Aid & Tech Coop	92.98	64.81	49.29

The progress on capacity building of 50,000 agricultural leaders



* Fishery, livelihood development, agricultural development planning, etc.

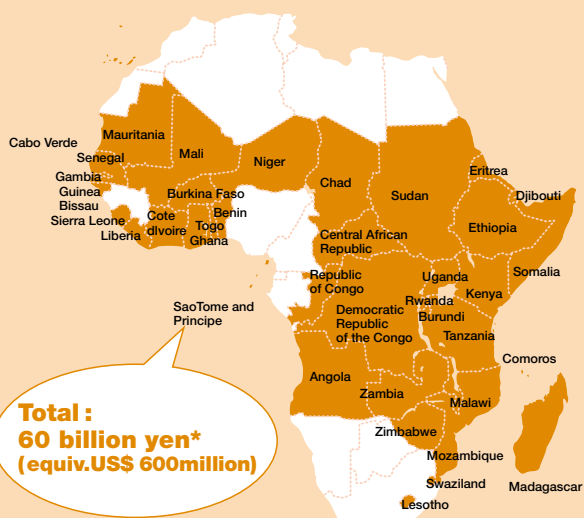
** Detail of the data can be found in the web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>



Japanese Food Aid

Japanese food assistance provided after TICAD IV up to March 2010 amounted to approximately US\$ 600 million and went well beyond the emergency food aid measures announced at TICAD IV, whereby US \$100 million would be provided between May and July 2008.

Countries that received Japanese Food Aid after TICAD IV



* Includes high food price related humanitarian assistance in March 2009

Sustainable Water Resource Management and Land Use

As part of TICAD joint-partner efforts to increase the amount of irrigated land area by 20% over the next five years, Japan intends to construct and improve irrigation facilities, and develop capacities on irrigation of African countries spreading over 100,000 hectares. Projects to cover 30,000 hectares have been committed by the end of March 2010. JICA, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other financial institutions are collaborating closely to formulate projects to be implemented as soon as possible.

The World Bank IDA lending for agriculture increased to US \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 2009, exceeding its target of US \$1 billion per year. IFC is scaling up its support to agribusiness, with commitments of US \$74 million in 2009. The World Bank has put in place a new multi-donor trust fund to support the CAADP process—signed agreements represent a total secured contribution of US \$32 million. It is also managing four new multi-donor trust funds totaling US \$200 million to support regional approaches to agricultural productivity.

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

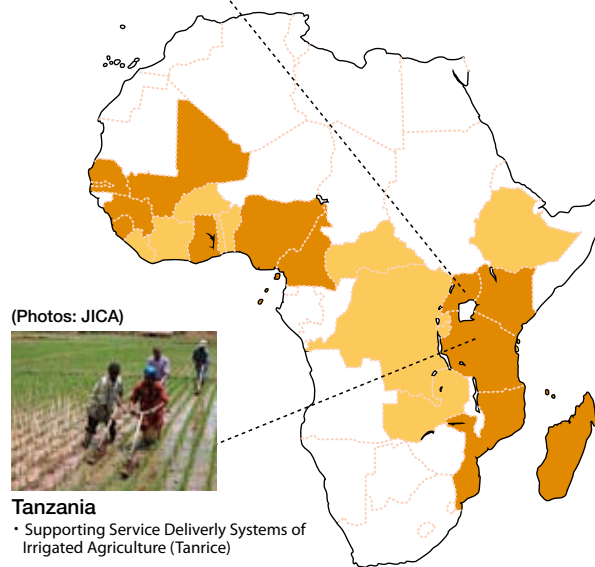
An initial group of 12 countries, and a second group of 11 countries have been selected. The first group presented country-based National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) at the Second General Assembly of CARD in Tokyo in June 2009, providing the basis for various support measures by participating development partners. CARD orientation seminars for the second group of countries were conducted during Dec 2009-Jan 2010, and support for drafting NRDS was provided.

Participating Countries of CARD and some examples of on-going JICA support



Uganda

- NERICA Rice Promotion
- Technical Assistance to Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture Development



(Photos: JICA)



Tanzania

- Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture (Tanrice)

1st Group Cameroon/Ghana/Guinea/Kenya/Mali/Mozambique/Nigeria/Senegal/Sierra Leone/Tanzania/Uganda/Madagascar

2nd Group Gambia/Liberia/Côte d'Ivoire/Burkina Faso/Togo/Benin/Central Africa/DRC/Rwanda/Ethiopia/Zambia

CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development)

A consultative group of development partners including research institutions working in collaboration with rice producing African countries, aiming at doubling the rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from current 14 million tons / year to 28 million tons / year by 2018. Support measures by partners will include breeding and selection of improved varieties including NERICA, improvement of cultivation techniques, increased use of inputs, post-harvest processing, marketing, capacity building, and elements of South-South Cooperation.

III. Achieving MDGs

Sub-Saharan Africa has, in absolute terms, made substantial progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). According to UNDP, many countries have made great strides in tackling extreme poverty and hunger, improving school enrolment and child health, expanding access to clean water, and access to HIV/AIDS treatment.

However, major advances registered in the past few years on the MDGs have begun to slow or even reverse as a result of the global economic and food crises. A variety of analytical reports indicate that some of the MDGs are likely to be missed in many countries, unless partner countries make efforts to keep their commitments, and African leaders demonstrate stronger political will and commitment. To address these challenges and to fast-track progress towards the achievement of MDGs in Africa will require concerted effort.

In this regard, the "human security"-centred approach of the TICAD process can provide valuable examples and input for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the U.N. General Assembly, which will focus on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the MDGs by 2015.

1. Community Development

🏠 Human Security

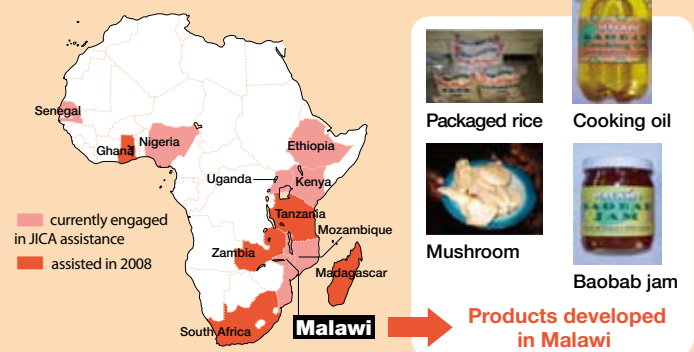
As stated in YAP, the TICAD process places a special emphasis on bottom-up efforts and comprehensive/multi-sectoral and participatory approaches, based on the concept of "human security." A number of efforts embodying these approaches are already underway. While a gender perspective is incorporated throughout YAP, particular importance is attached to the role of women in the community.

🏠 Comprehensive "Glocal" Community Development

● **Expansion of the One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative:** Among the 12 countries to which the initiative is to expand, Ghana and Malawi have already succeeded in the identification and development of products, while another six are currently engaged in various types of technical cooperation. ILO also works closely with JICA through the COOP Africa Programme.

● **African Millennium Villages (AMV):** Among the 12 countries in which the initiative is to expand, in addition to the eight countries utilizing the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), the initiative has been launched in Mozambique and Cameroon through bilateral assistance. In Mozambique, efforts are currently underway to extend pilot villages in three provinces to all ten provinces. Currently, school meal programmes have been established in all countries, and the following positive changes have been observed; increase of the gross primary school enrollment rates, improvement of the male-to-female ratio in primary education, and inclusion of women in community decision-making. Expansion of bilateral assistance through UNDP to two other countries (Benin and Madagascar) is under consideration.

Value addition to local products by OVOP to generate income



AMV to offer a new approach through multi-sectoral community-led development





Community-based Approach building on Functional Hubs

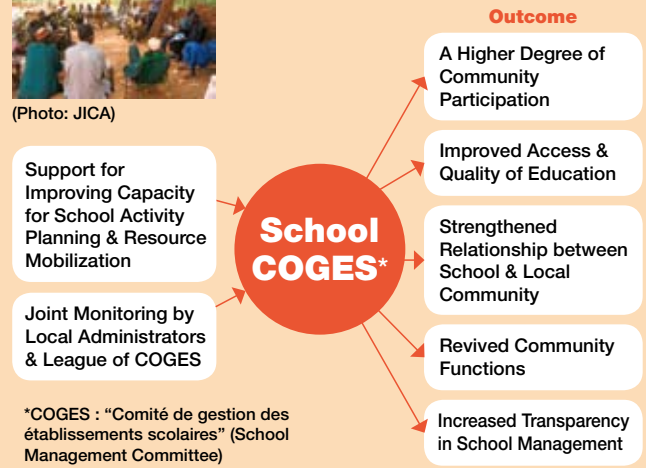
● "School for All" model

"School for All" is a school-management improvement programme by Japan based on the needs of the local community, involving the participation of all actors such as parents' organisations, school teachers, community members and the local administration as COGES (School Management Committee). The project started in Niger and has also been extended to Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso. JICA together with UNICEF supports the establishment of the community kindergartens and 165 of these have already been established by 2009 with approximately 100,000 children having received pre-school education. In Niger, the World Bank is providing the financial support to scale-up this "School for All" model to the nation-wide level and more than 9,000 schools in Niger have already received such assistance. The Bank has set up US\$10 million of the special seed fund within the Japan Social Development Fund (JPDF) to further promote this model.



(Photo: JICA)

"School for All"



● Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDIA) in Zambia

A participatory approach for sustainable village development supported by funds and technical support by Japan, where seed money is utilized and re-invested for community micro-projects to improve the quality of life of villagers. The pilot phase of the project was completed in December 2009, providing benefit to a total of 130,000 people in 170 villages. It will be scaled-up to cover a larger number of villages.



● Community Empowerment in Rwanda and Togo

UNICEF provides support to child-friendly environments through community participation in Togo and Rwanda with Japanese funding (US\$11.5 million in 2009), which benefited 170,000 children and women in total so far. Social infrastructure and services are built/rehabilitated including primary schools, health centres, and water and sanitation facilities of the targeted areas which were affected by natural disasters.

- Water stand made by the household (Rwanda)
- Newly built latrine (Rwanda)
- Newly built latrine and hand wash facility in a school (Togo)



(Photos: UNICEF)

● Support for Women's Entrepreneurship: "Shea Butter Project in Ghana"

The project implemented in 2008-2009 through Japanese funding produced significant results in a wide range of proficiency in shea butter production, marketing and promotion, supported by the collaborative expertise of UNDP, JICA, the AFRASIA Business Council, and the Africa 2000 Network (A2N). UNDP continues to build on what has been achieved by the project and incorporate it into the on-going Sustainable Livelihoods Project.



(Photos: UNDP)

Selection of shea Production of shea butter

2. Education

As both African countries and the international community undertake efforts to realise MDG 2 and the six Education for All (EFA) goals, the TICAD approach has been to strike a balance between basic and post-basic education and to work in a multi-sectoral manner. For that reason, while the TICAD process places importance on basic education, it also focuses on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and higher education.

► The Status of Japanese Assistance -April 2008-March 2010(provisional)

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation has been achieved up to 58% (see p.6). With a total of 12 school construction projects implemented through the grant aid in 2008 and 2009, the basic education sector received the largest portion of funding. Some good examples of TVET are described on pages 20-21. Many projects are still in the pipeline including those for post-basic education.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the education sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Basic Education	TVET	Higher Education
Grant Aid & Tech Coop	222.58	13.23	19.66

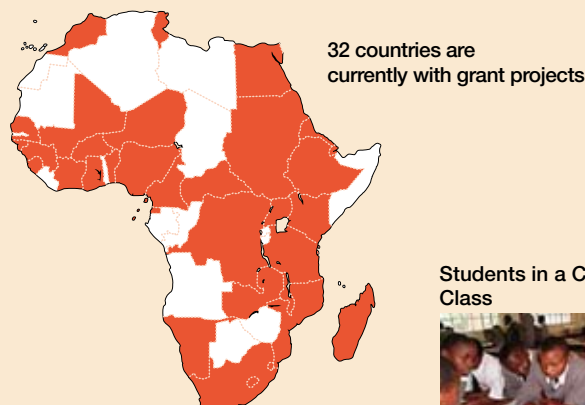
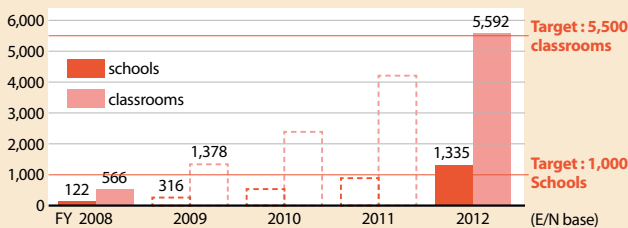
* Detail of the data can be found in the web site:
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

► Basic Education — Expansion of Access and Quality

One of three major commitments made by Japan, “expansion of the ‘School for All’ model to 10,000 schools” has almost been achieved with projects expanded to 9,976 schools in total in Niger, Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso (see p.15).

The other two commitments; “construction of 1,000 primary and secondary schools (5,500 classrooms)” and “expansion of the SMASE project to 100,000 teachers” - are on track to meet the targets by 2012, as seen in the Figure.

The projection on progress of the construction of primary and secondary schools (1,000 schools, 5,500 classrooms) (accumulated total since April 2008)

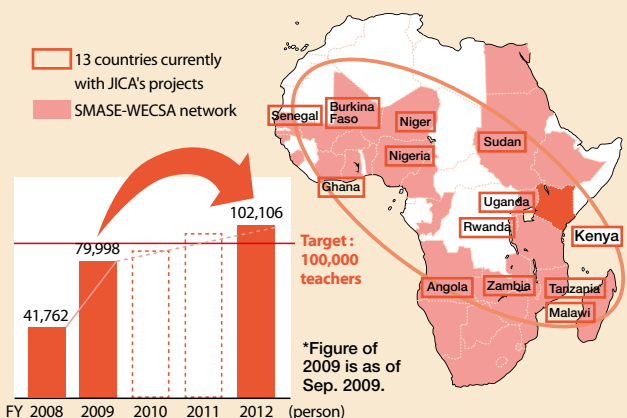


Students in a Chemistry Class



(Photo: JICA)

The projection on progress of training of 100,000 primary and secondary school teachers in math and science (accumulated total since April 2008)



SMASE (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Education)

The project originally started as “Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE)” in Kenya in 1998 with a view to establishing institutionalized in-service training for math and science teachers. In 2001, the SMASE-WECSA, a regional network was established to share experiences among member countries. Japan announced in Jan. 2009 to expand SMASE as a regional project, with Kenya being a hub, and with more emphasis on the elementary math and science education. Currently JICA’s technical cooperation projects are in operation in 13 countries and the SMASE-WECSA is expanded to 34 countries and 1 region.



► Post Basic Education and Higher Education/Research

Cooperation in Science and Technology

● Japan-Africa Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting

The first Japan-Africa Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting was held in Tokyo in October 2008. As a follow-up, an African Science and Technology Research Mission was dispatched and visited 4 regions in Africa as well as the AU Commission in Feb. - March 2009 with a view to survey on the Policy on Science and Technology and the current status of R&D activities in Africa. In April 2009, a symposium was held to share findings and results of the mission extensively with Japanese scientists and researchers.



Mission's courtesy visit to the minister in Egypt



Panel discussion at the symposium (Photos: Cabinet Office)

● Dispatch of Japanese Science & Technology Researchers

Joint research with universities/research institutions in African countries is being promoted to tackle the global issues facing African countries through coordination between MOFA/JICA and MEXT/JSPS*. In 2009, the dispatched researcher from Nagasaki University worked for the capacity development of the Kenya Medical Research Institute to develop new diagnostic methods for arbovirus infections.

*Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology/ Japan Society for Promotion of Science

● Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development

Japan has been promoting international joint research projects targeting at global issues such as environment/energy, bio-resources, natural disaster prevention and infectious diseases control, through the coordinated support by MOFA/JICA and MEXT/JST*. Since the programme started in 2008, 9 projects (duration: 3-5 years) out of 32 projects adopted have been initiated in 8 African countries in the above mentioned fields.

* Japan Science and Technology Agency

Creating Network among Universities

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

The project aims at establishing a research-oriented Egyptian national university of science and technology with a Japanese style

approach. The project started in October 2008 and the agreement was signed in March 2009 between Japan and Egypt. 12 universities in Japan have joined to form the Japanese Supporting University Consortium (JSUC), together with the Japanese business community and relevant ministries, which will provide comprehensive support including a grand design for the university as well as assistance in the organisational operations of education and research activities. The expected number of total students is around 3,000 and the inaugural class of master's and doctorate students has started in February 2010. E-JUST is expected to be an educational hub in Africa and the Middle East.



Introduction at the opening



First day of the engineering class (Photos: JICA)

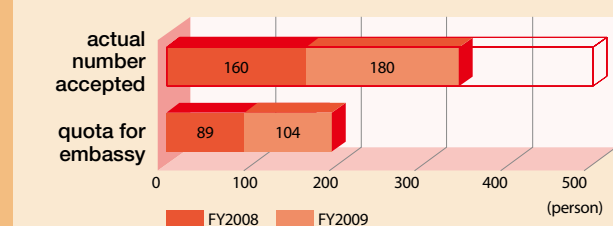
● Pan African University

There is an on-going discussion between the AU and cooperation partners including Japan regarding the possible support for the Pan African University (PAU) initiative.

Japanese Government Scholarships

Against the YAP target to expand the Japanese government scholarship students from Africa to more than 500 in 5 years, a total of 340, including those selected by university recommendation, were accepted as the Japanese government scholarship students in 2008 and 2009.

Number of Japanese government scholarship students accepted from Africa



*Actual number accepted includes both the embassy recommended and the university recommended students.

► Efforts by other TICAD Partners

● WFP: School Meal Programmes

WFP provided school meals or take-home rations to 10.7 million children in 38 African countries in 2009 (estimate). School feeding serves as a valuable safety net that can break the hunger cycle while supporting education, health and community development. Japan has provided WFP with 11.1 billion yen in 2009 and a part of this funding has been utilised for this programme.



School children in Zambia and Uganda (©WFP/Rein Skullerud and ©WFP/Vanessa Vick, respectively)

● UNESCO: Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE)

UNESCO initiated LIFE in 2008 as the core programme of EFA (Education for All) for which Japan, together with other donors, has been actively working. Currently 22 countries are implementing LIFE. Through LIFE, national capacities have been developed in literacy data collection, processing and publication.

● The World Bank:

IDA lending to education was US \$697 million in 2009. In addition, the World Bank manages the trust fund for Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), a global partnership for universal primary education, which Japan has supported since 2007 and chaired in 2008. Under this trust fund, grants in the amount of US \$307 million were made to nine African countries for basic education initiatives during fiscal year 2009. For higher education, a flagship study, "Accelerating Catch-Up: Tertiary Education for Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa" that highlighted the importance of knowledge intensive growth, and hence the need for increased attention to secondary and post-secondary education, was completed, along with a major study on financing of higher education. The New Economy Skills for Africa Programme (NESAP) was started to help an initial group of eight African countries build capacity to compete in today's changing economy, starting with ICTs.

3. Health

The TICAD process provided the basis for the orchestration of the “Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health”, which was welcomed by leaders at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. YAP emphasized that MDGs 4, 5, and 6 should not be dealt with separately, but rather, that measures against infectious diseases, maternal, new-born, and child health, and strengthening of health systems should be addressed in a comprehensive manner, and that a multi-sectoral approach should be deployed.

📊 The Status of Japanese Assistance - April 2008 - March 2010 (provisional)

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation is progressing steadily (56%), with the largest portion being allocated to maternal, newborn and child health. The assistance for measures against infectious diseases is largely covered through the contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the health sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Strengthening of Health Systems	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	Measures against Infectious Diseases
Grant Aid & Tech Coop	87.39	129.38	24.69

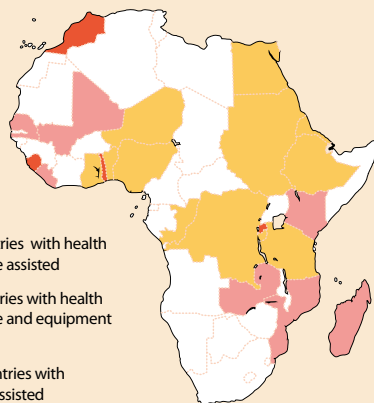
* Detail of the data can be found in the web site:
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

📊 Strengthening of Health Systems

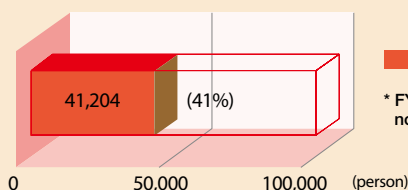
Japan has set several numerical targets to measure progress in strengthening health systems. The target for improving 1,000 hospitals and health centers has already been met, and others are progressing at a steady pace to meet the target by 2012. Japan intends to further promote the accountability of the health systems through setting targets for support measures and strengthening the mechanism/system for monitoring and evaluation.

● Improvement of 1,000 hospitals and health centers

Japan has constructed, rehabilitated or provided equipment to a total of 1,862 hospitals or health centers in 23 countries in 2008 and 2009.



● Training 100,000 health and medical workers



In order to contribute to the joint effort to achieve the WHO goal of at least 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people in Africa, Japan has supported training and retention of health and medical workers, including skilled birth attendants. By the end of 2008, a total of 41,204 health and medical workers are provided with such support.



(Photo: JICA)

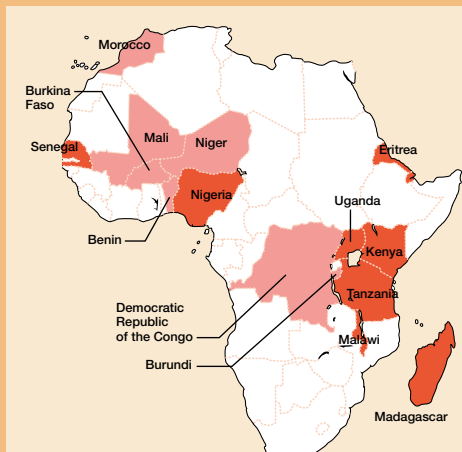


(Photos: MOFA)

● Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize

On March 9, 2010, Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Memorial Symposium was held in Accra, Ghana to commemorate the achievement in medical research activities in Africa. The laureates of the 1st Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize were among the lecturers at the symposium.

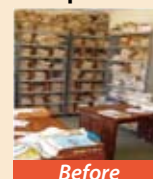
It was inaugurated in the presence of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan.



● Initiative for Better Hospital Services

Total Quality Management (TQM) for Better Hospital Services* started in 2007 to respond to challenges such as chronic shortage of financial, logistic and human resources faced by Africa in hospital management. Currently, a total of 15 countries have successfully incorporated TQM into their hospital management systems and it is envisaged that 30,000 health workers will be trained through the project.

Example



Introduction of 5S - KAIZEN - TQM

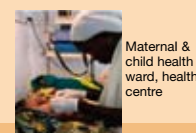


(Photos: JICA)

*A sub-program of **AAKCP** (Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-Creation Program) that introduces Japanese experience in hospital management through **5S-KAIZEN-TQM** process which has been developed in Sri Lanka. **5S-KAIZEN-TQM** stands for **Total Quality Management** through the continuous quality improvement (**KAIZEN**) by the components of **5S** - Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize and Sustain.

🏥 Improvement of Maternal, New-born and Child Health

The TICAD process, especially in coordination with UNICEF and other health related organisations, is vigorously working toward the common target of saving the lives of 400,000 children. Child mortality is associated with complex causes that necessitate comprehensive and multi-sectoral approaches involving not only health but safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, etc.



Maternal & child health ward, health centre

● Example of JICA's multi-faceted approaches in Regions of Tambacounda & Kedug, Senegal

Strategies	Targets(at the Tambacounda Province)	At 2007(base year)	2011(indicators to be met)
1 Improvement of access • emergency obstetric care facilities • increase No. of health workers • scaling up of HIV/AIDS prevention	MDG4(under 5 mortality)	200/1000p.	120 (down by 40%)
	MDG5(maternal mortality)	800/100,000live births	To be reduced
	MDG5(delivery in the presence of health workers)	27%	35% (up by 30%)
	MDG6(HIV/AIDS infection rate)	0.4%	To be maintained under 1.0%
2 Quality improvement • improvement of support for normal delivery • continuous care improvement of pregnant women	3 Addressing health systems • increase No. of health centre/post • quality improvement of health services in the provincial hospital • training of health workers	4 Community based activities • enlightening activities • community empowerment	5 Central Govt. also plays a role • policy development • dissemination of output



Activity of 5S



Training of 5S



Existing health centre (new one is under construction)

(Photos: JICA)

🏥 Measures against Infectious Diseases

The following are examples of collaborative activities in 2009.

● Contribution through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria:

Japan has been contributing to the global fight against three infectious diseases through the Global Fund as one of its founders. Japan made an announcement in May 2008 to contribute an amount of US\$560 million beginning in 2009 as of March 2010 Japan has already disbursed US\$377 million of this amount. Around 55% of the funds disbursed is directed towards countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

● Provision of Vaccine:

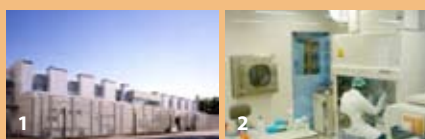
Japan has provided funding through UNICEF to distribute vaccines against polio, measles, Tetanus and BCG to more than 80 million children in 10 countries including Nigeria, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) from April 2008 to Feb. 2010.

● The World Bank

In 2009, the World Bank commitments for HIV/AIDS totaled US \$293 million, up from US \$64 million in 2008. It also provided assistance to 18 African countries to implement booster programmes under Phase 2 of the Malaria Booster programme.

● Research Centers for Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases

Collaborative research studies are steadily progressing at the Hokudai Center for Zoonosis Control in Zambia (HUCZCZ) which opened in August 2008, and at the Collaborative Research Center on Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases in Ghana which opened in August 2009. These are a part of the Programme started in 2005 by MEXT to ensure the technical level of human resources in case of public health crisis and to enhance international research network.



1.CZC, Hokudai
2.BSL -3 laboratory in Ghana
(Photos: MEXT)

● UNESCO: EDUCAIDS Programme

The Japan Trust Fund for Africa at UNESCO supports the EDUCAIDS programme that promotes the education on HIV/AIDS. Japan also provided support for UNESCO's HIV/AIDS prevention activities in Sudan and countries in the central African region in 2009.

IV. Consolidation of Peace/ Good Governance

Notwithstanding the significant progress made across the continent in this crucial sector, some countries continue to face problems of instability. African countries, with the support of the international community, are committed to the consolidation of peace and to the promotion of good governance. In this regard, the African Union and the RECs are playing an increasing role in safeguarding and bolstering regional and continental stability by, inter alia, firmly rejecting unconstitutional changes of government, and by taking important steps towards the operationalisation of the African Standby Force, the Early Warning System and the Panel of the Wise.

YAP notes that the consolidation of peace encompasses different phases and a variety of actions and that these processes require seamless and continuous support to make them irreversible. It also emphasises the importance of strengthening coordination as well as sharing good practices among internal and external actors engaging in peace-building activities. Examples of such efforts by TICAD partners are provided in this section.

The Status of Japanese Assistance - April 2008 - March 2010 (provisional)

Total amount of Japan-funded projects in consolidation of peace and promotion of good governance (April 2008-march 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Conflict Prevention	Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance	Restoration and Maintenance of Security	Promotion of Good Governance
Grant & Tech. Coop.	1.0	885.0	63.2	16.5
Non-ODA	-	-	20.5	-

*Details of the data can be found on the website:<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

Conflict Prevention

The Government of Japan provided financial support to the AU Panel of the Wise, a component of the Africa Peace and Security Architecture that addresses election-related conflicts. It also supports capacity building of the Secretariat for this Panel, which works on Impunity, Justice and National Reconciliation.

Assistance in the areas of “Humanitarian Assistance and Recon-

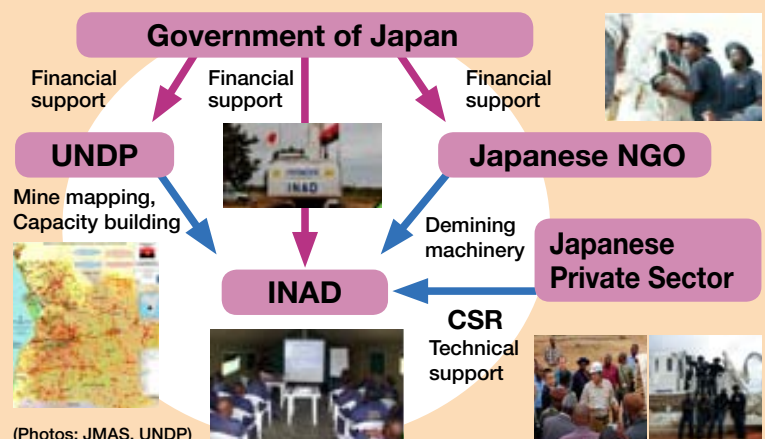
struction” and “Restoration and Maintenance of Security” also helps to extend the “Peace Dividend” to grassroots level and to prevent future conflicts.

At international fora, Japan has been a leading member of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and an active participant in international contact groups on Somalia, Guinea, and Madagascar.

Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

● Public and Private Collaboration for Demining in Angola

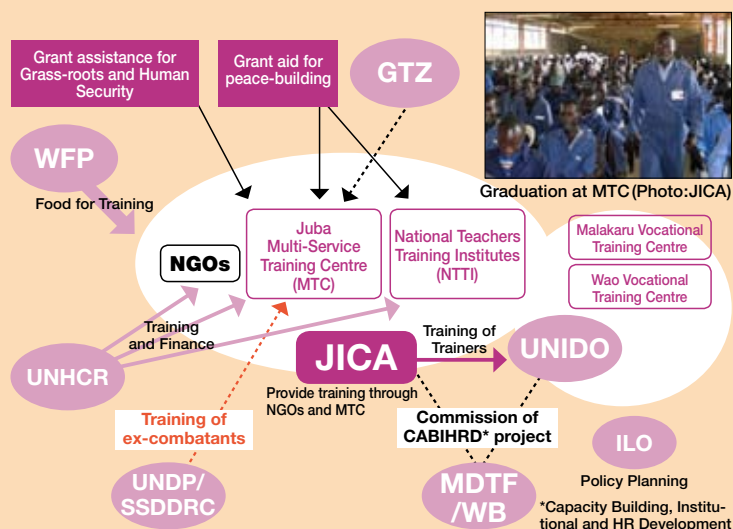
The Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), a Japanese NGO, has been implementing demining and community reconstruction projects in Angola in collaboration with leading Japanese corporations such as Komatsu, Toyota Tsusho and Sumitomo Corporation. Japan has also contributed through UNDP toward mine mapping and capacity building of INAD (National Institute of Demining) personnel. INAD has procured twelve demining machines from Hitachi through counterpart fund of Japanese ODA and its own fund. Hitachi also provides personnel training to INAD.





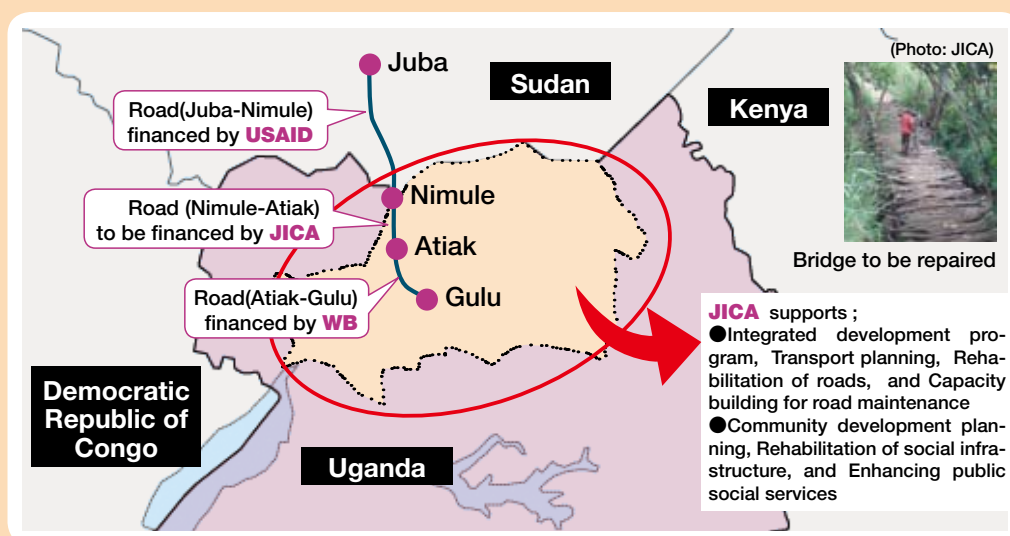
● Enhanced Partnership for Reintegration in Juba, Sudan

Japan supported vocational training in the multi-service training centre (MTC) and teacher training facilities in Juba to accelerate the reintegration process including that of ex-combatants. An excellent collaboration exists surrounding JICA'S project for strengthening basic skills and vocational training, together with bilateral and grassroots grant aid, and with organisations such as UNHCR, WFP, ILO, WB, UNIDO, and GTZ as well as Japanese NGOs. Japan is also a leading partner in support of the DDR process implemented by UNDP. Japan is seeking synergy among governmental, international and non-governmental organisations by combining bilateral and multilateral measures in the efforts to smoothen transition to reconstruction.



● Collaboration in Reconstruction programmes in Northern Uganda

JICA's assistance package supporting reconstruction of social infrastructure to facilitate return of IDPs and their social reintegration in four Districts in Northern Uganda, is implemented with strong collaboration among Japan, USAID and the World Bank for linking a cross-border trunk road from Juba to Gulu.



● Creation of Employment and Livelihood in Agriculture in Liberia

The Japan-funded UNDP project in post-conflict Liberia is designed to rebuild the capacities of smallholder farming families by providing training in NERICA seed production techniques. FAO is also funded through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to provide 60 tons of certified seeds of 12 upland and lowland varieties. ILO, with funding of AfDB, is supporting the construction of feeder road by community public works.



(Photo: Africa Rice Centre)



(Photo: WFP)

● Rehabilitation of Mogadishu Port, Somalia

WFP, through Japanese funding, has been rehabilitating Mogadishu Port which lacked sufficient capacity. This project is expected to contribute not only to improved access to humanitarian goods but also to increased revenue for the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) through port fees and import duties. Port authorities are trained for enhancing the efficiency of port operations.

IV. Consolidation of Peace/Good Governance

Restoration and Maintenance of Security

● Enhancement of Peacekeeping Capabilities in Africa

Japan supported five peacekeeping training centres (Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Rwanda) in 2008 and expanded support to three other centers (Benin, Nigeria and South Africa) in 2009 through UNDP, providing non-ODA funding of US\$ 18.5 million to cover training costs and construction or rehabilitation of buildings and facilities. Japan has dispatched 13 Self-Defense Force (JSDF) personnel and civilian experts as instructors or resource-personnel to Egypt, Ghana and Mali. As of March 2010, the total number of trainees attending training courses funded by Japan is over 670. Japan intends to continue such support in 2010.

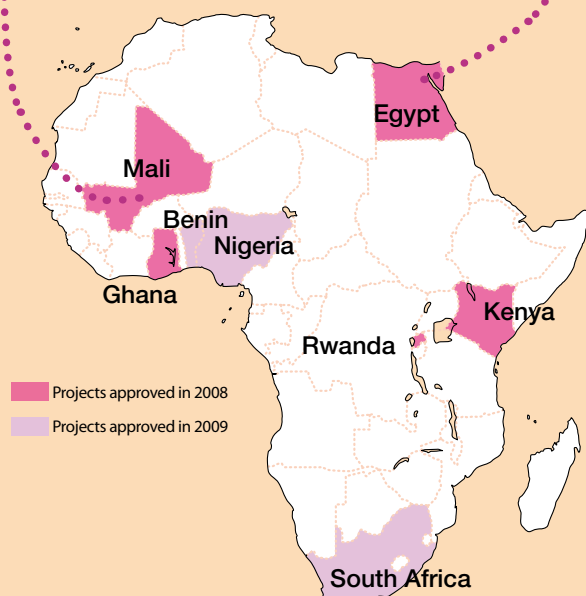
(Photos : MOFA)



Construction of administration building at Ecole de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako



Instructor from JSDF at Cairo Regional Centre for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa



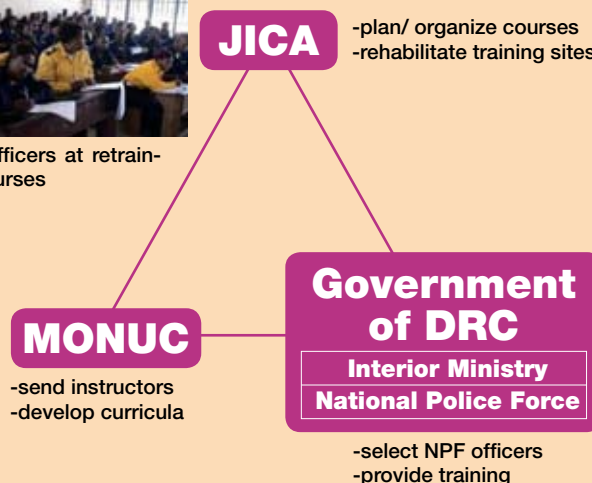
● Retraining National Police Force (NPF) in the DRC

JICA is providing technical assistance for retraining programmes of the NPF in tripartite collaboration with the Government of the DRC and MONUC. Between 2004 and the end of 2009, the total number of retrained police officers exceeds 14,000.

(Photo : JICA)

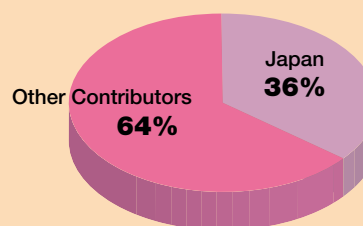


NPF officers at retraining courses



● Support for the Somalia Security Institutions and for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

Japan has been supporting strengthening of the capacity of the Somali police force through UNDP. In 2009, the international community agreed on the need to support further the AU Somalia Mission (AMISOM) and the Somali Security Institutions (SSI). Japan led the discussion in contact group meetings and disbursed US\$ 9 million in 2009 to the UN Trust Fund in support of AMISOM and US\$ 10 million to the UNSSI Trust Fund in 2010.



Japan's contribution to two UN Trust Funds in support of AMISOM and SSI (Disbursement base)
(Source: UN (as of the end of March 2010))

Promotion of Good Governance

● Enhancing the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The APRM is one of the pillars of NEPAD and the number of countries which have voluntarily signed MoUs to be engaged in the APRM process has now reached 29. Once a country review has been conducted, each country establishes a National Action Plan (NAP) which will be examined and endorsed by the APRM Panel. UNDP and Japan are jointly supporting a two-year project that seeks to support the implementation of the corporate governance component of the NAP in Ghana.

● Support Democratic Elections

Japan, at times in collaboration with the UNDP, provides support the democratic and transparent electoral process.



Voting post at Presidential election in Zambia in 2008

V. Addressing Environmental/Climate Change Issues



Following the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) in 2009, and in the lead-up to the 16th session (COP16), and the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10), increased emphasis is being given to cooperation in addressing environmental and climate change issues, which are also seen as helping to attain MDG 7. TICAD co-organisers welcomed the Decision by the 14th AU Assembly to endorse the Copenhagen Accord which emerged from COP15 and to encourage all member states that may wish to do so, to take individual submissions to the Secretariat of UNFCCC supporting the Accord in the context of the common but differential responsibilities and supported with the means of implementation. The TICAD process will intensify efforts in this sector.

1. Mitigation and Adaptation

Concentrated efforts by Japan to strengthen assistance in this sector have already yielded good examples of cooperation.

Mitigation



▲Planned construction site
(Photo:JICA)

●Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System

Programme Grant Aid of 610 million yen (equiv. US\$ 5.94 million) was provided to Djibouti in Dec.2009, for installing solar panels on the grounds of the Djibouti Centre for Research and Studies, the only governmental research institute in the country.



▲Planned construction site
(Photo:JICA)

●Kuraymat Integrated Solar Combined Power Plant Project (II)

Yen loan of 9.4 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 91.5 million) was provided to Egypt in Dec.2008, for installing a 150MW integrated solar combined cycle power plant located at 95 km south of Cairo.



●Forest Preservation

Programme Grant Aid amounting to 3.0 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 29.2 million) in total was provided to 5 African countries in Mar.2010, in order to promote sustainable forest use and conservation through implementation of assessment of forest resources and suitable forest management plan.

●Capacity building for processing and formulating CDM projects

JICA's technical assistance in Zambia is in progress in order to equip government officials to process and formulate CDM projects.

●Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project

ODA loan of 29.5 billion yen (equiv. US\$287 million) was provided to Kenya in Mar.2010, for installing two 70MW geothermal power plants in Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station located at Rift Valley Province about 120km from Nairobi. This project is a part of a larger project in collaboration with the World Bank and French AFD.



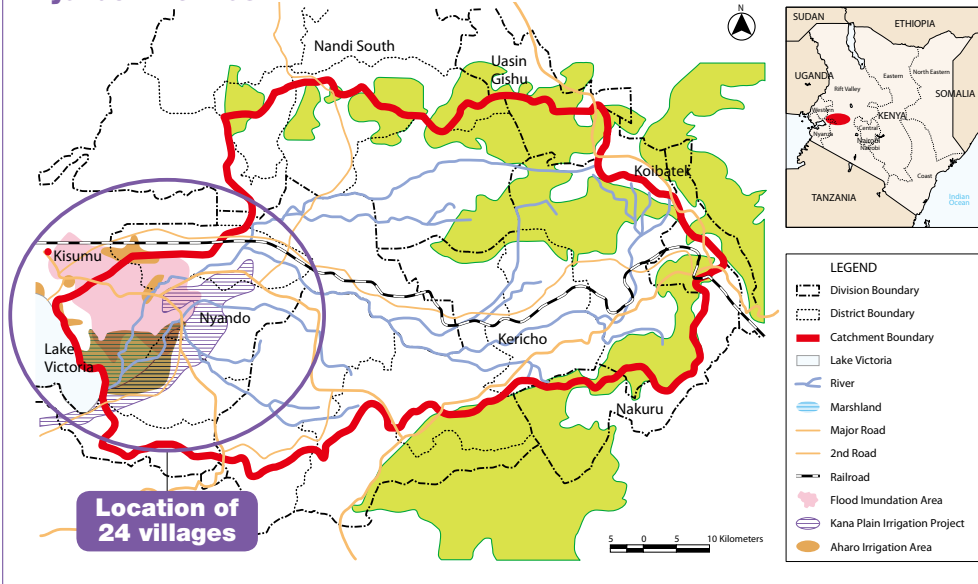
(Photos:JICA)

Adaptation

Community-Based Flood Disaster Management in the Nyando River Basin

Programme Grant Aid of 483 million yen (equiv. US\$ 4.7million) was provided to Kenya in May 2009, for constructing culvert bridges, weir, evacuation center, etc, and for raising public awareness for flood disaster prevention in 24 villages.

Nyando River Basin



Construction of bank protection works



Flood management training for evacuation (Photos:JICA)

The fast track climate change financing in the “Hatoyama Initiative”

The package announced at COP15, in December 2009 in Copenhagen, scaled up Japan’s support (*) to developing countries, including Africa, and it is expected to further strengthen Japan’s contribution in this sector.

Support for Developing Countries under the “Hatoyama Initiative” up to 2012

Japan will provide financial assistance of approximately 1.75 trillion yen (equiv. US\$ 15 billion) including public and private finance, of which public finance comprises approximately 1.3 trillion yen (equiv. US\$ 11 billion) for 3 years up to 2012 to assist developing countries taking measures of mitigation, as well as those vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, in order to contribute to positive progress of international negotiations.

ODA (approx. 850 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 7.2 billion))

- Grant Aid, Technical Cooperation and Yen Loan :
approx. 730 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 6 billion)
- Contribution to international organizations such as Climate Investment Funds(CIF)*:
approx. 120 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 1.2 billion)

*a multilateral fund established through the leadership of Japan along with the UK and the US

OOF and other funding (approx. 900 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 7.8 billion))

- Closely cooperate with private sector by utilising resources such as of JBIC (of which private finance comprises approx. 450 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 4 billion))
- Making use of private finance encourages dissemination of Japan’s advanced technology and know-how to the world.

Assistance measures include:

- Promotion of energy efficiency and clean energy
- Forest preservation/ Combating desertification
- Disaster management
- Countermeasure against natural disasters such as drought and flood
- Biodiversity Conservation

* Additional funding of approx. 700 billion yen, of which public finance comprises approx. 500 billion yen, has been added to the undisbursed funding from the previous initiative by Japan included in YAP. This will upgrade Japan’s commitment from previous “US\$10 billion in 5 years” to “ US\$ 15 billion in 3 years”.

● **Emergency Water Supply for Addressing Climate Change**

Programme Grant Aid of 400 to 1,000million yen (equiv. US\$ 3.9 to 9.7million) was provided to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, and Senegal respectively in Mar.-Apr.2009, for providing safe and hygienic water facilities and disaster prevention equipment.



▶ Small water supply facility (elevated water tank) (Photo:JICA)

● **Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa**

Total amount of US\$ 92.1million was allocated to 20 countries to assist:

- long-term planning;
- establishment of institutional frameworks;
- capacity development; and
- actual implementation of policies and measures in priority sectors, etc.

In 2009, all 20 countries developed country project documents and 10 countries started actual implementation.

2. Water and Sanitation

The Status of Japanese Assistance – April 2008 -March 2010 (provisional)

Progress towards the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation for this sector is significant (93%), and two Yen loan projects have been committed.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the water and sanitation sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Water Resources Management / Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities
Loan	225.00
Grant & Tech. Coop.	280.42



(Photo:JICA)

*Detail of the data can be found in the web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

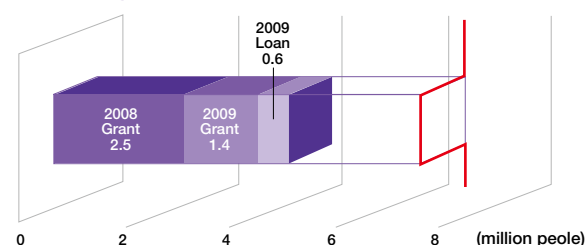
Effective Water Resources Management

Towards Japan's target for training 5,000 personnel in water resource management, around 3,500 people are expected to be trained by JICA by the end of March 2010.

Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

Towards Japan's goal of providing safe drinking water to 6.5 million people, about 4.5 million people will have benefitted from grant and loan projects committed by the end of March 2010, and implementation is on track to exceed the target by 2012.

The progress on providing safe drinking water to 6.5 million people



3. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Being at the midway point of the UN's "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" (DESD), started in 2005, there are demands to strengthen the practical applications of ESD theories. As part of its promotion of ESD, Japan has been undertaking a number of higher education activities. In order to develop model activities and practical teaching materials for diverse people engaged in ESD, five projects in African countries have been

implemented in 2009, utilising the knowledge possessed by Japanese universities. At the same time, Japan continues supporting UNU's ESD in Africa Project (ESDA). In this project, a network of Japanese and African universities has been established and the curricula, teaching materials, and teaching methods for graduate-level education programmes have been developed. The project will be completed next year.

VI. Broadening the Partnership

1. Promotion of South-South Cooperation

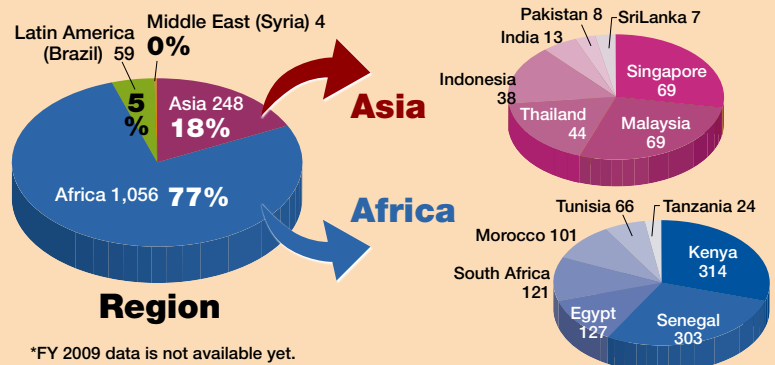
Since its inception, the TICAD process has attached great importance to South-South Cooperation, which is now adopted by a wide range of TICAD partners. The main tools of Japan's triangular cooperation are Third Country Training and Third Country Experts, which support Asia-Africa cooperation as well as cooperation within the African continent which now accounts for the greater portion of such cooperation. For example, TICAD IV flagship programmes such as the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science

in Education (SMASE) programme, the Total Quality Management for Better Hospital Services programme, the "School for All" programme, the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), the One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative, and the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) initiative provide great opportunities for triangular cooperation, and both Asia-Africa and Africa-Africa tripartite components are incorporated.

Japan's Support for Triangular Cooperation

Under the 2008 Third Country Training Programme, a total of 1,367 people from Sub-Saharan Africa (45 countries) participated in 72 courses organized in third countries as in the Figure. With regard to Africa-Africa cooperation, JICA courses took place in 7 countries in the continent namely Kenya, Senegal, Egypt, South Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, and Tanzania in 2008. In addition, a total of 12 Third Country Experts (Philippine:1, Indonesia:3, Brazil:1, Kenya:5, Mali:2) were dispatched to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2008.

The Number of participants from Sub-Saharan Africa in the Third Country Training Programme according to the venue by region and by country within Asia and Africa (FY2008)



● Japan-Brazil Cooperation in Mozambique

Following successful cooperation in the Cerrado region in Brazil, which, after 20 years of assistance by Japan, has become one of the major grain-producing areas in the world, Japan, Brazil and Mozambique in September 2009 reached an agreement to cooperate for agricultural development in the tropical savannah region

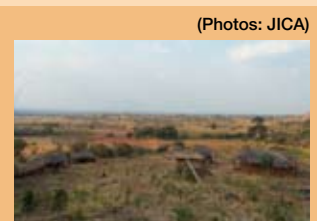
of Mozambique. The actual contents of the cooperation will be decided after the joint study is completed in March 2010.



Meeting of representatives from Japan, Brazil and Mozambique



Previous landscape in the Cerrado region (savannah) of Brazil



Present landscape in the Tropical Savannah of Mozambique



Present landscape in the Cerrado region of Brazil

(Photos: JICA)

Support for Triangular Cooperation by Other TICAD Partners

● UNDP:

Through Japanese funding, UNDP is contributing to the promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation through such programmes as the Africa-Asia Business Forum and the Africa-Asia Development University Network (AADUN).

● The World Bank:

Established the South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF) to facilitate just-in-time knowledge and experience exchanges among policy makers and practitioners in developing countries. To date, 26 African countries have participated in 10 exchanges with Asian and other African countries to share experiences. South-South cooperation is increasingly incorporated into the World Bank's operations, and is a core component of the World Bank Institute's programme.



● **African Development Bank (AfDB):**

Jointly with the Government of Tunisia and JICA, AfDB has been conducting training on management of public finances, and is planning to establish a trust fund for South-South cooperation.

● **Asian Productivity Organisation (APO):**

The APO has been transferring productivity improvement tools and techniques developed in Asia to members of the Pan-African Productivity Association (PAPA) since 2006. PAPA began coordinating with the AU in 2009 for productivity promotion in the AU membership. The AU plans to host a workshop on public-sector productivity in 2010 to which PAPA will contribute its collective productivity enhancement expertise with support from the APO.

● **Thailand:**

Actively implementing Asia-Africa cooperation. In agriculture, a project creating a Model village in Lesotho was successfully completed under the concept of self-sufficient economy and new agricultural theory. In health, training courses were organized on prosthesis development for Burundi and management of long-term adherence to ART (anti-retroviral therapy) and malaria prevention and control for other African countries.

2. Deepening Regional Integration

Japan's engagement in the deepening of regional integration is primarily through the promotion of regional infrastructure development, One Stop Border Posts (OSBP), and various intra-regional south-south cooperation. Its further strengthening of collaboration with the AU as well as RECs is being actively pursued.

The World Bank, in addition to assistance for regional transport and power projects, supported a number of new investments, analytical work and technical assistance to promote regional integration in 2009. New investments were approved for regional ICT in-

frastructure and promotion of regional centers of excellence in agricultural research in East Africa, environmental protection and livelihoods development in the Nile and Lake Victoria Basins, and strengthening of regional financial and regulatory institutions in Central Africa. Highlights of the analytical and technical support programmes included a study on strengthening food security in Southern and Eastern Africa through trade liberalisation and regional integration and technical assistance for COMESA and ECOWAS to set up the institutional and management structures for their new infrastructure funds.

3. Broadening Other Partnerships

Partnerships with the Private Sector

As stated in section "II.2. Trade, Investment, and Tourism", efforts to strengthen public-private partnerships are continuing. Public support for businesses taking on the new form known as "BOP

business" has begun, and as a result, diversification can be expected in the future in the activities of both Japanese companies and civil society actors involved with African development.

Collaboration with Civil Society

Civil society has been closely involved in the TICAD process, and civil society representatives from both Japan and Africa have participated in past TICAD meetings. The web-based database launched by the Annual Progress Report 2009 is open to all relevant parties engaged in actions in accordance with the aims of

YAP. This year the activities of eight new civil society groups have been recorded in the database. There is also a unique example of African civil society, namely the Civil Commission for Africa (CCFA) contributing to monitor Japan's ODA hospital projects in Uganda.

Cooperation with Academia

A survey conducted by MEXT in 2007 identified that a total of 140 individual agreements on cooperation (including students exchange, dispatch of professors/researchers/administrative staff, credit exchange, joint research, and scholarships) have been made between Japanese Universities and African Universities/Institutes.

Most of these agreements are managed independently by each

university, although some are linked to specific projects or programmes implemented by the Japanese government such as SMASE, E-JUST, Programme of Founding Research Centers for Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases, "Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers" scheme, and "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development" programme.

TICAD IV

Follow-up Mechanism

The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development - TICAD IV - took place in Yokohama, Japan, in May 2008. In addition to the Yokohama Declaration, the Conference also adopted the 5-Year Yokohama Action Plan (YAP) and put into place the TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism - a 3-tiered structure tasked to review and assess, on an annual basis, the implementation of the commitments detailed in YAP.

2008

Yokohama Action Plan (YAP)

2008 – 2010

Follow-up Secretariat

information gathering/analysis/
PR/website management

Ministerial Follow-up Meetings

review & assess
the progress and
provide high-level
policy guidance

Joint Monitoring Committee

adoption of the
**TICADIV Annual
Progress Report**

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>



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