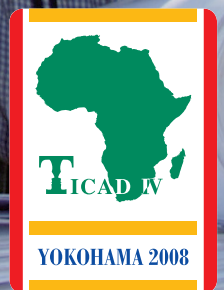


TICAD IV

Annual Progress Report 2010

Digest Version



TICAD IV

Annual Progress Report 2010

Digest Version

The Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting is held in Dakar, Senegal on May 1-2, 2011, less than two months after the most powerful earthquake hit Japan in its recorded history. Since the quake, Japan has received an outpouring of condolences, sympathy and support from across Africa, and indeed all around the world - providing a clear testimony of the depth of goodwill and solidarity cherished by people of all over the globe. Japan expresses its sincere gratitude for their support and solidarity.

Japan is making all-out efforts to recover from this devastation. Based on the most severe experience, Japan will move to build a new society which is more resilient to natural disasters. Japan will share with TICAD partners its experiences and lessons dearly learned from this calamity, and will discuss with them, with an even deeper level of understanding and compassion, ways to help Africa become more resilient, itself, to natural disasters such as floods or drought which often afflict many parts of the continent.

At the Third Ministerial Follow-up Meeting, all TICAD partners review the progress made until the end of the fiscal year 2010 in the implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan (YAP). This year, 2011, in which we have passed the halfway point of the 5-year period set out in the YAP, provides a timely opportunity, for all participants including the AU Commission as Co-organiser since August 2010, to consider the future of the TICAD process. This year's meeting in Senegal also provides a great opportunity for Japan to demonstrate to TICAD partners and the world, its determination to continue to take an active role for the international peace and stability in spite of this earthquake. Japan, hereby, expresses its determination to faithfully implement the comprehensive pledges made at TICAD IV.

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I. Overview

Courtesy Call on Prime Minister Naoto Kan by H.E. Dr. Jean Ping, Chairperson of the AUC in Aug. 2010 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



Progress in 2010, the year marking the halfway point in the follow-up to the Yokohama Action Plan (YAP) of TICAD IV, continued to be significant. This report provides a record of progress achieved on the implementation of the commitments made at TICAD IV from April 2008 through March 31, 2011 (incl. provisional figures), with special focus placed on developments in 2010. The detail of activities in 2010 submitted by respective implementing partners will be updated to the online database on the homepage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>.

Africa has been on a trajectory of recovery after the worst global recession in recent history. According to the African Economic Outlook* estimates, the continent's growth rate is likely to reach 5.2% in 2011. However, there are several issues which might have an unforeseeable impact on sustainable development in Africa such as the increasingly serious rise in food and oil prices and political situation in some parts of the continent.

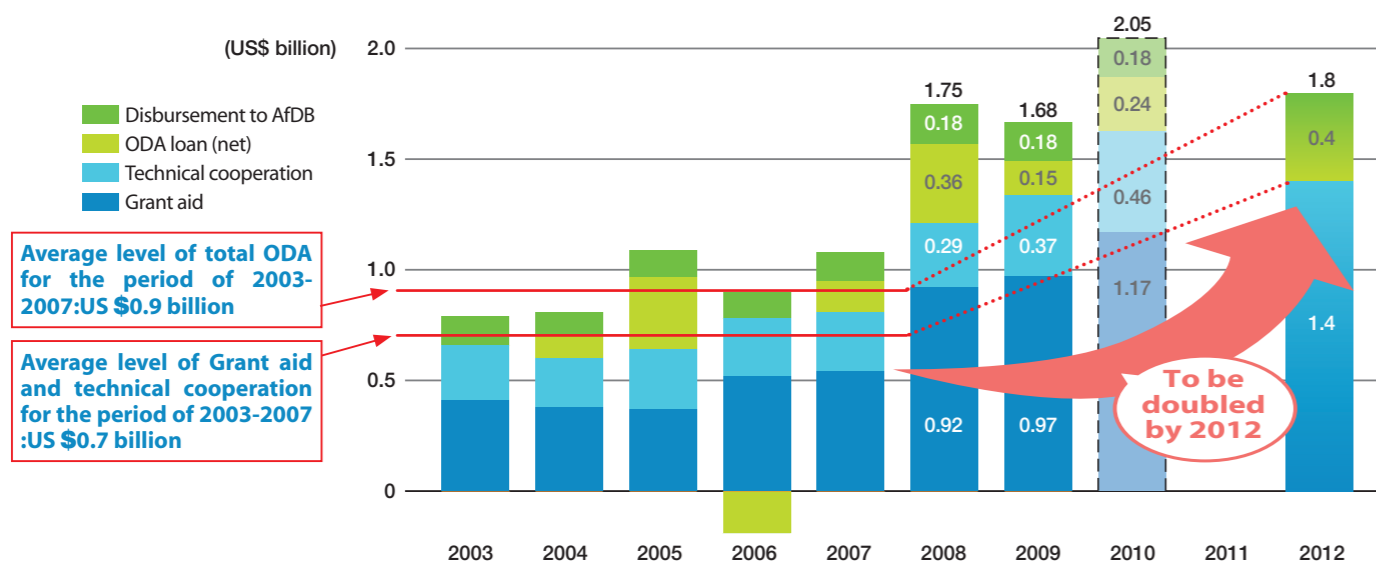
In cognizance of the political role of the African Union in leading and championing African development, the African Union Commission (AUC) officially became a co-organiser of TICAD in 2010. As a co-organiser, the AUC will continue to promote and protect the integration and development of Africa so as to achieve the overall development of the continent by working together with other co-organisers in close collaboration and coordination with all TICAD development partners.

*Issued 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)

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa

The Government of Japan pledged to double its annual amount of ODA to Africa — the average amount of US\$0.9 billion per year during 2003-2007 — to a target of US\$1.8 billion by 2012. US\$1.68 billion was disbursed in 2009, following on the US\$1.75 billion disbursed in 2008. Furthermore, the total amount disbursed in 2010 reached US\$2.05 billion (provisional figures), which exceeded the target amount for 2012. The Government of Japan intends to faithfully implement the comprehensive pledges made at TICAD IV.

Japan's total ODA to Africa in 2009, excluding debt relief

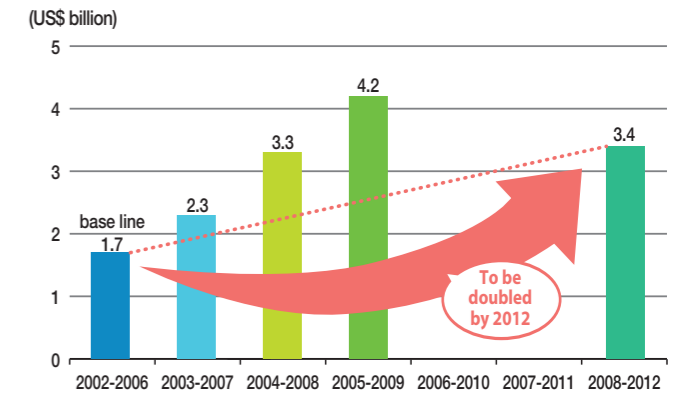


Japan's Direct Investment in Africa

The five-year average of Japan's direct investment in Africa as of December 31, 2009 reached US\$4.2 billion, thereby temporarily over-achieving the pledge to double Japan's direct investment in Africa to US\$3.4 billion by 2012. One example of the major investments in 2009 is Ambatovy Madagascar project, one of the world biggest joint mining projects run by Japan (Sumitomo Corporation ("Sumitomo") which shares 27.5%), Korea and Canada jointly financed by AfDB, JBIC, and others. Approximately US\$300 million was invested by Sumitomo in 2009, among its total investment of US\$1.2 billion.

While the aggregate total for 2010 is not yet available, the outlook is promising, with large-scale investments underway, such as the acquisition of South African firm Dimension Data by NTT (at a total acquisition cost of approximately 270 billion yen).

Japan's direct investment position in Africa (five-year averages)



Japan's direct investment position in Africa (assets at year end)

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
US\$ million	1,232	2,052	1,628	1,332	2,701	3,895	7,325	5,734

(Source: JETRO)
 *The balance of direct investment position fluctuates yearly, therefore the average of 5 years' position at the end of year is calculated for the baseline (US\$1.7 billion) and the target (US\$3.4 billion).
 *Egypt and Libya not included.
 *The figure includes Mauritius where the majority of investment is estimated to be transferred to India.

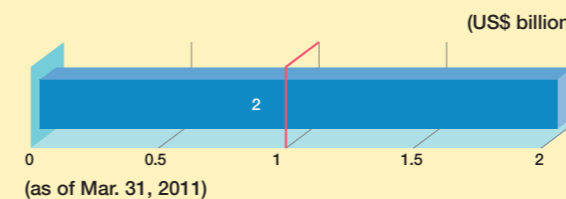
The State of African Development and the Second TICAD IV Ministerial Follow-Up Meeting

Africa's growth rate was considerably higher than that of developed countries still affected by the global crisis. An overall growth rate of 4.9% is estimated for 2010, as compared to 1.7% in 2009. According to the World Bank's report "Global Economic Prospects 2011", this is primarily the result of high prices of oil and minerals and increased level of foreign direct investment. There were also reductions in poverty rates and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in many parts of the continent.

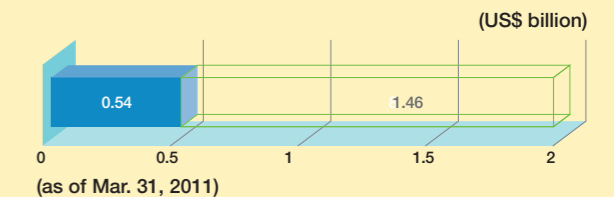
The Second TICAD IV Ministerial Follow-Up Meeting was held in Arusha, Tanzania in May 2010, and recognised that consolidated efforts by African countries and development partners were required for Africa to return to its pre-crisis record high growth of 5.8%. The Government of Japan conveyed Africa's views and concerns to the meeting of the G8 Muskoka Summit and G20 Toronto Summit in June 2010. Concrete measures announced by Japan at the meeting, which were designed to boost recovery from the economic crisis, have been implemented as indicated in the following figures.

The status of Japanese support measures announced at Arusha (measures implemented as of March 2011)

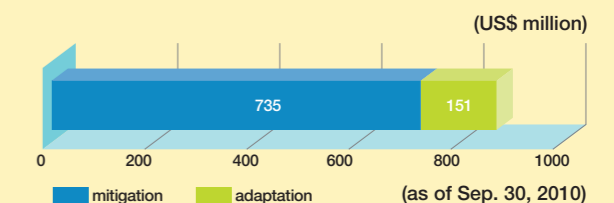
- Provide assistance of approximately US\$1 billion in maternal, newborn and child health and other fields related to the MDGs beginning 2010 until the next Follow-up Meeting



- Execute infrastructure projects up to US\$2 billion over the following two years through ODA loans



- Provide assistance in the area of climate change (Japan's Fast-Start Financing for the Developing Countries up to 2012) with a view to strengthening the ties between Japan and African countries towards the establishment of the next climate change framework beyond 2012



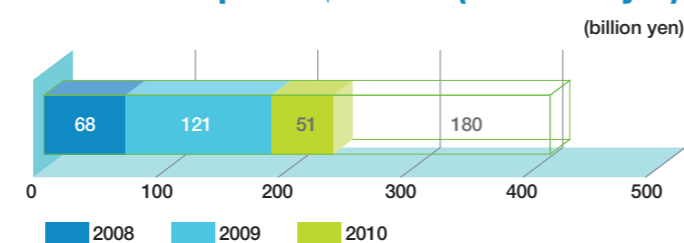
Financial Facilities

Contracting of Japanese ODA loans by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) continued to progress in 2010, in a continuation of the previous year's results. Approx. 57% (239.7 billion yen) of the targeted maximum amount has been committed as of March 31, 2011. The largest portion of the committed ODA loan is directed towards renewable energy (32%) followed by electricity (18%), transport (18%), private sector development (15%), water & sanitation (9%), and agriculture (5%).

Further to last year's progress, finance by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) continued to proceed well. Over US\$2.1 billion, approximately 85% of the pledged target, was provided as of March 31, 2010 as shown in the following graph together with a list of new projects in 2010. The National Textile Company Plant project in Angola was contracted by Marubeni Corporation (total cost: approx. 25 billion yen) in Nov. 2010. It aims to contribute to the revitalisation of the textile industry of Angola through the rehabilitation and resuming of production activities of three existing textile plants. Upon its completion in 2013, approx. 3,000 new jobs will be created.

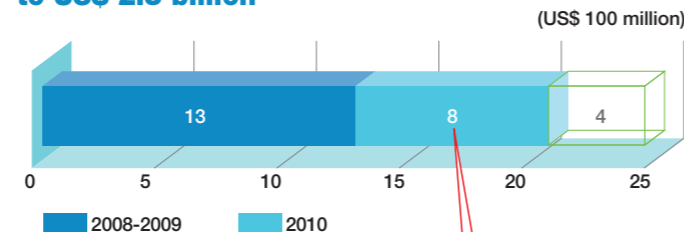
Commitments from the WBG to Sub-Saharan African countries rose to US\$13.85 billion in FY2010, including US\$7.2 billion in IDA, US\$4.3 billion from IBRD, US\$2 billion from IFC, and US\$345 million in MIGA guarantees. US\$3 billion of IBRD/IDA funds were programmed to North African countries.

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



*E/N base (as of March 31, 2011)

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



*L/A base (as of March 31, 2011)

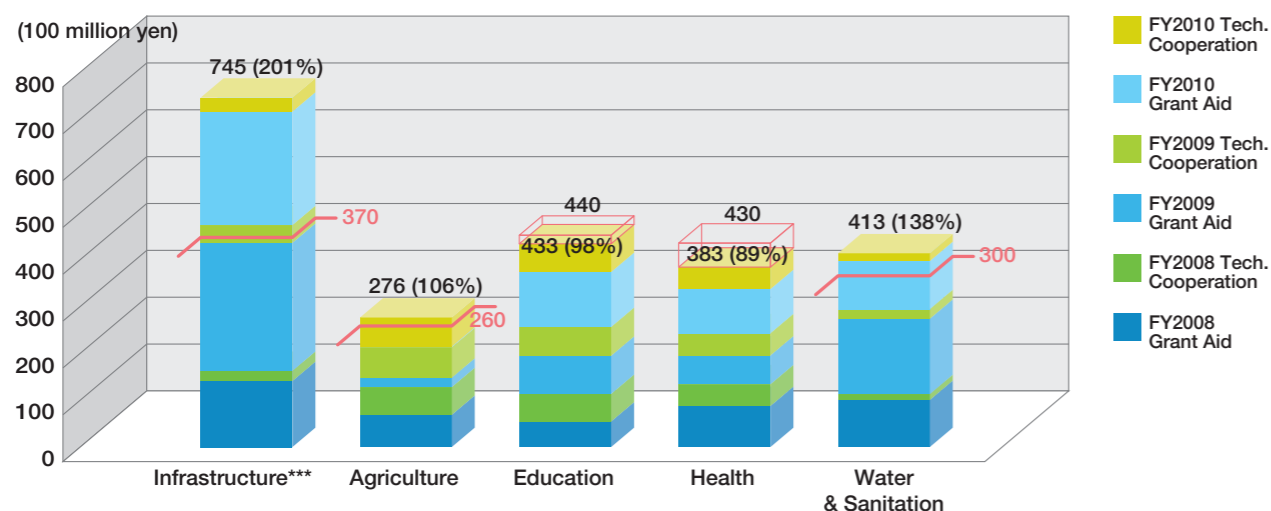
- ERC Refinery Project in Egypt (Buyer's credit)
- Renovation Project of a National Textile Company Plant in Angola (Buyer's credit)
- Metro Construction Project in Egypt (Buyer's credit)*

*See page 9 for project details

Analysis by Sector

Progress in meeting the YAP targets for grant aid and technical cooperation was good in all five sectors, in continuation of last year's achievements as indicated below. Following Infrastructure, which had already met its target amount last year, two more sectors (water and sanitation and agriculture) also exceeded their target amounts this year while two other sectors (education and health) are on pace to more than meet their 2012 target amounts during their progress in the third year (current as of March 31, 2011). Still further progress is expected during 2011.

The progress of grant aid & technical cooperation by sectors (see details on the table of each sector)



*FY2010 Grant Aid: E/N base (as of Mar. 31, 2011) (incl. provisional figures of Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects & Japanese NGO Projects in Jan. - Mar. 2011)

**FY2010 Tech. Cooperation: Estimated figures based on the total amounts of FY2008 & FY2009

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

II. Boosting Economic Growth

Improved infrastructure is central to increased competitiveness and productivity, as well as enhanced livelihoods. Regional infrastructure, such as transport corridors and power pools, offers tremendous benefits. Given the costs involved, much greater investment from the private sector will be needed, including through public private partnerships.

In June 2010, the Government of Japan announced a "New Growth Strategy" and set promotion of "Development of Integrated Infrastructure Systems" as one of its national strategic projects. The government is strengthening support systems to enhance public-private partnerships in the infrastructure sector.

1. Infrastructure

Various regional infrastructure development initiatives for Africa have been taken up. Through the leadership of the AU and NEPAD, the 15th Ordinary Session of the African Union in July 2010 agreed to integrate several existing initiatives into the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), and endorsed the framework until the end of 2011. Currently, detailed investigations are underway in order to integrate national projects into regional and continental projects and to secure funding, targeting energy, water, transport, and ICT. In order to ensure consistency with PIDA, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), a platform for donors including Japan, is currently formulating a strategic business plan and moving ahead with donor coordination in individual projects within sectoral working groups.

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

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation for this sector was already attained in 2009. However, more assistance is required in some sub-sectors, especially the irrigation sector.

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

	Transport	Power	Water & Sanitation	Irrigation
Loans	386.85	1,225.39	224.99	131.78
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	533.28	211.33	412.86	123.92

Regional Transport Infrastructure

Japan's financial and technical support is concentrated on selected important corridors in each region, focusing primarily on road projects but also including ports, bridges, urban transport and railways. The map on the next page indicates Japan's cooperation since 2008, including new projects for 2010. Japan intends to contribute to the development of regional transport infrastructure based on regional priority projects. For that purpose, Japan intends to further strengthen its cooperation with AU/NEPAD and RECs.

Japan announced the expansion of "One Stop Border Posts" (OSBPs) to 14 locations to facilitate smooth cross-border procedures. Support has already been provided for ten locations and preparations are underway for the remaining four.

Japan considers infrastructure as an essential foundation to achieve the MDGs. In addition to its role of fostering efforts for economic

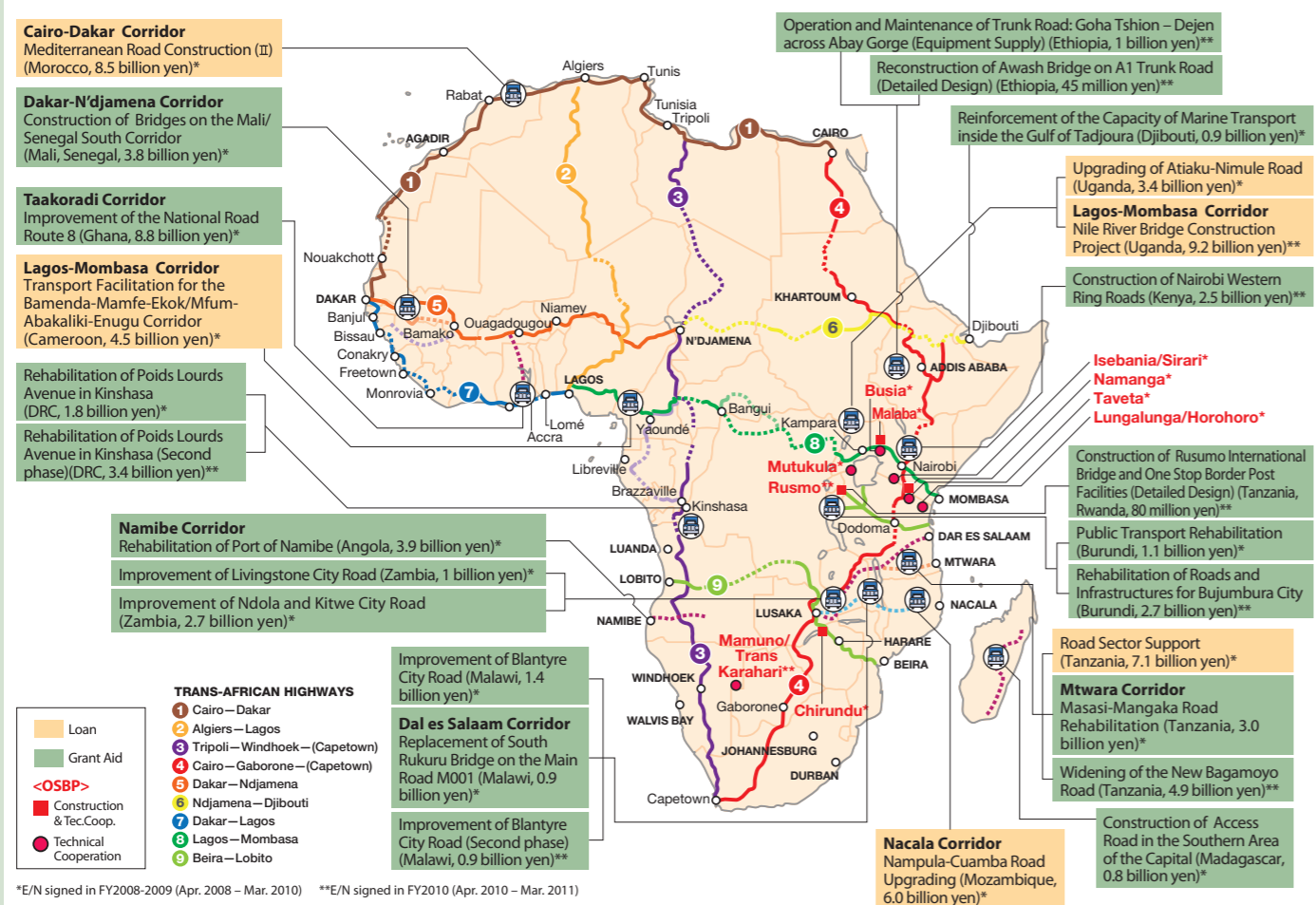
growth in the country and region, infrastructure services ensure the right of people to survive and live a secure and healthy life. Japan is aiming at achieving inclusive and equitable community empowerment through development of regional transport infrastructure, paying maximum attention to support systems for increased food production and access to social services. (ex. Nacala Corridor Development programme in Mozambique)

Example of Japan's recent assistance for the OSBP - at the border of Rusumo (Tanzania-Rwanda border)

OSBP at the Rusumo Border (rendering) (Photo: JICA)



Japan's cooperation for regional transport infrastructure



Involvement of Regional Institutions and Promotion of Public-Private Partnership

In recent years, Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have been promoting regional infrastructure projects to stimulate intraregional trade, and there have also been cases of the RECs conducting feasibility studies of regional projects. JICA is currently dispatching experts to NEPAD, the EAC, the ICA Secretariat and the West African Eco-

nomics and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and intends to dispatch an expert to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) within this fiscal year. The utilisation of Other Official Flows (OOF) is progressing in the infrastructure sector to promote public-private partnership that will facilitate business activities. (See Figures)

● Metro Construction Project in Cairo (signed on September 2, 2010)

JBIC signed a buyer's credit agreement totaling up to 7.9 billion yen with the National Authority for Tunnels (NAT) in Egypt. The loan will finance the procurement by NAT of a fleet of rolling stock from Mitsubishi Corporation for the first phase of Line 3 of the Greater Cairo Metro Network, which connects Cairo city with Cairo International Airport. The rolling stock to be delivered will be produced mainly by the Kinki Sharyo Co., Ltd., and Toshiba Corporation. JBIC

thus supported the exports of Japanese firms. This metro project, which will construct a public mass transit rail connecting the center of Cairo with suburban districts, is expected to help alleviate traffic congestion and enhance environmental performance in Cairo.



(image, Photo: Kinki Sharyo Co., Ltd.)

● Examples of Infrastructure Projects of Japanese Private Companies: Development of Electric Power Infrastructure by VISCAS

VISCAS Corporation* is just completing the ESKOM's construction project of a 765kV overhead transmission line from Hydra substation to the Perseus substation (route length: 155km). This project covers a part of a plan drafted by the South African government to construct an extra high voltage power transmission network between Johannesburg

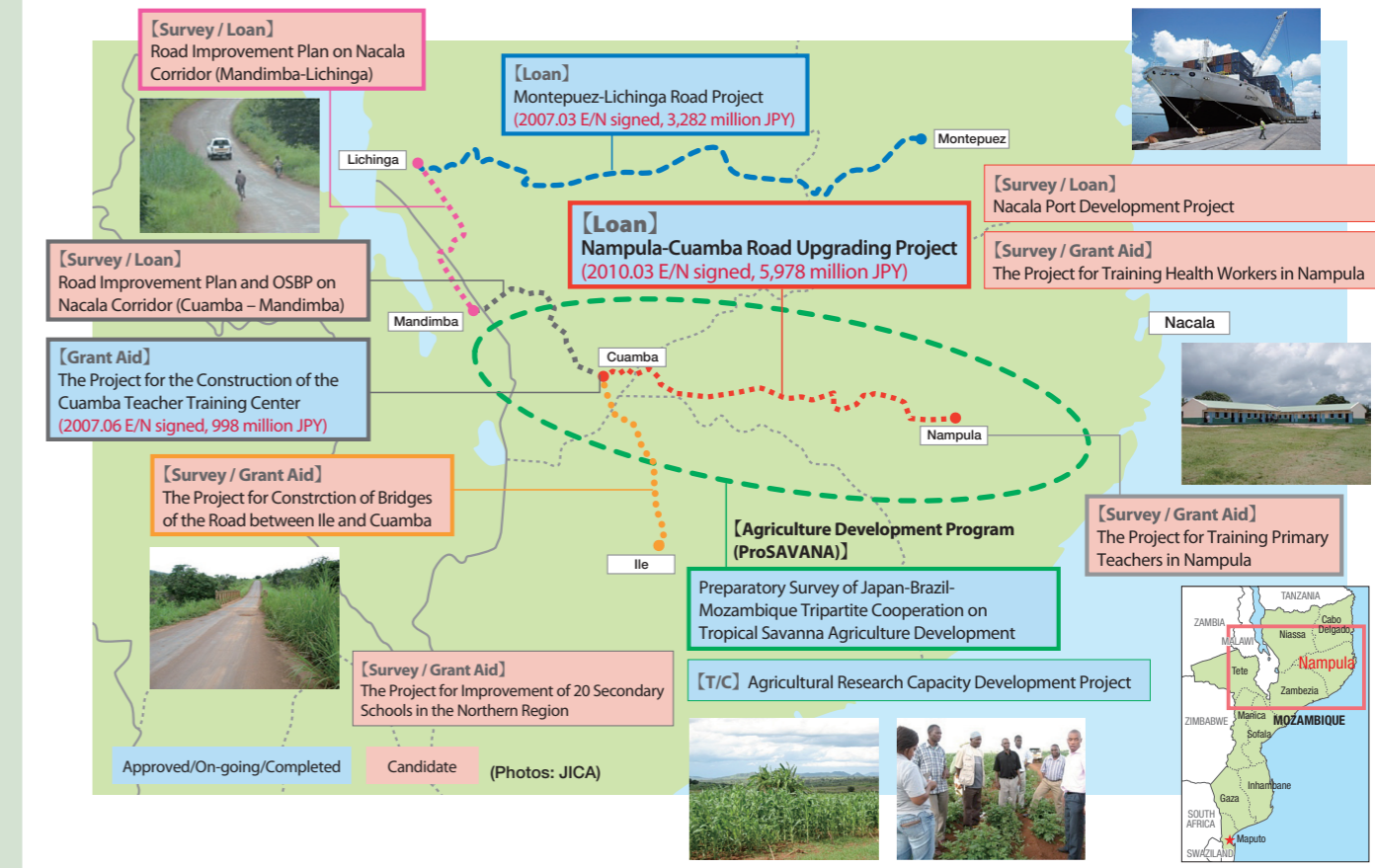
and Cape Town with total length of 1500km to cope with the chronic power shortage in the country. VISCAS has already completed two previous projects of the same network, with 250km (Mercury-Perseus) and 255km (Hydra-Gamma). VISCAS is also undertaking the MCA's project to build a high voltage submarine transmission line (132 kV, 100MW, route length: 38km) to Zanzibar (Unguja Island) from Ubungu power station in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

*VISCAS is a joint corporation of The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. and Fujikura Ltd.



(Photo: VISCAS)

Integrated regional development in Nacala Corridor, Mozambique



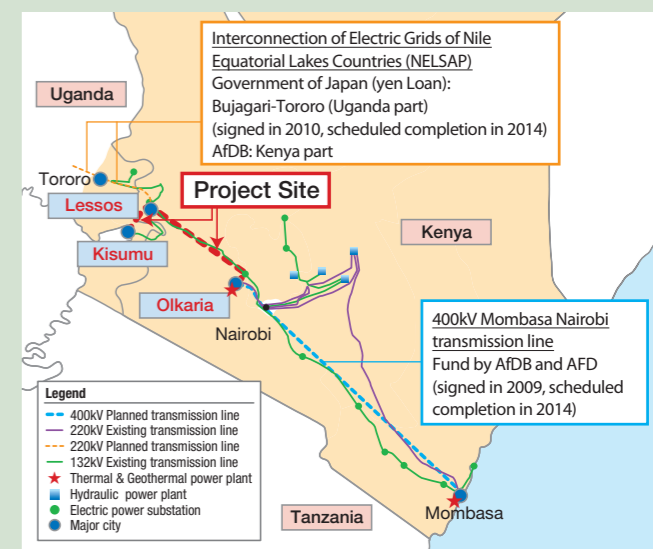
Regional Power Infrastructure

In collaboration with other partners, Japan is supporting power pools in each region.

Example of a major assistance project carried out by Japan in recent years:

“Olkaria-Lessos-Kisumu Transmission Lines Construction Project”

Japan has agreed to provide 12.41 billion yen in ODA loans to Kenya in December 2010 to support the construction of power transmission lines from the Olkaria geothermal field to Kisumu (spanning roughly 290km) and the expansion of the electric power station. In addition, this project aims to bring about stable electrical power supply in the East African region through coordination with ODA loan projects currently under implementation in neighbouring Uganda.



Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

Regional infrastructure is a priority of the WBG, which is working closely with other partners to develop a more strategic and harmonised approach to regional infrastructure development.

IDA/IBRD investments in infrastructure totaled \$7.5 billion in FY2010, with \$3.2 billion of IDA – the same amount as FY2009 – programmed to infrastructure projects. An increasing share is funding regional projects to address “missing links” in the continent’s infra-

structure. IFC has also ramped up infrastructure investments.

IBRD/IDA lending commitments for energy reached \$4.7 billion in FY2010, complemented by increased advisory services and knowledge sharing to improve the efficiency and capacity of key institutions. The Bank, IFC and MIGA are working closely together to maximize energy sector support.



2. Trade, Investment and Tourism

With the total amount of foreign direct investment from around the world in Sub-Saharan countries exceeding the amount of aid since 2006, the promotion of trade and investment is becoming increasingly important in the context of African development.

In June 2010, the Kan administration set forth the “New Growth Strategy,” a policy of expanding international trade and investment, including the export of “package” type infrastructure, notably to emerging economies and resource-rich nations, including those in Africa. In light of this policy orientation, Japan is engaging in closer economic relations with Africa.

Currently there are over 484* Japanese private sector companies which have opened offices/branches and local Japanese corporations operating independently or jointly in Africa, which provides roughly 200,000 Africans’ workplaces. Major examples include TOYOTA, the Ambatovy Madagascar project of which Sumitomo Corporation owns a 27.5% interest, and Mozal in Mozambique of which Mitsubishi Corporation has a 25% share. As such, Japan’s investment contributes not only to job creation but to technology transfer and human resource development with a focus on the downstream industrial development that will lead to a stable socio-economy in African countries.

* MOFA’s data as of Oct.1, 2009 **the Secretariat’s rough estimate

(1) Trade and Investment

✈ Trends in Trade and Investment between Japan and Africa

With Africa’s recovery from the impact of the global economic and financial crisis, Japan’s total trade amount with Africa in 2010 showed a 27% increase over the 2009 figure. In addition, except for investment in Mauritius, Japan’s direct investment in Africa also increased compared to 2009 as a whole. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation(NTT)’s acquisition of Dimension Data Holdings plc, South African IT firm, and the participation of Sojitz Corporation in the joint development of the wind power project in Namibia, the

first IPP project by a Japanese firm in Sub-Saharan Africa, are examples of Japan’s investment in Africa in fiscal year 2010.

With regard to bilateral investment treaties, an agreement in principle with Angola was announced in February 2011. The conclusion of this treaty would mark Japan’s first investment treaty with a Sub-Saharan African nation. Japan is also exploring the possibility of strengthening wide-ranging trade economic relations with SACU.

✈ Supporting African Capacity for Doing Business

African countries continue to improve their business climates. According to the World Bank report “Doing Business 2011,” the rankings of 17 African countries have risen compared to the 2010 report. The most remarkable is Rwanda (rising from 70th to 58th) who has raised its rank two years in a row, followed by Ghana (77th to 67th) and Zambia (84th to 76th). In addition, among the nine indicators measuring improvements in business climate, in four of them (deal-

ing with construction permits, getting credit, paying taxes, and enforcing contracts) the greatest improvement was shown by African countries (DR Congo, Ghana, Tunisia, and Malawi). TICAD partners are continuing to implement various policies and measures in order to support these efforts by Africa. In this regard, Japan made an active contribution to launch the “Aid for Investment in Infrastructure” project in the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative.

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

Promotion of Trade

● **JICA: Increasing the quota of trainees in the field of trade tenfold**
In fiscal years 2008 and 2009, approximately 200 people participated in various types of JICA training (training in Japan and third country training) and seminars in the field of trade.

● **JETRO: Access Japan!**
(Mechanism for African products to enter the Japanese market)
JETRO is assisting African products to gain access to the Japa-

nese market through several schemes. Among others, in fiscal year 2010, five African products were adopted by the Pilot Demonstration Projects for Development and Import Scheme. For example, dried fruits from Uganda and baskets from Rwanda are favorably reviewed in Japanese department stores. In addition, many other African products such as herbs, spices and cut flower are being improved for the Japanese market through these projects.



(Photo: FAR EAST Inc.)



(Photo: Ruise B)

Promotion of Investment

● **JBIC/UNCTAD: Follow-up on policy recommendations**
Following delivery of the Blue Book in collaboration UNCTAD, JBIC held consultations with the governments of Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana, and Tanzania to assess how far the recommendations had been implemented. For example, in Kenya, guidelines for transactions in agricultural land have been published for investors. In Uganda, a computer database has been developed and a special liaison officer was made available to help potential investors secure information on suitable land that meets their needs, and in Ghana, an online tax information service has been set up, where information on various tax incentives can be found.

● **NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative**
Japan provided assistance for capacity building in order to enhance the investment climate of various African countries through this initiative, contributing 400,000 Euros between 2008 and 2010. At the November 2009 ministerial meeting, investment policy reviews of Southern African nations were launched

and are currently underway in Zambia and Mozambique. As a separate endeavor, an agricultural investment policy review of Burkina Faso has begun at the request of the Club du Sahel.

A ministerial meeting with infrastructure and agricultural investment as its main theme is scheduled to be held in Senegal in late April 2011. Synergic effects are expected between this meeting and the TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in May.

Support for Private-sector Development

● **JICA: Expansion of the number of trainees in its Private Sector Development Program to a scale of 1,500**
In fiscal 2008 and 2009, 1,566 Africans participated in seminars and various types of training by JICA related to private sector development (training in Japan, in-country training, and third country training). Although the target has already been attained, JICA will continue to be committed to the enhancement and implementation of training programmes, given the importance of fostering human resources in private sector development.

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

The Government of Japan continues to step up its “Public-Private Partnership for Boosting Economic Growth” programme. In addition to actively disseminating information via various types of seminars, symposia etc., it is strengthening measures to encourage the

utilisation of official funding resources including ODA. Through the use of such frameworks, further diversification of the forms of public-private partnerships can be expected in the future.

Public and Private sector Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment for Southern Africa

In August 2010, a high-level Public and Private sector Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment for Southern Africa was undertaken. The mission was headed by Mr. Osamu Fujimura, the then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and visited Angola, Namibia and South Africa. Approximately 60 Japanese from the public and private sectors (including some board members of Japanese major companies) participated in meetings with high-level government officials and other persons concerned, receptions with economic and industrial associations and other groups, business seminars, and visit to project sites. At the working level, several public and private sector missions have been dispatched across a broad variety of sectors, including eight missions known to the Secretariat thus far.



Promotion of Base of the Pyramid (BOP) businesses

In 2009, the Government of Japan began its full-fledged consideration of public support to promote Base of Pyramid (BOP) business. In August 2010, the “Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion,” a programme to support private sector endeavors, was launched by JICA, with 20 projects (including ten from Africa) adopted from the total 92 project proposals that were submitted by 124 entities in 2010. In October 2010, corporations, NGOs/NPOs, international organisations, aid agencies, academic institutions, and other entities came together in the “Japan Inclusive Business Support Centre” established under METI as a framework for assisting BOP business in an integrated manner. Through this centre, METI is engaged in the promotion of BOP business by Japanese corporations and other actors.

JBIC finance: New establishment of GREEN financing scheme

In April 2010, JBIC started to provide a new financial tool, the Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and ENvironmental preservation (GREEN), which supports projects aimed at preservation of the global environment such as the mitigation of global warming.

In addition, following the conclusion of a Memorandum in 2009 to enhance cooperation in financing with the African Development Bank (AfDB), JBIC concluded a Memorandum with the African Export-Import Bank in May 2010, with a view to establishing cooperative relations in operations. JBIC continues to actively support Japan’s exports to Africa through its collaboration with these regional development banks. (See pages 6 and 9 for information on progress regarding JBIC’s US\$2.5 billion commitment.)

JOGMEC Remote Sensing Centre in Botswana

In order to expand the activities of the JOGMEC Remote Sensing Centre Project (the Centre) which commenced in 2008, JOGMEC invited experts from Angola, Malawi and Tanzania in 2010 to transfer techniques of satellite image analysis.

In addition to the desktop satellite image analysis at the Centre, field surveys were carried out in Mozambique and Angola in 2010 to check the result of desktop analysis.

Furthermore the Centre and SADC Secretariat in Botswana held the SADC Remote Sensing Seminar and Workshop with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.



(Photo: JOGMEC)



3. Agriculture and Rural Development

✈ Specific examples of Japanese corporations' business and investment in Africa conducive to African development

Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.:

Before the term "BOP business" exists, YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD. has been active in empowerment of rural community in developing countries. The company has built up a sales network in all countries and regions in Africa other than Somalia, and their out-board motors contributing to the development of African fishery have a 75% market share. As a new activity, through cooperation with NGOs, agricultural equipment manufacturers, and local governments, the company is providing guidance to farmers in Senegalese agricultural villages facing desertification. This guidance introduces farmers to a new farming method employing pumps and drip irrigation. By selling pumps for agricultural



(Photo: YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD.)

use, the company is undertaking efforts for agricultural revitalisation through boosting production efficiency and decreasing production costs over the long term.

NTT's Acquisition of South African firm Dimension Data

In October 2010, NTT acquired a major South African IT firm, Dimension Data, for a total price of approximately 270 billion yen. This acquisition is expected to facilitate the entry of NTT into the rapidly growing African cellular phone and IT services market, while simultaneously enhancing the intra-office services of Dimension Data amidst advances in cloud computing, which will lead to a "win-win" situation for both sides. Moreover, since both sides will be providing new services, it is expected that benefits will also expand to African development in the fields of education, medicine, and the environment.

✈ Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

UNDP

In addition to effective use of ODA, it has become increasingly important to support private corporations to establish a new and inclusive business model to contribute to human development through simultaneous pursuit of revenues and social impact. Against this backdrop, UNDP has been facilitating "Growing Inclusive Markets" initiative, which included support for Japanese companies to engage in African market with sustainable contribution to development.

UNIDO

UNIDO conducted through its Tokyo investment and Technology Promotion Office various investment promotion programmes with the cooperation of African Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs). High level IPAs staff from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Morocco and Botswana were invited to Japan to facilitate business and FDI promotion in the African continent.

(2) Promotion of Tourism

The success of the first World Cup held in Africa attracted international attention not only to the host nation South Africa but also to Africa as a whole. Partially as a result of the World Cup, Sub-Saharan Africa became only region in the world to see an increase in tourists in 2009, with the number of international tourists also up by 16% in the first half of 2010. Africa's major tourism destinations outside of South Africa such as Cape Verde, Kenya, Mauritius, the Seychelles, and Tanzania also saw increases in tourism-related revenue.

nese citizens and deepen their understanding towards Africa. In addition to NGOs and universities, Japanese companies, which participated in this event for the first time, sold their fair trade African products and presented BOP business activities and tours for Africa.

JATA (Japan Association of Travel Agents) organised several seminars targeting Japanese travel industry in Oct. to Nov. 2010 to promote the tour for African countries (Lesotho, South Africa, Kenya, Tunisia and Morocco) and Egypt travel seminar was also held at the JATA World Travel Fair 2010 in Tokyo in Sep.2010.

JICA is currently working actively to enhance its support for the development of tourism and it is now in the process of identifying projects for further cooperation. Additional efforts are required toward the implementation of the plan to double the quota of trainees in the field of tourism.

MOFA and Yokohama-city co-organised African Festa 2010 with a support of African embassies in Japan and Kanagawa Prefecture to broadly introduce African culture to Japa-



(Photo: MOFA)

While the countries of Africa have been recovering economically from the impacts of the global financial crisis of 2008, food prices are once again surging since the latter half of 2010 and the world's major commodity price index reached the world highest record in February 2011. Under these circumstances, Africa needs to substantially increase food production and prevent rising food prices from becoming a source of the economic and social instability.

The AU's Strategic Development Plan places emphasis on food security, transportation infrastructure and energy. President of Malawi Mutharika, former AU chairperson, in his inaugural address in 2010, pledged to eradicate hunger in Africa within five years. More than 25 countries have signed Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compacts as part of a strategic planning process for prioritising agriculture investments; 19 countries have developed CAADP-based investment plans which have already been reviewed by the AUC, and 13 out of these countries have organised High Level Business Meetings to validate and endorse these plans.

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

Although the YAP target for agriculture sector grant aid and technical cooperation has already been attained (106%), more efforts will be necessary to reach the "development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities" target (100,000 ha).

countries have been selected: Mozambique, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and Madagascar (as of November 2010).

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the agriculture sector (April 2008-March 2011) (100 million yen)

	Irrigation	Agricultural productivity	Other*
Loans	131.78	—	—
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	123.92	64.22	87.80

*Development of fisheries, livelihood development, agricultural development planning, etc.

Japan has disbursed US\$100 million to the two Japanese trust funds established under the World Bank; US\$20 million has been distributed to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), one of the affiliates of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) for the improvement of rice varieties, and US\$80 million has been allocated to support the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative, under which the following seven

✈ 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 is ardently engaged in the formulation of projects to enable co-financing with the World Bank, the AfDB, and others. Japan has been imple-

menting a loan for irrigation development in Kenya and technical cooperation projects for irrigation development and participatory management of agricultural water such as in Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.

✈ The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

Following the selection of the first group (12 countries) and the second group (11 countries) in Oct. 2008 and Nov. 2009, the first group presented National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) at the Second General Meeting of CARD in Tokyo in June 2009 at which policies for support were determined. In May 2010, the Third General Meeting of CARD was held with the participation of 21 African nations, five South-South Cooperation partner countries, and 19 donor organisations. The CARD First Group countries pre-

sented the results of their needs assessments on the basis of their NRDS, while the Second Group countries (except for DRC) had their NRDS Task Forces officially appointed.

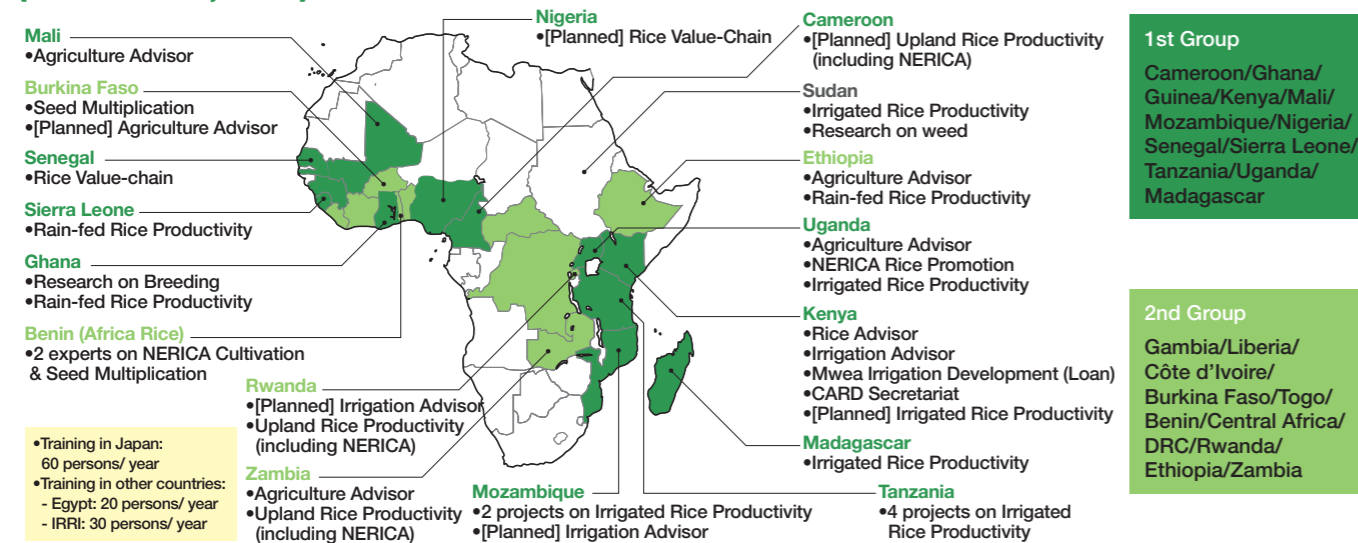
In connection with this, Japan has planned to conduct capacity building for 50,000 agricultural leaders and conducted training for 7,567 people in fiscal 2008 and 31,593 in fiscal 2009.

III. Achieving the MDGs

While the MDGs Summit in September 2010 confirmed that all regions, including Sub-Saharan Africa, experienced considerable successes in such areas as the fight against poverty and improving school enrolment and child health, participants also acknowledged that Africa is the region with the farthest to go to attain the MDGs, and that much more needs to be done to achieve the MDGs, as progress has been uneven among regions and between and within countries. An outcome document including an Action Agenda leading up to 2015 was adopted.

In order to accelerate efforts to reduce the maternal mortality ratio and improve maternal health and access to reproductive health, which have been particularly problematic, United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon announced the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, and the international community committed US\$40 billion to the strategy over the coming five years. Japan announced a new commitment (the "Kan Commitment") in September 2010, which will provide assistance of US\$5 billion in the field of health and US\$3.5 billion in the field of education over five years, starting in 2011. Japan will also host an international conference in June 2011 to follow up on the MDGs Summit in order to strengthen coordination among a broad range of stakeholders.

Participating Countries of CARD and Location of JICA's Rice-related Interventions (as of Feb. 22, 2011)



Countries participating in CARD and examples of ongoing JICA support in Uganda: Rice Promotion Programme

Japan has been promoting the development and diffusion of "Nerica" since 2002 and dispatched one Japanese expert to Uganda to provide guidance to the Eastern and Southern African countries. In Uganda, agriculture accounts for 40% of the GDP, 80% of the exports and employment. Ugandan government has been actively promoting the diffusion of Nerica for agricultural development and poverty reduction. Uganda is currently one of the most advanced countries among Sub-Saharan Africa on the diffusion of Nerica (cultivated area extended from 1,500ha in 2002 to 30,000ha in 2007).

Moreover, Japan started the Nerica Rice Promotion Project and Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture Development Project in Eastern Uganda in 2008 under the Rice Promotion Program. In addition,

Japan has dispatched JOCVs and implemented training courses in Japan in order to secure the food security and enhancement of farmers' income in Uganda. The General Meetings will be held at the Rice Research and Training Centre which was constructed in Nov. 2010.



Field testing at Namronge Experiment Station



Training on the production of paddy rice (Photos: JICA)

Japanese Food Aid

At TICAD IV, Japan announced it would provide US\$100 million in emergency food aid measures between May and July 2008. Japan has continued its assistance thereafter, providing food aid (incl.

humanitarian assistance related to food crisis) of 81 billion yen (approx. US\$800 million) to 39 African countries by March 2011.

Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

WBG

The WB corporate commitment of US\$1 billion in new lending for agriculture was met in FY2010 to support the CAADP process of prioritizing agriculture investments. Both the Bank and IFC have increased their focus on agribusiness lending and advisory services.

Since its inception, US\$715 million in Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) funds have been allocated to African countries, while Sub-Saharan Africa has also been the major beneficiary of the Crisis Response Window, receiving approximately US\$1 billion.

UNDP

As a part of its MDG breakthrough strategy, UNDP has launched MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), addressing the critical gaps and support need to attain key MDGs. UNDP, in collaboration with the UN Country Team and the host government, has completed the MAF on Food Security in Tanzania and Togo, and is currently undertaking the exercise in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad, with more countries slated for 2010. These provide government and stakeholders with the roadmap, including concrete actions and costing, to achieve Food Security.

1. Community Development

Human Security

The YAP states that "human security" is a predominant and overarching pillar of assistance agreed at the TICAD IV, in recognition that the basis of nation building lies in the personal empowerment of people. The TICAD process has been implementing a large number of projects thus far based on the concept of "human security."

Furthermore, as indicated in the Japan-AU communiqué issued on the occasion of the visit to Japan of Dr. Jean Ping, Chairperson of the AUC in August 2010, Japan and the AUC have agreed to strengthen cooperation to put into practice the concept of human security.

Comprehensive "Glocal" Community Development

Expansion of the One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative

Various types of technical cooperation have been underway in seven of the 12 African countries to which the initiative is to be expanded. Other countries have also expressed strong interest and in addition to these seven countries, more than ten countries have participated in training in Japan. An expert in charge of OVOP is currently being dispatched to Kenya, to actively visit and provide guidance to multiple African countries.



Demonstration of making a local product in the seminar (Kenya)



Participants with a local product in the seminar (Kenya)

(Photos: JICA)

Community-based Approach building on Functional Hubs

Assistance for the introduction and dissemination of multifunctional platforms (MFP) for small-scale electrical generation equipment and motor equipment

In collaboration with the Government of Japan, UNDP has promoted the use of Multi Function Platform (MFP) since 1996. Multi-Function Platform has not only brought energy to advance critical MDGs, but also concrete income and job creation opportunities to rural communities, such as milling and processing of local food and produces. Further, the management of MFP was entrusted to community groups with majority of women, accelerating women's empowerment. Based

on the track record of the project supported by Japan, a number of countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal prioritized MFP as a key tool to reduce poverty

and additional funding is being mobilised from the Gates foundation. There are 1,900 multifunctional platforms up and running, benefitting about 2.5 million rural women and their families.



Rural woman milling grain with a MFP (Photo: UNDP)

2. Education



Education, 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)

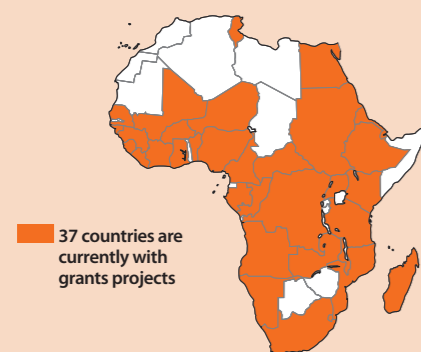
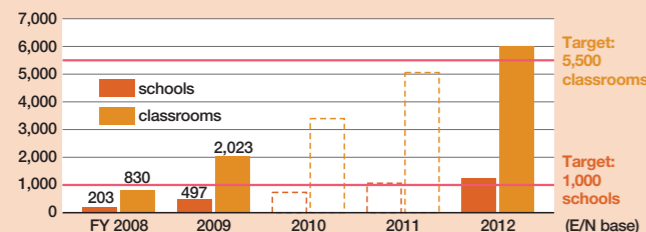
	Basic Education	TVET	Higher Education
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	380.47	37.85	14.74

► Basic Education — Expansion of Access and Quality

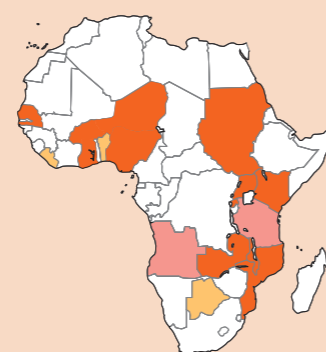
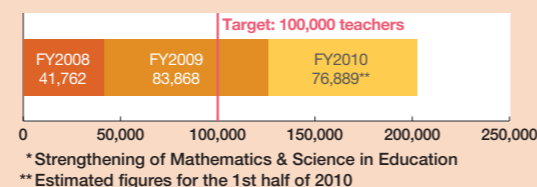
The target “expansion of the ‘School for All’ model to 10,000 schools”, one of Japan’s major commitments in the field of basic education, has been achieved (117%), through the development of the School Management Programme in a total of 11,679 schools across four countries, namely Niger, Senegal, Mali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



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

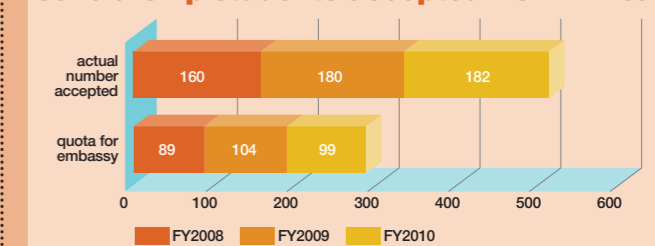


National Mubarak City Institute which will be a temporary school building (Photos: JICA)

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 Skallerud)

3. Health



At the MDGs Summit in September 2010, Japan announced that it would provide assistance of US\$5 billion over five years from 2011 to contribute to the achievement of the health-related MDGs. This financial commitment includes Japan's commitment in accordance with the Musukoka Initiative that Japan would additionally provide up to 50 billion yen or approximately US\$500 million, over five years from 2011 for maternal and child health. In particular, Japan will provide intensive assistance centring on three pillars, namely maternal and child health, three major infectious diseases, and measures to address global threats such as new influenza virus. In doing so, Japan will build strategic partnerships with a wide range of development partners such as the governments of African countries, other donor countries, international organisations and NGOs.

African leaders have committed at a global level through the MDGs to make maximum efforts to "free" African people from "extreme poverty". At the continental level, they have adopted key instruments such as "Africa Health Strategy (2007-2015)" and "African Regional Nutritional Strategy (2005-2015)". Based on the Africa Health Strategy, African nations have committed to allocate 15% of national budgets to the health sector, and to accelerate action towards universal access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria services by 2010 through the "Abuja Call" which has been extended to 2015 to coincide with the MDGs target. In addition, regarding maternal mortality, the "Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa" (CARMMA) was launched in May 2009, and is being implemented in more than 23 African countries.

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

89% of the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation in the health sector has been achieved and the funding has been almost evenly allocated to three sub-sectors (major examples are as follows). Assistance for measures against infectious diseases is also 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 2011)

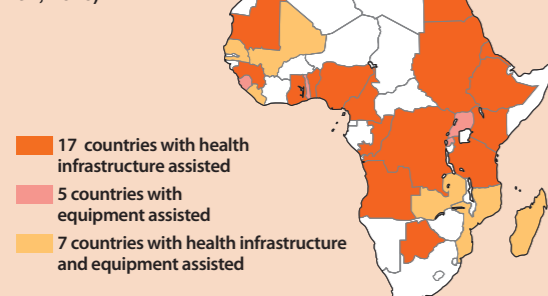
(100 million yen)			
	Strengthening of Health Systems	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	Measures against Infectious Diseases
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	161.36	115.56	106.54

Strengthening of Health Systems

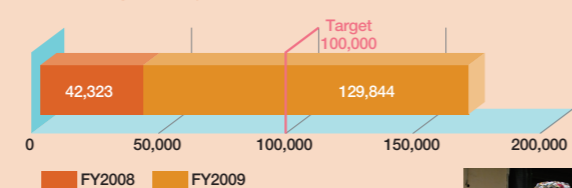
The targets for "improving 1,000 hospitals and health centres" and for "training 100,000 health and medical workers", Japan's main numerical targets related to the strengthening of health systems, have already been attained as of March 31, 2010.

Improving 1,000 hospitals and health centres

Japan has constructed, rehabilitated or provided equipment to a total of 2,436 hospitals or health centres in 29 countries in 2008 and 2009 (as of March 31, 2010).



Training 100,000 health and medical workers



In order to achieve the training and retention of health and medical workers, including birth attendants, in 2008-2009, Japan supported the capacity building of a total of 172,167 health and medical workers through training, seminars, and other endeavors in Japan, in-country, and in third countries. This assistance aims to contribute to the achievement of the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people in Africa.



On the job training in Senegal (Photo: JICA)

Improvement of maternal, newborn and child health

Japan has been implementing various programmes toward the common target of "saving the lives of 400,000 children" in coordination with WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, and other health-related organisations. For example, UNFPA supported the implementation of a project to help reduce maternal/ neonatal mortality in Ethiopia, with funding of US\$500,000 from the Japanese Government in 2010, incl. training on safe delivery techniques to health workers, and equipping essential drugs in health facilities. Another example of Japan's assistance is as follows.

Example of GoJ's multi-faceted approaches for the improvement of maternal and child health in Ghana focused in the Upper West Region

Goal : Reduce under five mortality rate/maternal mortality ratio from 76/1,000 (2008) and 560/100,000 live births (2005) to 40/1,000 , 185/100,000 live births (2015), respectively in Ghana
(Source : Countdown to 2015 Decade Report)

Objectives of the Gov. of Ghana (excerpt)	At 2006(base)	2011(target)	2015(target)
Strategy 1 : Improve coverage of focused antenatal care interventions (indicator) % of pregnant women receiving at least 4 focused antenatal care visits	69%	85%	90%
Strategy 2 : Improve coverage of skilled delivery interventions (indicator) % of the deliveries undertaken by skilled birth attendants	50%	65%	(not set)
Strategy 3 : Improve coverage of neonatal interventions (indicator) % of new-borns who had a care contact in the 1st 48 hrs of birth	54%	75%	80%

(Source : Under 5 Child Health Strategy 2007-2015, MOH, 2009)

Outcome

- ① Improvement of access to basic health services
 - increasing the No. of health posts
 - improving access road
- ② Capacity development of community health workers
 - enhancing quality/functions of facility-based deliveries
 - improving quality/functions of pre/post-natal care
- ③ Enhancement of health systems
 - strengthening referral systems
 - strengthening outreach services
 - coordination of organisations

Project

- Grant Aid: Budget support for health sector (200 million yen disbursed in Mar. 2011)
- Tech. Cooperation Project: Project for improvement of maternal and neonatal health services utilizing CHPS system in the Upper West Region (planned for 5 yrs from June 2011)
- JOCVs: Promotion of health workers' visit and education of community people in the Upper West Region
- Tech. Cooperation (expert): Project for the expanding of the functional CHPS model (planned for Oct. 2011 - Sep. 2013)
- Formulation of more projects considering coordination with other donors

Community health officer, Household survey, Health post

Rocinantes (NPO) : JICA Partnership Programme, "Project of Enhancement of the Maternal/Child Health Services"

Rocinantes (NPO) started its project with the assistance of JICA and the Partner's Club of West Nippon Expressway Area. The maternal mortality ratio in Sudan is 1,107/100,000 live births (2008) which is extremely high, even in Sub-Saharan Africa, and access to health services is limited, especially for woman in this poverty stricken rural area. Rocinantes has posted mid-wives in the health centre to provide medical checkups and support deliveries, as well as organise classes for mothers and provide group checkups. They also visit the house of each pregnant woman for pre/post-natal checkups to promote villagers' understanding of the importance of maternal/child health. By January 2011, the number of checkups had increased by three times compared to before the project

started, indicating an improvement in attitude concerning checkups of pregnant woman.



Delivery at the health centre

Medical checkup in the village

(Photos: Rocinantes)

Measures against Infectious Diseases

The following are examples of collaborative activities in 2010.

Contribution through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund)

About 56% of the Global Fund's resources are allocated for preventing and treating the three infectious diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa.

As one of the founders of the Global Fund, Japan has disbursed US\$441 million to the Fund at the end of 2010 in order to fulfill its pledge of US\$560 million made in May 2008. Japan further announced, at the Third Voluntary Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund in October 2010, that it would make contributions amounting to US\$800 million in the coming years from 2011.

Japan and UNICEF's efforts to prevent infectious diseases

UNICEF strives to reduce child mortality and with the support of the Government of Japan, UNICEF takes measures to prevent infectious diseases. In Guinea, Sudan, Nigeria, Angola, Liberia and Zimbabwe, UNICEF targets more than 51.9 million children and provide medical supplies and equipment against preventable diseases incl. polio (US\$ 36.5 million grant assistance in total in Mar. 2010 - Mar. 2011).

Cooperation between JICA and Sony for the fight against HIV/AIDS

Following the organisation of an event, "JICA and Sony for the Next Generation in Ghana 2009", to promote HIV/AIDS education, JICA and Sony made free broadcasting of the World Cup on full high vision wide screen, "Football against HIV & AIDS" in 18 different places during the 2010 World Cup. The broadcasts were accompanied by activities to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention and HIV testing, in close collaboration with JOCVs. As a result, the participation of youth doubled, and that of HIV test takers increased by 2.5 times, compared when the event was organised only by JICA. Based on this successful event, JICA and Sony will start the feasibility study on electrification using solar panels in rural areas under the "Preparatory Survey for the BOP Business Promotion", JICA's new programme to support private sector endeavours.



Free broadcasting of the World Cup in Ghana (Photo: JICA)

IV. Consolidation of Peace/ Good Governance



African countries and institutions, with the support of the international community, continue to be engaged in the consolidation of peace and good governance. Japan welcomes the positive outcomes of each country's efforts. At the same time, it appreciates the increasingly active role of the AU and the RECs in this area. However, as recent political situations in some parts of the continent have shown, challenges to peace and good governance remain a grave concern.

In this respect, Japan remains committed to supporting African efforts toward peace and good governance. As the consolidation of peace requires seamless and continuous support to make it irreversible, Japan's assistance covers conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction assistance, restoration and maintenance of security, and promotion of good governance. This assistance is provided in close coordination with a wide range of TICAD partners throughout the TICAD process.

The Status of Japanese Assistance (April 2008 - March 2011 [provisional])

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the consolidation of peace and the promotion of good governance (April 2008-March 2011) (100 million yen)

	Conflict Prevention	Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance	Restoration and Maintenance of Security	Promotion of Good Governance
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	1.2	988.9	68.8	24.2
Non-ODA	—	—	22.9	—

Conflict Prevention

Year of peace and security in Africa

Under the initiative of the African Union, 2011 marked the "Year of peace and security in Africa (YoPS)". Japan supported the African Union Commission to hold a meeting to advance the project to build

a memorial to the victims of human rights violations. Japan's support was also utilised for the materials for the promotion of peace and security.



T-shirt made by Japanese assistance

(Photo: MOFA)

Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance



(Photo: JICA)

Training of national police in the DRC

To restore and maintain security in the DRC, where long-lasting conflict still persists, JICA has been engaged in the re-training of the

national police and the induction training of new police officers is being held in the Eastern region. This training course is provided in collaboration with the National Police of the DRC and MONUSCO*.

*United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Community Empowerment and Peace-Building in Ituri, DRC

With United Nations Funds for Human Security, to which Japan is one of major contributors, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, and UNHCR jointly designed and implemented a project for economic reconstruction and peace-building in vulnerable and high-risk area of the war-torn Ituri district. This project has not only improved security at

large, but also has contributed to ensuring human security in local communities through a variety of economic and social activities.



Local market constructed by the Project (Photo: JICA)

Restoration and Maintenance of Security

Improving The Protection Of Vulnerable Migrants

Every year, tens of thousands of migrants and asylum seekers make the hazardous journey through the North East region of Somalia, Djibouti and onwards across the Gulf of Aden in makeshift boats, operated by smugglers. In order to enhance the protection of those migrants, Japan and IOM have implemented projects including capacity building of the institutions concerned, direct assistance to vulnerable migrants and strengthening livelihoods in source communities, including through vocational training, working closely with government ministries and NGOs.



Business training for potential migrants in Somaliland



Beauty training for potential female migrants in Somaliland

(Photos: IOM)

Enhancement of Governance for Building Peace in Francophone Africa



(Photo: JICA)

In order to facilitate the restoration of order and justice in post conflict countries, Japan supports human resource development in security sector, which is essential to nation building. In this context, Japan invites police officers as well as public officers in charge of justice in French-speaking African countries, for the training course, which provides them with the opportunity to learn from Japan's post-war reconstruction experience as well as to learn about Japanese security system.

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

Taking into account vital importance of the stability in Somalia, Japan has disbursed US\$24 million to support TFG police as well as US\$ 9 million to the UN Trust Fund in support of AMISOM in 2009 to enhance AU peace-keeping operations deployed in Somalia.



(Photo: AMISOM)

Enhancement of Peacekeeping Capabilities in Africa



JSDF instructor at CCCPA in Cairo (Photo: MOFA)

Japan started supporting five peacekeeping training centres in 2008 (Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Rwanda) and expanded support to three other centres in 2009 (Benin, Nigeria, South Africa) through UNDP. In 2010, the support was further expanded to another centre in Cameroon and additional support was provided to three centres (Egypt, Ghana and Mali). Japan has also dispatched 17 Self-Defense Force (JSDF) personnel and civilian experts as instructors or resource-personnel to centres in Egypt, Ghana, Mali and Kenya. As of March 2011, the total number of trainees who have attended training courses funded by Japan is over 1,809. Japan intends to continue such support in 2011.

Promotion of Good Governance

Project for Electoral Technical Assistance (PACE) in Burundi

The UNDP-led Project for Electoral Technical Assistance (PACE), set up in September 2009, has successfully coordinated a Basket Fund of US\$ 28 million from 15 different international donors, including Japan, to support the newly established National Electoral Commission (NEC) in organising the entire 2010 electoral cycle. The direct result consists of the organisation of 5 elections within less than 4 months in 2010 (Communal, Presidential, Legislative, Senatorial, and Hill (subcommunal)) with some 35,000 polling agents deployed in 6,969 polling stations.



(Photos: UNDP)

IV. Consolidation of Peace/ Good Governance

Japan's support toward consolidation of peace in Sudan

In Sudan, the implementation process of the CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement), signed in January 2005 to bring an end to "the longest lasting civil war in Africa" over twenty years, is now at a crucial moment. In Darfur region, deteriorating humanitarian situation from around 2003 resulted in a crisis. Although the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) has been signed in May 2006, the situation there remains unstable. Under these circumstances, Japan has extended support for the consolidation of peace in Sudan both in the implementation of CPA process and the stabilisation of Darfur region.

History of CPA implementation and Darfur peace process

January 2005	Signing of CPA
July 2005	Formation of Government of National Unity
May 2006	Signing of DPA
December 2009	Southern Sudan Referendum Act and the Abyei Referendum Act
April 2010	General Elections (legislative and executive elections)
January 2011	Southern Sudan Referendum
February 2011	Announcement of the final result of the Southern Sudan Referendum
July 2011	Expiry of CPA

Support for General Elections (legislative and executive elections)

Japan extended emergency grant aid amounting to approximately US\$10 million through UNDP to support the general elections. Japan's assistance was used for the procurement of ballot papers and boxes, and the women awareness campaign for political participation, etc.



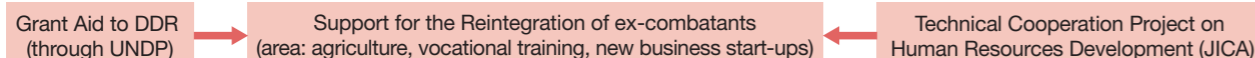
Support for the Southern Sudan Referendum

Japan dispatched a Referendum Observation Mission consisting 15 members under the International Peace Cooperation Law. Japan has also provided, through UNDP, an emergency grant of approximately US\$8.17 million, to assist the realisation of a free and fair referendum for the people of Southern Sudan. Japan's assistance was used for voter education, media training and the procurement of voter registration and voting materials, etc.

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) Programme

As stipulated in CPA, the DDR programme for armed forces in Southern and Northern Sudan has started in 2009. This programme is supposed to assist reintegration of the discharged ex-combatants into society. Through UNDP, Japan started to assist the DDR from 2005, and provided US\$10.7 million in January 2011 as the second tranche.

Moreover, through JICA's technical cooperation, Japan delivered training materials and provided training for teachers at vocational training centres and local NGOs who provide vocational training for ex-combatants.



Example of efforts toward stability of the Southern Sudan

As the postwar recovery proceeds, the cargo handling volume has increased drastically in the island waterway transport from North to South. The expansion of Juba River Port is essential to facilitate efficient and safe economic activities in the region. Japan aims to promote consolidation of peace through supporting the improvement of the river port.

Juba River Port (Photo: JICA)



V. Addressing Environmental/ Climate Change Issues



The Cancun Agreements were adopted at the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP16). These agreements formally anchor the mitigation targets and actions of both developed and developing countries under the UNFCCC, and include core elements of major areas such as MRV, REDD+, finance, adaptation and technology in a balanced manner. Japan intends to continue to strengthen its cooperation with African countries toward the ultimate objective of expeditiously adopting a new, single and comprehensive legal document that establishes a fair and effective international framework with the participation of all major economies, based on the Cancun Agreements.

In 2011, as the world prepares for COP17 to be held in South Africa, cooperation in this sector is increasingly important. Japan intends to cooperate with African countries toward the successful outcome of COP17.

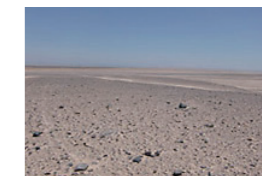
1. Mitigation and Adaptation

Japan is strengthening its assistance in the areas of mitigation and adaptation, recognising the adaptation and mitigation needs of African countries.

Mitigation

Egypt: Gulf of El Zayt Wind Power Plant Project

Yen loan of 38.864 billion yen was provided to Egypt in March 2010 for construction of a 220MW wind farm located 350 kilometers southeast of Cairo. In addition to meeting an increase in demand for power, this project will contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gases through the use of renewable energy in place of fossil fuels, supporting both Egypt's economic development and preservation of the global environment.



Planned construction site



Image (Photos: JICA)

Ethiopia: Participatory Forest Management Project

The government of Ethiopia, with JICA's technical assistance, is implementing a participatory forest management project. The project contributes not only to forest conservation but also to the improvement of living standards through the commercialization of forest coffee which is exported to Japan by UCC (Ueshima Coffee Co., Ltd.).



Forest management by local people



Harvest of forest coffee

(Photos: JICA)

Adaptation

South Africa: Prediction of Climate Variations and its Application in the Southern African Region

The Applied Centre for Climate & Earth Systems Science (ACCESS) and the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) implement the project together with the Univ. of Tokyo, with assistance from the "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)" programme in coordination with JICA and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).

This project aims to enhance capacity of seasonal climate

prediction in South Africa and utilise the prediction for the better management of environmental problems in the Southern African Region, and thus contributes to sustainable development of the region. It aims to accelerate the establishment of comprehensive countermeasures for climate change risks such as shore erosion in the region.



(Photo: JICA)

V. Addressing Environmental/ Climate Change Issues

The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change

Programme Grant Aid of 300 to 700 million yen was provided to Uganda, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gambia, Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Senegal, Togo, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, and Lesotho, to provide necessary facilities and equipment to cope with natural disasters.



Image (Photo: JICA)



Image (Photos: JICS)



Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa: Africa Adaptation Programme

Under the framework of "Japan-UNDP Joint Framework," established by Japan together with the UNDP on the occasion of the TICADIV, the UNDP has been implementing programmes for climate change adaptation in 20 African countries, which has

amounted to US\$92.1 million. The Programme takes a comprehensive approach to support the long-term efforts of the programme countries to further develop their capacity to implement adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.

Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012

In December 2009, at COP15, then the Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announced Japan's assistance up to 2012, to developing countries which are taking measures to address climate change, such as mitigation actions, as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, in order to contribute to positive progress of international negotiations.

Japan's Fast-Start Financing has been implemented in an effective and efficient manner, based on the needs of African nations. Japan has already provided assistance of US\$886 million (mitigation: US\$735 million including REDD+: US\$87 million; adaptation: US\$151 million) to African nations as of Sep. 30, 2010. Also, Japan announced to support the UNFCCC Africa regional workshop in June/July 2011 to enhance African countries to access Adaptation Fund resources directly.

The "Life in Harmony" Initiative

At the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) held in Nagoya in October 2010, which Japan chaired, Prime Minister Naoto Kan announced that Japan will provide assistance of US\$2 billion over

three years beginning in 2010 through the "Life in Harmony" Initiative for the purpose of assisting the efforts of developing countries toward meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as the post-2010 targets of the CBD.

● Gabon: Conservation of biodiversity in tropical forest through sustainable coexistence between human and wild animals

This is a cooperation project between the Research Institute of Tropical Ecology of Gabon and Kyoto University together with Yamaguchi Univ. and Chubu Gakuin Univ., with assistance from the SATREPS programme in coordination with



Rain forest in Gabon (Photo: JICA)

JICA and JST. In order to prevent rapid decline of biodiversity, the project aims to conduct monitoring of keystone and umbrella species to understand their seasonal changes. Based on these data, the project will undertake

conservation measures of their ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources, and practice wise management plans of ecotourism and environmental education for safe coexistence between humans and wild animals.



Moukalaba-Doudou National Park (Photos: JICA)



Examples of Projects of Japanese Private Cooperation

● Hitachi Power builds 12 Highly Efficient Utility Steam Generators in South Africa

Hitachi is currently implementing Eskom's projects to install 12 x 800MW Utility Steam Generators for Medupi Power Station (Limpopo Province) and Bravo Power Station (Mpumalanga Province) in South Africa. Under this project, Supercritical Pressure Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant Technology has been adapted. This was developed by Hitachi and has achieved the

world top-class level of efficiency, which is expected to contribute to reducing the amount of CO₂ emission.



(Photo: Hitachi)

Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

UNDP

In addition to the African Adaptation Programme above, UNDP is also assisting 20 African countries to manage funds for adaptation with 175 million USD grants mobilized for the region. These resources have been complemented with 260 million USD of co-financing to address basic development needs. In addition, UNDP has assisted 17 African LDCs in preparing National Adaptation

Programme of Action (NAPAs), which help them to identify needs and priorities for adaptation and access international funds to meet these needs.

At the community level, UNDP is also working to help vulnerable communities develop climate-resilient strategies.

● Niger - Adapting pastoral and agricultural practices to the realities of climate change



Traditional wells using wooden logs, contributing to deforestation, have been stopped. Traditional wells using cement are being rehabilitated.



A community vulnerability assessment is conducted in Roubou, as part of project formulation.

(Photos: UNDP)

2. Water and Sanitation

The Status of Japanese Assistance (April 2008 - March 2011 [provisional])

Japan will continue to provide assistance in this sector, even though the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation in this sector has already been attained (138%).

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the water and sanitation sector (April 2008-March 2011)

(100 million yen)

	Water Resources Management/ Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities
Loans	224.99
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	412.86

Effective Water Resources Management

Japan has set a target of conducting capacity building for 5,000 water managers/users. As of the end of March 2010, 12,046 people had already participated in various types of training and seminars

in the area of water resources. Japan will continue to engage in efforts even after having attained this target.

Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

In working towards its goal of providing safe drinking water to 6.5 million people, Japan has actively developed water supply and sanitation facilities in both rural communities and cities. Grant and

loan projects have benefited over 3.6 million people by the end of March 2011.

Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

WB

The WB currently has projects relating to improved water supply in 35 countries. Cumulatively, over the last three years a total of 9.2 million people have been provided with improved access to water (i.e. averaging over 3 million per year). 345,000 new piped household water

connections (115,000 new connections per year) have been provided and 205,000 household connections rehabilitated. 142,000 community water points, including community level projects, have been constructed or rehabilitated (more than 45,000 per year).

VI. Broadening the Partnership



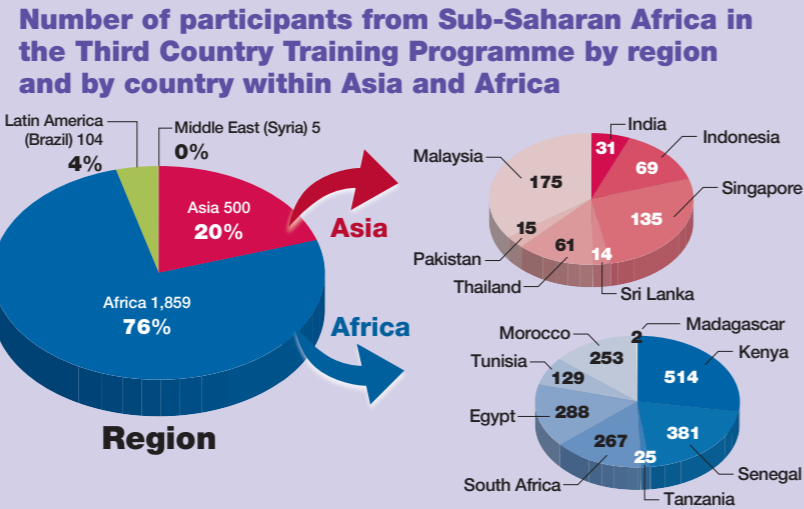
1. Promotion of South-South Cooperation

The main tools of Japan's triangular cooperation are Third Country Training and Third Country Experts. Through these efforts, Japan supports Asia-Africa cooperation, Africa-Latin America cooperation,

and cooperation within the African region which currently shares the greater part of such cooperation including OSBP, OVOP, SMASE, and CARD.

Japan's Support for Triangular Cooperation

Under the Third Country Training Programme conducted in 2008 and 2009, a total of 2,468 people from Sub-Saharan Africa (45 countries) participated in 144 courses organised in third countries. With regard to Africa-Africa cooperation, JICA courses were held in eight countries, namely Kenya, Senegal, Egypt, South Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, Tanzania, and Uganda. In addition, a total of 17 Third Country Experts (Philippines: 1; Indonesia: 7; Brazil: 2; Kenya: 5; Mali: 2) were dispatched to Sub-Saharan Africa.



Africa-Africa Cooperation

● Egypt: Rice Cultivation Techniques Training Course

Rice supply in Sub-Saharan African countries cannot keep up with the increasing demand. Under this situation, JICA's "Training Course on Rice Cultivation Techniques for Africa" has been implemented in Cairo, Egypt to utilise Egypt's advanced rice cultivation techniques to double rice production in Africa.

In 2010, 20 agricultural promoters and administrators from 13 African countries joined the course and studied mechanised farming techniques to expel worms, economics of rice production and other topics for five months in the International Agricultural Centre in Egypt.

This training course is an example of the South-South cooperation that Egypt is conducting with Japan's assistance.



Trainees planting rice as one programme of the course



Lecture at the international agricultural centre in Egypt

(Photos:JICA)

Support for Triangular Cooperation by Other TICAD Partners

UNDP:

Through Japanese funding, UNDP in collaboration with UNESCO has been supporting activities that contribute to the promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation, including the Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF) and the Africa-Asia Development University Network (AADUN). Regarding the AADUN, a strategy was formulated and a charter for its Research Council was agreed among universities and research institutions from six African countries (Algeria, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) and four Asian countries (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand) in 2009. The Secretariat has been set up in the University of Malaya in Malaysia and a total of 21 universities are engaged in the AADUN activities.

The World Bank:

Through the South-South Experience Exchange Facility (SEETF) established in 2008, 17 African countries were granted about US\$604,000 to participate in five knowledge exchanges in 2010. To mainstream South-South exchanges, in November 2010, the World Bank Institute conducted a "South-South Knowledge Exchange Competition." Seven African proposals shared funding of almost US\$300,000.

Vietnam, Thailand:

Vietnam and Thailand are actively moving ahead with Asia-Africa cooperation. Thailand has been cooperating in the OVOP initiative and a professor from Thai University made a presentation on OTOP (One "Tambon" (Village) One Product) at the First African Intra-regional OVOP Seminar held in Kenya in November 2010 and provided some recommendations for the activities in Africa so as to facilitate the exchange of experiences between Asia and Africa. Vietnam has sent a number of experts especially in the education and health sectors to Angola and

Mozambique as well as in the agriculture sector to Mali, Mozambique, Madagascar, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Chad, and Guinea in 2008 - 2010. In addition, in 2010 Vietnam has signed eight MOU/Cooperation Agreements in fields of agriculture and rural development, aquaculture, plant quarantine, and etc. with six African countries (Algeria, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Chad, and Egypt).

Vietnam's Deputy PM and Foreign Minister Pham Gia Khiem at the 2nd Vietnam-Africa Forum (Photo: MOFA of Vietnam)



2. Deepening Regional Integration

Based on the AU vision of "an integrated, peaceful and prosperous Africa, driven by its own people, to take its rightful place in the global knowledge economy," AUC developed the Pan-African University (PAU) project, which is the cornerstone of the AU policy to revitalise African Higher Education. By the AU Assembly's decision of July 2010, the Heads of the State and the AU Governments selected five different thematic areas to constitute PAU and allocated one of them to each of the five geographic regions.

Through its regional programmes, UNDP has been supporting the deepening of regional integration and capacity development of

regional and sub-regional institutions such as AU, ECOWAS, SADC and EAC. Against this backdrop, project proposals on Capacity Development on Trade Negotiation for African Diplomats and on Strengthening Institutional Capacity of the Regional Economic Communities for Private Sector and Inclusive Market Development in Africa have been submitted for implementation with funding from the Government of Japan. These are expected to strengthen RECs' capacities in the area of Private Sector Development and to equip key African negotiators with essential skills, knowledge and networks necessary to more effectively engage in global trade negotiations.

3. Broadening the Partnership

Partnerships with the Private Sector

As stated in section II.1, the Government of Japan has been promoting "Development of Integrated Infrastructure Systems". For example, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) in cooperation with MOFA, METI, and ARIB (Association of Radio Industries and Businesses), has been working since May 2010 to diffuse the ISDB-T digital terrestrial broadcasting (DTB) system (Japanese/Brazilian system) in Africa focusing on the SADC region as a foothold. At the SADC ICT Ministers' Meeting in Nov. 2010, it

was agreed to adopt the European system (DVB-T2) as the recommended standard but allowing individual member countries to decide on which system they wish to adopt individually. In Feb. 2011, senior officials of the Government of Angola visited Japan and concluded a Memorandum regarding the ICT sector, including DTB. Japan will convene seminars in conjunction with broadcasting trial in Botswana and Angola shortly, and the DR Congo and Zambia have expressed interest in the ISDB-T system.

Collaboration with Civil Society, NGOs and Foundations

Civil society, NGOs and Foundations have been closely involved in the TICAD process, and civil society representatives from both Japan and Africa have participated at the Ministerial Follow-up Meetings as well. The activities of 25 civil society groups/NGOs/foundations have already been recorded in the database launched last year in fiscal 2009 (as of March 2011).

Japan Platform (JPF) has been implementing projects to promote the return of refugees and IDPs and to assist community development in Southern Sudan. It is running at 770 million yen through ODA in FY2010. (JPF is a framework whereby NGOs, the business community and the government cooperate in emergency/reconstruction assistance.)

Cooperation with Academia

There are a number of individual agreements on cooperation between Japanese Universities and African Universities/Institutes. Some of them are connected to specific projects or programmes implemented by the Japanese Government such as E-JUST. In addition, there are others that Japanese Universities are directly involved in cooperation with the governments of African countries. For example, in Ethiopia, the National Graduate Institute for Policy

Studies (GRIPS) has been engaged in the policy dialogue for industrial development with the Prime Minister of Ethiopia since June 2009 together with JICA. The GRIPS supports JICA's "Study on Quality and Productivity Improvement ('Kaizen' Project)" designed to improve the quality and productivity of local private companies through "Kaizen" (continuous improvement) which is taking firm root in the industrial development in Ethiopia.



Japan

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.



United Nations
Development Programme

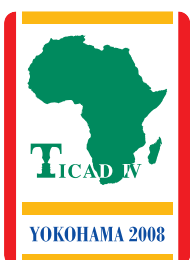


Office of the
Special Adviser on Africa

2008
**Yokohama Action Plan
(YAP)**



The World Bank



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