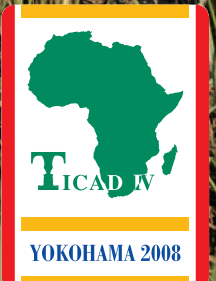


TICAD IV

Annual Progress Report 2011
Digest Version



The Fourth TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting is held in Marrakech, Morocco on May 5-6, 2012. This is the last Follow-up Meeting before TICAD V and is also the very starting point for the preparation process of TICAD V.

With one year remaining towards meeting the targets of the “Yokohama Action Plan (YAP)”, Japan will continue to faithfully implement the TICAD IV pledges which consist of four pillars, namely “Boosting Economic Growth”, “Achieving MDGs”, “Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance”, and “Addressing Environmental and Climate Change”.

It has been announced that TICAD V will be held in Yokohama, Japan, from June 1 to 3 in 2013. TICAD V will commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the TICAD process, and will be the first summit meeting for the African Union Commission (AUC) to join as one of its co-organisers. TICAD V will build on the achievements made so far while taking into account recent developments in the continent. It is hoped that the relationship between Japan and Africa will enter into a new stage through TICAD V in 2013.

Africa, now drawing international attention as a “continent of hope and opportunity”, has increasingly exerted its presence as an economic frontier following Asia, although the continent has more to do to overcome the challenges ahead.

TICAD IV

Annual Progress Report 2011

Digest Version

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I. Overview

The year 2011 saw steady progress in the implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan (YAP) of TICAD IV. With one year remaining towards meeting the targets of YAP, concerted efforts of TICAD partners and Africa itself need to be further enhanced. This report provides a record of progress achieved from 2008 to March 2012 (incl. provisional figures), with special focus placed on progress made during 2011.



(Photo: MOFA)

The Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in 2011

Africa's economies are recovering from the slump which had been caused by the global recession. Higher commodity prices and export volumes are considered to be the main driver of the growth. According to the African Economic Outlook*, the continent's growth is expected to accelerate to 5.8% in 2012. However, there are several factors which might have a negative impact on sustainable development in Africa such as the rise in food and oil prices and political tensions in some parts of the continent.

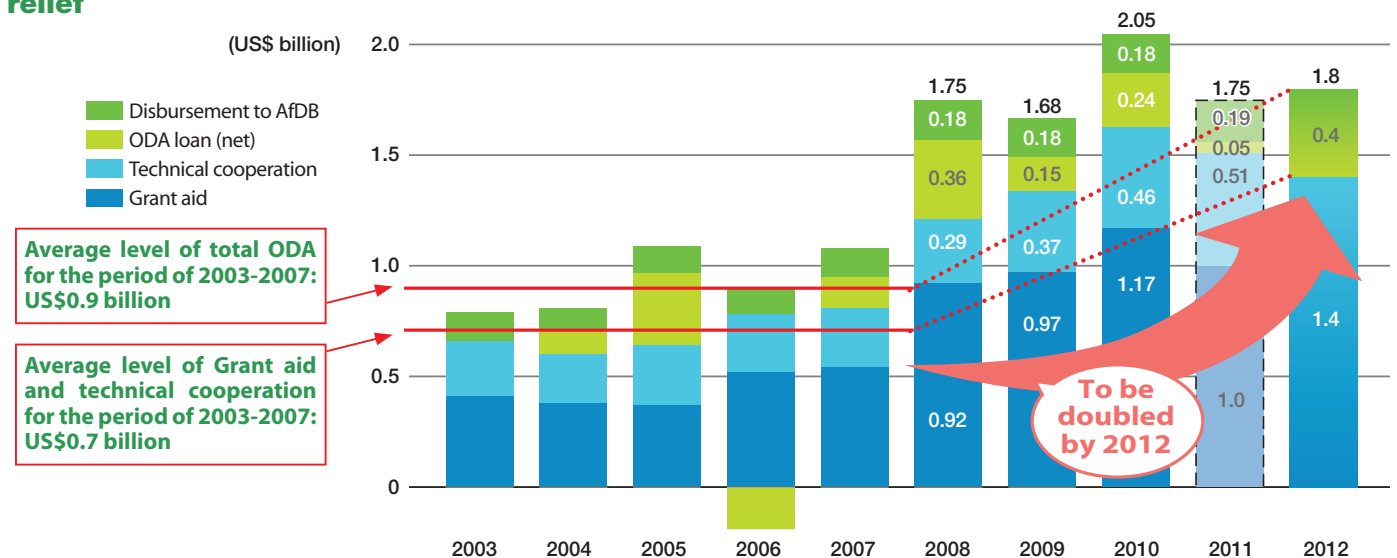
All TICAD development partners and a newly joined partner as a co-organiser, the African Union Commission will continue to promote the integration and development of Africa so as to achieve the overall development of the continent.

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

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa

Having pledged a doubling of the average annual amount of Japan's ODA to Africa during 2003-2007 (US\$0.9 billion) by 2012, US\$2.05 billion was disbursed in 2010, following US\$1.68 billion disbursed in 2009. Furthermore, the total amount disbursed in 2011 reached US\$1.75 billion (provisional figures). The Government of Japan has faithfully implemented the comprehensive pledges made at TICAD IV and will continue to do so towards TICAD V.

Japan's total ODA to Africa (2003-2011), excluding debt relief



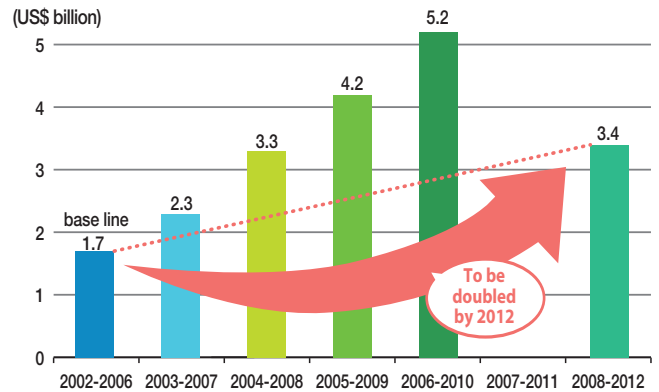


Japan's Direct Investment to Africa

The five-year average of Japan's direct investment position in Africa as of Dec. 31, 2010 reached approximately US\$5.2 billion, thereby over-achieving the pledge to double Japan's direct investment in Africa to US\$3.4 billion by 2012.

While the aggregate total for 2011 is not yet available, the outlook is promising, with large-scale investments underway, such as the Nippon Steel Corp. and Nippon Steel Trading Co. Ltd., acquiring 33.3% stake in the Revuboe coking coal project in Mozambique.

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



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

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
US\$ million	1,232	2,052	1,628	1,332	2,701	3,895	7,325	5,734	6,145

*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).

(Source: JETRO)

*Egypt and Libya not included.

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



The Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting

The Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held in Dakar, Senegal in May 2011, less than two months after the most powerful earthquake hit Japan in its recorded history. At the Meeting,

TICAD partners reviewed the progress made during the period of 2010 and reaffirmed their shared commitment to further development of Africa.

● Japan to highlight Disaster Relief Management for Africa following the Great East Japan Earthquake (October 2011)

At the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting, then Foreign Minister Matsumoto announced that Japan would convene a disaster risk management seminar in the country on the theme of "Creating Resilient Economies and Societies" to withstand natural disasters.

The disaster management seminar took place from 17 to 27 October with the participation of officials in charge of disaster management from 11 African countries as well as the African Union Commission.

Japan shared with the participants the experiences and lessons learnt from the earthquake disaster in 2011 through JICA seminar which included a visit to coastal districts of Iwate Prefecture affected by the disaster. Participants also visited Kobe, a city which has achieved a vibrant recovery from the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake in 1995.



Participants visit to the disaster-stricken areas

(Photos: JICA)

● African Green Growth Strategy

It was agreed at the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting, to commence the work to prepare "African Green Growth Strategy" aimed at building a shared medium and long-term vision to promote sustainable and low-carbon growth in Africa. The strategy would provide a useful guidance to create a synergy among international partners including Japan in particular, for their assistance and investment to Africa beyond 2012. The draft outline of the strategy was shared at the COP 17 side event. The final report will be presented on the margins of the Annual Meetings of the World Bank and the IMF to be held in Tokyo, October 2012.



Presentation of the draft outline of the African Green Growth Strategy at COP 17 side event (Photo: MOFA)



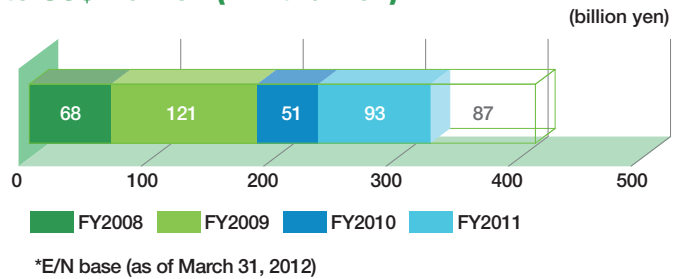
Financial Facilities

Contracting of Japanese ODA loans by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) continues to progress in 2011. Approximately 79% (¥333.2 billion) of the target maximum amount (¥420 billion) has been committed as of March 31, 2012. The largest portion of the ODA loans committed is directed towards transport (28%), followed by renewable energy (23%), power electricity (16%), and water & sanitation (14%), private sector development (13%), and agriculture (4%).

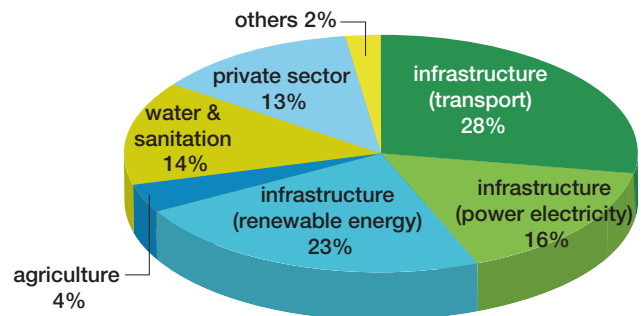
At TICAD IV in 2008, Japan pledged that the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) would provide financial support in the total amount of US\$2.5 billion to the region over a 5-year period. During 2011, JBIC extended an overseas investment loan for a woodchip production and manufacturing project in Mozambique. In addition, the IFC Capitalization Fund, for which JBIC and IFC are co-investors, has invested in NBS Bank in Malawi. Since TICAD IV, JBIC has made overall financial commitments equivalent to approximately US\$2.2 billion towards African countries.

Commitments from the World Bank Group to African countries amounted to US\$9.9 billion in FY2011, including US\$7 billion in IDA and US\$1.7 billion in IBRD funds, as well as US\$2 billion in IFC investments and US\$250 million in MIGA guarantees.

Progress on Japanese ODA loan commitment up to US\$4 billion (¥420 billion)



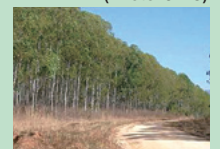
Committed Japanese ODA loan projects by sector



● Energy and Natural Resources Finance for Woodchip Production and Manufacturing Project in Mozambique (signed on June 30th, 2011)

The loan up to approximately US\$ 4.8 million was financed by JBIC for a woodchip production and sales project to be undertaken by SOMACEL, a

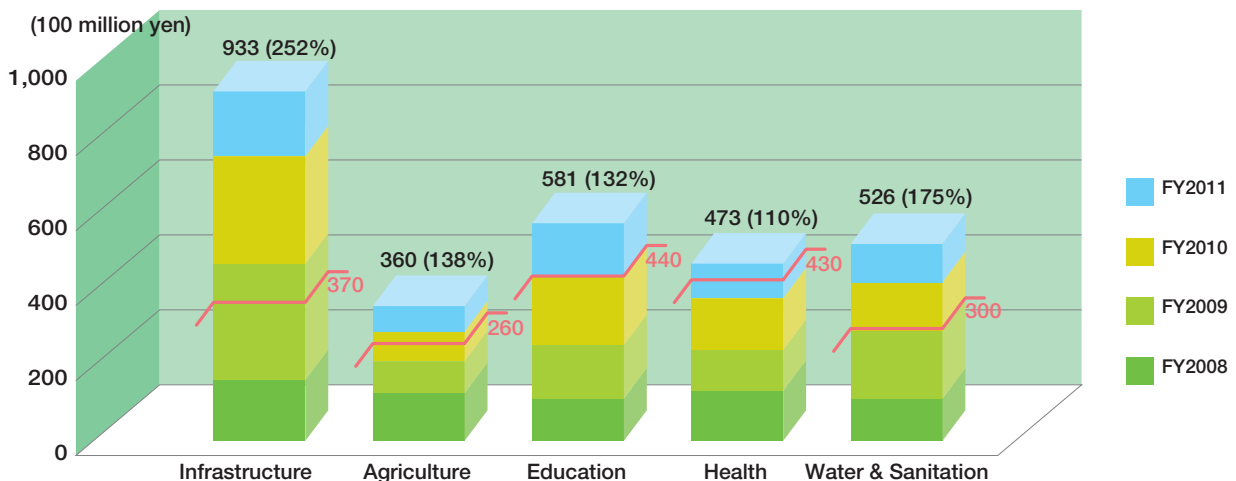
wholly-owned subsidiary of Sojitz Corporation Group in the Republic of Mozambique. As this Project provides a new supply source of woodchips to Japan, it has a significant implication for a stable supply of woodchips.



Analysis by Sector

The year 2011 continued to see steady progress in the YAP targets for grant aid and technical cooperation for all five sectors as indicated below. Education and Health sectors achieved their target amounts in 2011, which resulted in meeting the YAP targets for grant aid and technical cooperation in all five sectors.

The progress of grant aid & technical cooperation by sectors



*FY2011 Grant Aid: E/N base (as of Mar. 31, 2012) (provisional)

**FY2011 Tech. Cooperation: Estimated figures based on the total amounts of FY2008, FY2009 and FY2010

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

II. Boosting Economic Growth

Africa has achieved sustained economic growth since 2000, and recovered rapidly from the recent global recession. Since its inception, the TICAD process has stressed the importance of private-sector-led growth and the need to create an enabling environment for such growth. While economic growth and investment have led to job creation, it needs to be noted that recent economic development in Africa coincides with increased economic disparities, which TICAD partners and African countries should further address.

1. Infrastructure



Tackling infrastructure constraints, particularly in the areas of transport, energy, water and ICT is a key to increased competitiveness and productivity of the African economy, as well as enhanced livelihood in the continent.

In this light, regional infrastructure, such as transport corridors and power pools, offers tremendous benefits. There are a wide range of international initiatives highlighting the importance of infrastructure investment for sustainable and inclusive growth, including the High Level Panel Report on Infrastructure submitted to the G 20 in October 2011 and the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative. Japan made an active contribution to launch “Aid for Investment in Infrastructure” project in the NEPAD-OECD Investment Initiative, which resulted in the report on mapping support for Africa’s Infrastructure Investment.

The Status of Japanese Assistance – April 2008 - March 2012 (provisional)

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation for this sector was already achieved in 2009. Implementation of the target progressed further this year (252%).

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the infrastructure sector (April 2008-March 2012)

(100 million yen)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL ('08-'11)
Loans	302.59	1,033.29	305.95	599.68	2,241.51
Grant Aid	140.75	272.75	244.76	139.14	797.40
Tech. Coop.	21.69	37.85	42.03	33.85	135.42

Regional Transport Infrastructure

At the AU summit in January 2012, African leaders reaffirmed the importance of promoting intra-regional trade in Africa to help accelerate economic growth and development in the continent. Regional transport infrastructure enhances the flow of goods and people in the region and thus, plays an important role in boosting the intra-regional trade.

Japan’s financial and technical support is focused on selected important corridors in each region. The map on the next page indicates Japan’s cooperation since 2008, including new projects for 2011. Japan intends to contribute to the development of regional transport infrastructure based on regional priority projects in close cooperation with AU/NEPAD and RECs.

● One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs)

Japan announced the expansion of "One Stop Border Post" (OSBP) to 14 locations to facilitate smooth and efficient cross-border procedures. Assistance has already been provided for 13 locations (as of March 2012) and preparations are underway for the remaining one.

The Project for Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities (Tanzania-Rwanda border)

In 2011, the Government of Japan signed a grant agreement with the Government of Tanzania and Rwanda respectively for the project. Under the project, the decrepit Rusumo International Bridge will be replaced, and one-stop border post (OSBP) facilities between Tanzania and Rwanda will be constructed with a view to simplifying the border procedures. It is expected that the project will contribute to an efficient logistics network between Tanzania and Rwanda, resulting in expanded trade and investment in the region.

In March 2012, Japan held a seminar on trade facilitation and customs capacity building, in close cooperation with the World Customs Organization (WCO), inviting top officials of customs administrations of eight countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), high level officials of the UEMOA secretariat and the WCO.



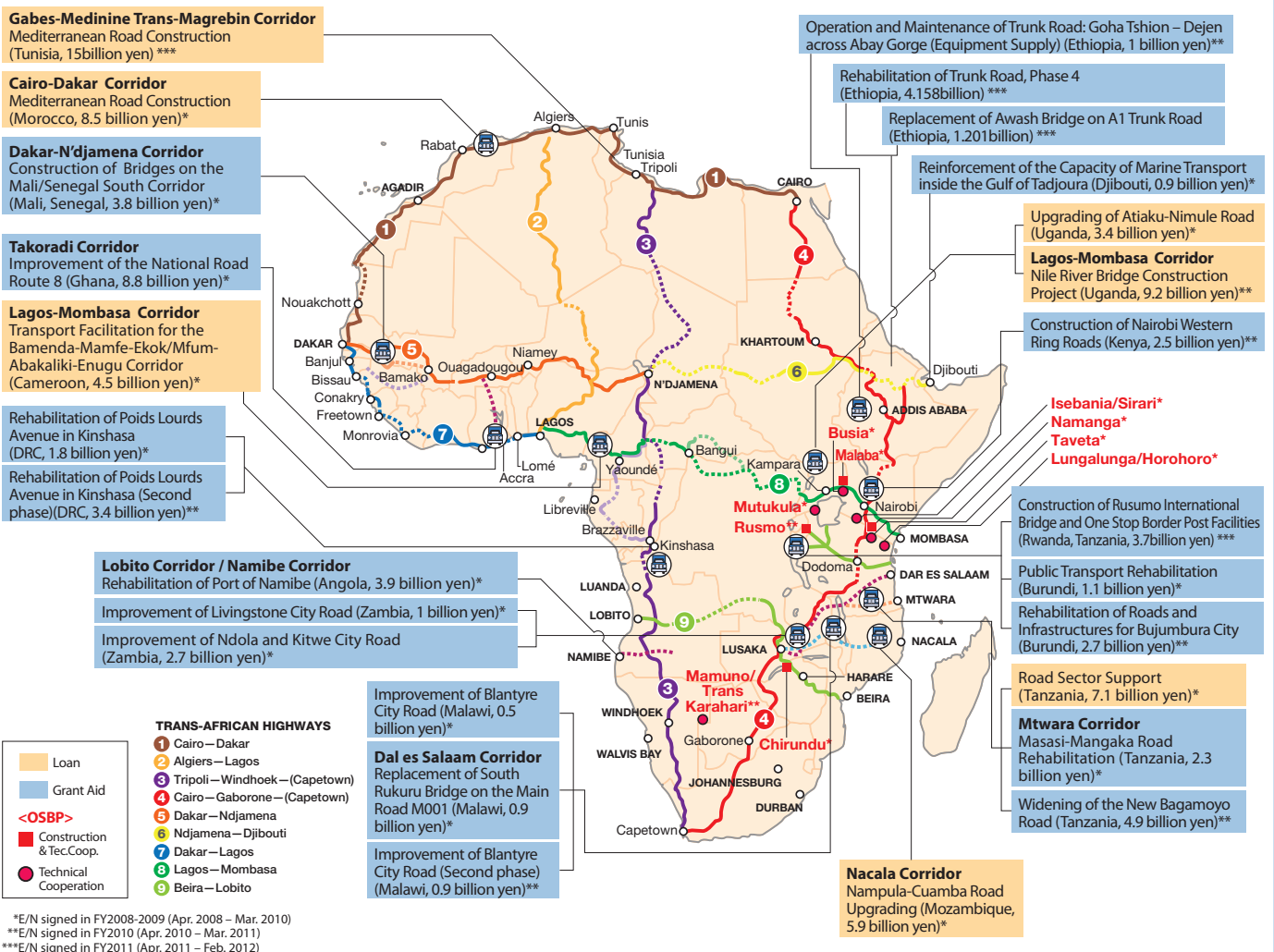
Current OSBP at the border of Rusumo



After completed

(Photos: JICA)

Japan's cooperation for transport infrastructure





Regional Power Infrastructure

In addition to power generation and regional transmission lines, Japan places an importance on accelerating renewable energy development in Africa.

Many African countries face a variety of challenges to ensure stable power supply and meet rapidly growing demand spurred by the recent economic growth. Hydro and imported diesel are cur-

rently the main source of power generation mainly in Eastern Africa. However, hydroelectric power is easily affected by the severe weather such as drought and imported diesel is vulnerable to oil prices. The Great Rift Valley in Eastern Africa is endowed with a vast potential for geothermal energy. It is expected that geothermal energy, which will enable Eastern African countries to supply sustainable and clean energy will be further developed.

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

Japan provided assistance to the Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project in Kenya. This is the first project supported by the Climate Change Japanese ODA Loan in Sub-Saharan Africa.



Geothermal energy development facilitation workshop in Rwanda in Dec. 2011



Olkaria Geothermal Power Station



Visit to the geothermal power station in Kyushu, Japan

(Photos: JICA)

Role of Regional Institutions in Infrastructure Development 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. Recognising the importance of promoting regional infrastructure projects to accelerate progress in Africa, JICA currently dispatches experts to the East African Community (EAC), the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Furthermore, Japan and the SADC Secretariat have been working on "Memorandum on Cooperation" with a view to further enhancing the relationship between Japan and SADC. It is expected that the Memorandum would provide a framework for cooperation between Japan and SADC, whereby contributing to the vision of a common future in a regional community that will ensure socio-economic development. The Memorandum is expected to be signed shortly (as of March 2012).

● Japan-SADC Infrastructure Investment Seminar (March 14, 2012)

Japan and the SADC Secretariat co-hosted the Japan-SADC Infrastructure Investment Seminar on March 14, 2012 in Tokyo. Against the background of growing interest in investment to Africa in recent years, a total of approximately 240 people attended the seminar, including Japanese business persons. The seminar aimed at mobilising private sector resources to meet the growing demand for infrastructure by explaining to the Japanese private sector investment opportunities available in the area of infrastructure. Through the seminar, participants shared the importance of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in light of fulfilling the financial gap for infrastructure development. It was also shared that bankable SADC infrastructure

projects need to be formulated to further promote investment to the region. A networking session was held on the following day between individual companies and each country of SADC countries in order to further materialise infrastructure investment.



(Photos: MOFA)

Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

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

With regard to the World Bank commitment, financing of transport corridors is being scaled up, including the North-South corridor

extending from Dar es Salaam to Durban, the East Africa road link, and the Senegal river basin multi-modal transport corridor. Infrastructure lending for energy increased to US\$8,878 million in FY2011, including US\$3,886 million in IBRD and US\$4,923 million in IDA resources. US\$325 million in new lending was approved in 2011 to support power pools.

2. Trade, Investment and Tourism

Africa has become a major destination for foreign direct investment in recent years. 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 has been becoming increasingly important to African development.

It is also important to focus on how to maximise the socio economic benefits which investment can generate. In this connection, Japan's investment has contributed not only to job creation but also 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.

(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 2011 showed a 16% increase over the 2010 figure. In addition, Japan's direct investment in Africa also increased compared to 2010 as a whole. The examples of Japan's investment in Africa in recent years include the Ambatovy Nickel project in Madagascar of which Sumitomo Corporation owns a 27.5% share, and the acquisition of South African firm Dimension Data by NTT.

Bilateral investment agreement is a key component of Japan's policy of promoting investment in Africa. In February 2012, Japan and Mozambique announced the both countries would commence negotiations on a bilateral investment agreement aimed at improving business climate in both countries. The negotiations on a bilateral investment agreement between Japan and Angola are ongoing towards conclusion.

✈ Supporting African Capacity for Doing Business

African countries continue to improve their business climate. According to the World Bank report "Doing Business 2011", 36 of 46 governments improved their economy's regulatory environment for domestic business in 2010/2011-a record number since 2005. However, the investment climate in Sub-Saharan

Africa leaves a lot to be improved in particular economic infrastructure.

TICAD partners have been implementing various policies and measures in order to support these efforts by Africa.

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

● JICA: "Kaizen" programme in Ethiopia

"Kaizen" refers to a philosophy and practices for continuous improvement exercised extensively by many Japanese companies. In 2011, the Ethiopian KAIZEN Institute was established within the Ministry of Industry of Ethiopia to assist maximizing the benefits of kaizen. Now the kaizen project is in its second phase to scale up the kaizen initiatives on a nationwide scale.



(Photo: JICA)

Promotion of Trade

● JETRO: One Village One Product Campaign

JETRO is assisting African products to gain access by way of support such as

The One Village One Products Market at Kansai Airport



(Photo: JETRO)

dispatching experts and holding seminars and exhibitions at various stages. The Market has opened at Narita and Kansai International Airport respectively to introduce items from 29 African countries (as of Mar. 2012). More than 1 million people have visited these Markets since 2006.

Promotion of Investment

● NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative

Japan made financial contribution to "Aid for Investment in Infrastructure" disbursing 100,000 Euros in 2011.

At the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the NEPAD-OECD Investment Initiative held in Senegal, April 2011, investment in infrastructure and agriculture was mainly discussed. The outcomes of Investment Review on Zambia and Agricultural Investment Review on Burkina Faso were also reported at the Conference. The Initiative supports the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to identify and implement concrete reforms to strengthen their investment climate.



Support for Private-sector Development

● Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa

EPSA is the joint initiative launched by Japan and the AfDB Group in 2005 to implement comprehensive assistance to the African private sector which is an engine of growth on the continent. Under EPSA, provision of the Japanese yen loans up to US\$1 billion was committed. In 2011, Japan provided 84.40 million yen of the third private sector assistance loan to the AfDB under EPSA, aimed at further assisting inclusive development of African private sector. With that, the total amount of yen loans provided under EPSA reached approximately US\$0.98 billion, achieving the EPSA target.

● JICA: Expansion of the number of trainees in its Private Sector Development Program to a scale of 1,500

In fiscal 2008 to 2010, 1683 Africans participated in seminars and various types of training programmes organised by JICA on private sector development (training in Japan, in-country training, and third country training). Given the importance of fostering human resources in private sector development, the enhancement and implementation of training programmes continue to be addressed among TICAD partners.

✈ Japan's Cooperation through 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 and symposium, it has been bolstering measures to encourage the utilisation of official funding sources including ODA.

Public and Private sector Joint Missions for Promoting Trade and Investment for Africa (Sudan, South Sudan, and Kenya in October 2011)

(Photo: MOFA)



Speech at the South Sudan Investment Seminar

From 9 to 13 October 2011, the Government of Japan dispatched a joint public-private sector mission to Sudan, South Sudan and Kenya for promoting trade and investment. The mission was composed of 14 Japanese companies and 5 organisations. It was headed by Mr. Yamane, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Participants on the mission exchanged views with Ministers and business people of each country for promoting trade and investment of Japanese companies.

Promotion of Base of the Pyramid (BOP) businesses

● JETRO BOP business mission to East Africa/JICA Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion

The Government of Japan has been promoting business and investment activities that would generate employment and income opportunities for the low-income segment at the base of the pyramid (BOP).

JETRO dispatched an Inclusive Business Mission team comprising 17 Japanese companies and organisations, to East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania) in December 2011. Members exchanged views with international organisations and NGOs on inclusive business in respective country and also visited local companies that are engaged in inclusive business in rural areas.

JICA launched the "Preparatory Survey for BOP business promotion" in fiscal 2010 to promote collaboration with companies and other organisations on BOP business. The programme provides JICA support for preparatory surveys related to BOP business projects undertaken by companies, NGO and others.

In 2011, 13 projects (including 4 projects from Africa) were adopted from the total of 73 project proposals submitted by various companies and organisations.

● JOGMEC Remote Sensing Centre in Botswana

In November 2011, "JOGMEC/SADC Remote Sensing Seminar, Workshop and Competition" was held at the JOGMEC Geologic Remote Sensing Centre in Botswana. The programme aimed at exchanging information on remote sensing techniques and transferring the basic technology of remote sensing (satellite image analysis). 50 participants from ten SADC member countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland) joined the seminar and 16 experts from the Departments of Geological Survey of those countries attended the workshop. A competition was also held to maintain and improve the technological skills. Specialists from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, who took the seminar and workshop participated in the competition.



Seminar



Workshop



Competition

(Photos: JOGMEC)

● Japan-SADC Infrastructure Investment Seminar

(See page 9)

✈ Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

UNDP: “Growing Sustainable Business (GSB) programme”

UNDP and Panasonic agreed to pilot an initiative to improve livelihoods of the people through provision of solar lanterns and a unit of Life Innovation Container (LIC), stand-alone power system packaged into the 20ft container. The first 1000 sets of solar lantern were donated to the Millennium Village Project (MVP) managed by UNDP in March 2011. The LIC was donated to an international NGO, Millennium Promise that succeeded the management of the MVP in October 2011.



Solar LED lantern donated by Panasonic and children in Tanzania

UNIDO: Rehabilitation of Training Centres in vulnerable communities in Liberia

The Government of Japan funded a US\$1.6 Million joint proposal by the UNIDO and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Liberia for the rehabilitation of training centres in vulnerable communities in Liberia. The programme aims to develop skills of young people and hence provide them with a better chance of employment in the local commercial sector.

(Photo: UNIDO)



Sewing training in Ganta in Liberia

(2) Promotion of Tourism

✈ Trends in tourism in Africa

Recognising that tourism provides Africa with major socio-economic opportunities, TICAD partners continue to place importance on tourism development on the continent.

Africa maintained positive figures in the number of international tourist arrivals in 2010. The region benefited from increasing economic dynamism and the FIFA World Football Cup, which was first held in Africa in 2010.

MOFA and Yokohama city co-organised African Festa 2011 with a support of African embassies in Japan and Kanagawa Prefecture to broadly introduce African culture to Japanese citizens and deepen their understanding towards Africa.

Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA) organised several

seminars targeting Japanese travel industry in 2011 to promote the tour for African countries. This includes South Africa and Tunisia travel seminars held at JATA Travel Showcase held on 30 September, 2011.

(Photos: MOFA)



African Festa 2011

✈ Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

The World Bank Group

In 2011, the World Bank continued roll-out of tourism strategy in Africa through analytical work such as tourism policy notes in Tanzania, Namibia and Botswana; operational work in cultural heritage tourism development in Ethiopia; and support

for capacity building in tourism promotion in Lesotho and the Gambia. The World Bank Group also published the second issue of “The State of Tourism in Africa” with Africa House at New York University and the Africa Travel Association (ATA) to promote tourism as an economic development tool across Africa.

3. Agriculture and Rural Development



Food prices remained high and volatile, although sharp falls in international prices of cereals, sugar and oils were observed in the latter half of 2011. Africa needs to increase food production substantially and prevent the rise in food prices to ensure economic and social stability.

Food security has become high on the international agenda. The importance of improving and ensuring food security is addressed as a matter of priority in various international fora, including G8 and G20.

Although the Horn of Africa experienced the worst drought in 60 years, not all African countries faced drought in 2011. While some regions experienced abundant harvests, inadequate road networks prevented surplus commodities from reaching areas in need.

28 countries have signed Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compacts as part of a strategic planning process for prioritising agriculture investment; 19 countries have developed CAADP-based investment plans which have already been reviewed by the AUC, and 16 of these countries have organised High Level Business Meetings to validate and endorse their plans.

The TICAD process seeks alignment with the CAADP agenda to enhance capacity to: (1) increase food production and agricultural productivity, (2) improve access to markets and agricultural competitiveness, (3) support sustainable management of water resources and land use.

The Status of Japanese Assistance - April 2008 - March 2012 (provisional)

Although the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation has already been attained (138%) in the agriculture sector, more efforts will be needed to reach the "development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities" target (100,000 ha).

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the agriculture sector (April 2008-March 2012)

(100 million yen)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL ('08-'11)
Loans	—	—	131.78	—	131.78
Grant Aid	68.69	20.07	9.05	3.12	100.93
Tech. Coop.	59.05	64.80	70.31	64.72	258.88

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

The Fourth CARD General Meeting was held in November 2011 with the participation of 18 partner organizations/institutions, 6 non-sub-Saharan African countries as South-South Cooperation partners and 12 CARD First Group countries, together with 10 Second Group countries. CARD participating countries reviewed the progress achieved since the Third General Meeting in 2010 in the formulation and operationalization of the National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS). The Meeting also requested the Coalition to expand and strengthen networking

among the development partners, South-South cooperation partners, and more importantly, the private sector, in order to achieve rice sector development in a more efficient and sustainable manner.

At TICAD IV, Japan pledged to conduct capacity building for 50,000 agricultural leaders and conducted training for 7,567 agricultural leaders in fiscal 2008, 31,593 in fiscal 2009 and 6,885 in fiscal 2010, totaling 46,045.

Participating Countries of CARD and Location of JICA's Rice-related Interventions

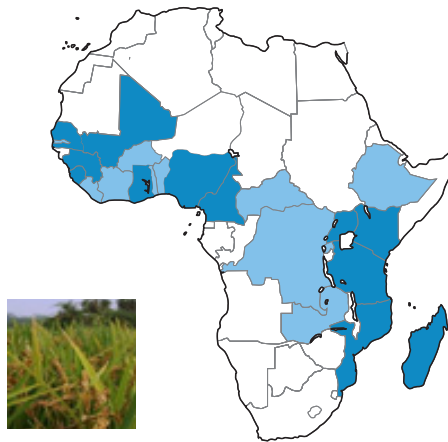
(Photos: JICA)



Site visit to the Namronge Experiment Station, Uganda



The Fourth General Meeting of CARD in Kampala, Uganda, November 8-9, 2011



The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) is established as a consultative group of bilateral and multi-lateral donors and African and international institutions with the aim to double rice production in Sub-Sahara Africa by 2018 and thereby contribute to food security and rural development under the vision of promoting an 'African green revolution'.

1st Group

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

2nd Group

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



Sustainable Water Resource Management and Land Use

As part of TICAD joint efforts to increase the area of irrigated land by 20% over five years, Japan is arduously engaged in the formulation of projects with development partners such as the World Bank. Japan has been implementing a loan project for irrigation development in Kenya and technical cooperation projects for rice irrigation and participatory management of agricultural water in Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.



Response to Food Crisis

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 (including humanitarian assistance related to food crisis) of approximately US\$900 million by March 2012.

Japan has been actively undertaking support towards measures



Efforts by Other TICAD Partners:

UNDP

UNDP continued to work on agriculture and rural development in collaboration with FAO, JICA, WFP and others. In Liberia rice production capacity was restored and community based rice seed multiplication system has been in place.

Rice production community was empowered through group formation and training, introduction of high yielding NERICA varieties and old materials' restoration in various communities.

(Photo: Africa Rice Center)



Threshing of rice at Nimba County, Liberia

Kenya: Mwea Irrigation Development Project (Loan and technical cooperation)

Japan has been assisting Mwea irrigation development in Kenya. The Mwea region in central Kenya produces over 50% of the national production of rice. The project aims to improve irrigation facilities to provide a stable supply of water required by agriculture in the area.

(Photo: JICA)



Mwea irrigation area

to combat the severe droughts in the Horn of Africa. Japan implemented assistance worth about US\$120 million assistance through international organisations including the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2011.

(Photo: WFP)



Japanese food aid through WFP

The World Bank Group

The World Bank Group invested over US\$1 billion in agriculture in FY2011. Its approach is to work along the agriculture value chain to promote increased productivity and production, as well as support expansion of agribusiness. It is also developing risk management tools, including weather risk insurance mechanisms, and climate resilient agriculture is a key area of focus. For the Horn of Africa, the WBG launched a US\$1.9 billion response covering both emergency assistance and longer-term recovery and resilience measures.

III. Achieving the MDGs

–Economic and social dimension of “human security”

At the MDGs Summit in September 2010, participants acknowledged that more attention should be given to Africa, especially these countries most off track to achieve the MDGs by 2015. While several countries are likely to reach most of the goals, if not by 2015 then soon thereafter, further efforts by both the African countries and their development partners are required to accelerate Africa’s progress towards the goals.

Japan hosted the MDGs Follow-up Meeting in Tokyo in June 2011 and reaffirmed its resolve to faithfully implement its international commitments, such as “Kan Commitment” which includes assistance of US\$3.5 billion in the education sector and US\$5 billion in the health sector over 5 years starting from 2011, for the achievement of the MDGs.

While achieving the current MDGs is of utmost importance for the international community, Japan has been leading the international discussion regarding post-2015 development agenda. Japan believes that if the international community can draw a blueprint of the global development agenda beyond 2015, it would encourage and accelerate the efforts to achieve the current MDGs. In this regard, post-2015 development agenda will be given a high priority in the course of the TICAD process. It is important to ensure the structural continuity based on the current MDGs. Poverty eradication and continued support for the vulnerable will remain as one of the major challenges beyond 2015.

1. Community Development

The TICAD process focuses support on comprehensive “Glocal” (global and local) community development and community based approach building on functional hubs.

🏠 Comprehensive “Glocal” Community Development

One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative by JICA in collaboration with “MUJI”

In 2011, MUJI, a Japanese company, launched a sale of Christmas ornaments made of soapstone produced under the JICA OVOP project in Kenya. The products were sold in MUJI stores including Japan, Europe, China and Taiwan. The JICA OVOP initiative provides with local people technical assistance, including production development and manufacturing techniques with the aim of utilizing community resources to develop special products and vitalize the community.

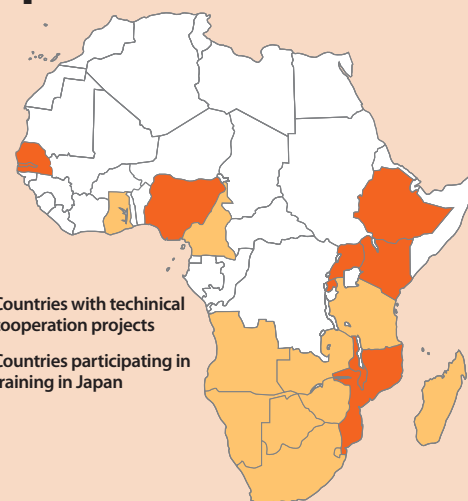
(Photos: JICA)



Soapstones products



Local community producing soapstone ornaments



🏠 Community-based Approach building on Functional Hubs

MDG Acceleration Framework (UNDP)

The MAF (MDG Acceleration Framework) is a catalytic tool for developing coordinated action plans for the accelerated progress of MDGs implementation, aligned with the national development processes, which brings together partners around a common ob-

jective at the country level. Over 2010-2011, UNDP, in collaboration with UN agencies, have provided technical support to eight African countries to accelerate progress on selected MDG targets under the MAF, and action plans have already been prepared and implemented in six countries.

2. Education

Education, especially primary education is a basis for human resource development and one of the most important elements for the stable growth.

Japan committed to provide assistance of US\$3.5 billion over 5 years starting from 2011 in the education sector as a part of “Kan Commitment” announced at the MDGs summit in September 2010.

The TICAD process supports African efforts to develop comprehensive education sector plans and allocate sufficient national budgets for the implementation and development of related capacities. Furthermore, TICAD partners have promoted basic and post-basic education, including technical and vocational education/training and higher education and human resource development that will lead to economic growth and sustainable socio-economic development in Africa.

► The Status of Japanese Assistance - April 2008 -March 2012 (provisional)

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation in the education sector has been achieved up to 132%.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the education sector (April 2008-March 2012)

(100 million yen)

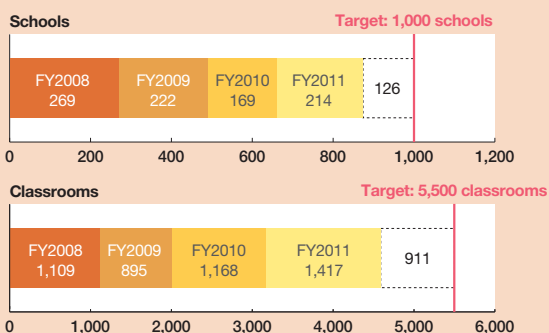
	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL ('08-'11)
Grant Aid	54.53	81.28	79.32	56.46	274.59
Tech. Coop.	58.70	61.41	71.32	63.81	255.24

► Basic Education – Expansion of Access and Quality

The commitment of “expansion of the ‘School for All’ model to 10,000 schools”, has been achieved, through the development of the school management programme in a total of 18,376 schools (as of March 2012). Regarding the remaining two pledges, the target of the “expansion of the SMASE project to 100,000 teachers”

has also already been met with the achievement rate of 304% (as of March 2012 (Provisional)). Project formulation continues steadily in order to achieve the other target of the “construction of primary and secondary schools (1,000 schools and 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) (E/N based figures)

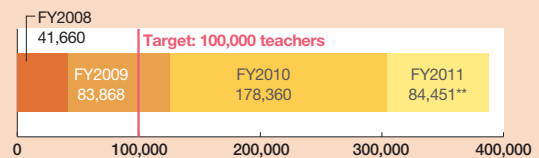


(Photo:JICA)



Students learning how to use a PC at a junior high school in Mozambique

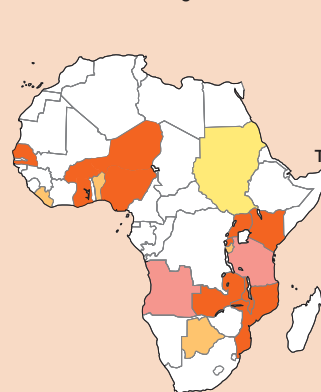
Projection of progress of training of 100,000 primary and secondary school teachers in math and science (through SMASE* project) (accumulated total since April 2008) (E/N based figures)



* Strengthening of Mathematics & Science in Education

** Estimated figures for the 1st half of 2011

(Photo: JICA)



Teacher and students in a science class

- 11 countries with technical cooperation project
- 2 countries with in country training
- 4 countries with follow-up cooperation
- 1 country with technical cooperation project and follow-up cooperation



► Post Basic Education and Higher Education/Research

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 October 2008 as a “university with small class sizes and emphasis on research, with graduate studies as the core focus”. Japan has been supporting E-JUST through a Domestic Support Committee comprised of 12 universities, MOFA, MEXT, METI, the Middle East Research Institute of Japan and representatives of industry and other actors (an “all-Japan” approach).

The graduate course opened to accept students in six majors in February 2010 and as of January 2012, 63 students are studying there.

It is expected that human resources 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.

(Photos: JICA)



Temporal university building

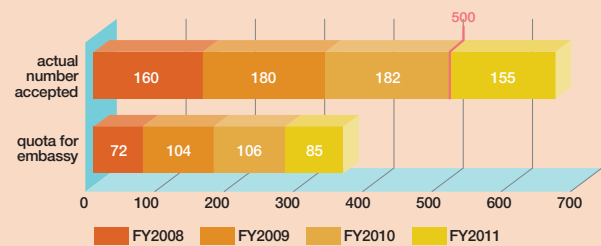


Students attending a lecture at E-JUST

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 677 Japanese government scholarship students were accepted between 2008 and 2011.

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. Following provision of school meals or take-home rations to 21.1 million children in 38 African countries from 2008-2009, additional 11.4 million children in 37 African countries benefitted from it in 2010. It also expects to provide school meals to 10.5 million school children in 37 African countries in 2011.

(Photos: WFP)



UNICEF/Nelson Mandela Foundation/Hamburg Society: Construction and Rehabilitation of School Facilities and Training of Teachers

“Schools for Africa” started in 2005 for the purpose of provision of access to education for children in the poorest countries. By the end of 2010, 1,169 schools were constructed/rehabilitated and 115,922 teachers received trainings. That made more than 5.5 million children benefit from improved quality of education. With the support from private sector partners such as GUCCI, IKEA, and Hugo Boss, the initiative has been expanding.

UNHCR: Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI)(19 African countries)

DAFI is the UNHCR scholarship programme providing educational opportunities at the tertiary level for young refugees. The main objective of the DAFI scholarship programme is to enhance refugees’ self-reliance through higher education and to enable young refugees to contribute to the reconstruction, peace, stability and rehabilitation of their home countries after their repatriation.

3. Health

Japan committed to provide assistance of US\$5 billion over 5 years starting from 2011 in the health sector as a part of “Kan Commitment” announced at the MDGs summit in September 2010. Additionally, including by hosting the MDGs Follow-up Meeting in June and the MDGs Ministerial-level Side event on the occasion of the UNGA in September 2011, Japan has been leading global efforts for achieving the MDGs.

The TICAD process, taking into account the commitments and actions made by African countries, has focused on strengthening health systems, improving maternal, new-born and child health and taking measures against infectious diseases.

The Status of Japanese Assistance - April 2008 - March 2012 (provisional)

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation in the health sector has been achieved up to 110 %.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the health sector (April 2008-March 2012)

(100 million yen)




	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL ('08-'11)
Grant Aid	87.63	61.42	91.46	45.70	286.25
Tech. Coop.	46.24	47.33	46.65	46.74	186.96

Strengthening of Health Systems

The target for “improving 1,000 hospitals and health centres” and “training of 100,000 health and medical workers” have already been attained as of March 2012 as below.

Improving 1,000 hospitals and health centres

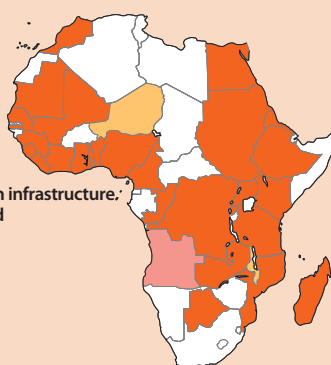
Japan has constructed, rehabilitated or provided equipment to a total of 3,935 hospitals or health centres in 32 countries from 2008 to 2011 (as of March, 2012).

-  1 country with health infrastructure assisted
-  3 countries with equipment assisted
-  28 countries with health infrastructure and equipment assisted

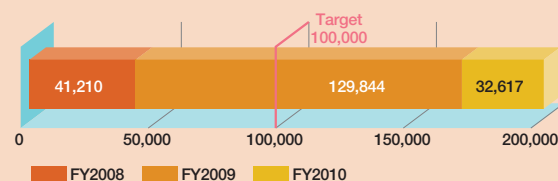
(Photo:JICA)



Medical equipment provided to Senegal



Training 100,000 health and medical workers



In order to achieve the training and retention of health and medical workers, including birth attendants, in 2008-2010, Japan supported the capacity building of a total of 203,671 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.

(Photo:JICA)



Maternal and Child Health Management Course



Improvement of maternal, newborn and child health

Japan has been implementing various programmes towards the common target of “saving the lives of 400,000 children” in coordination with WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, and other health-related organisations.

UNICEF started implementation of projects to enhance partnership for the “Japan’s Global Health Policy 2011-2015: EMBRACE - Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care -”. In Ghana, the activities include midwifery services, newborn care, and training for health workers, aiming to reduce mortality of pregnant women, newborns and children. The advocacy at both regional and national level for accelerated scale-up of the interventions are being coordinated with JICA. In Senegal, UNICEF has been implementing a package of high impact interventions for improvement of immunization coverage, prevention of diarrhoea related diseases, and diffuse of accurate knowledge on health to contribute to reduction of child morbidity and mortality rates.

In Democratic Republic of Congo, UNFPA is supporting maternity waiting homes, providing reproductive health commodities, and training service providers, aiming at improving emergency obstetric and neonatal care and reducing maternal mortality.

According to the WHO’s estimate, Japan will have saved the lives of more than 500,000 children in 12 African countries during 2008-2012, in cooperation with other donors and recipient countries.

(Photo: ©UNICEF/Senegal)



A baby being weighted at a health centre during vaccination

(Photo: ©UNICEF/Senegal)



Grandmothers learning preventive care at the community level

(Photo: ©UNICEF/Ghana)



UNICEF-supported Kangaroo Mother Care program helps a low birth-weight baby grow healthy

Measures against Infectious Diseases

The following are examples of collaborative activities in 2011.

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

As of December 2011, approximately 56% of the Global Fund’s resources were 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\$ 1.4 billion as of the end of 2011. During the Davos Forum in January 2012, then Prime Minister Naoto Kan announced that Japan would disburse US\$ 340 million in 2012 subject to approval by the Diet, as a part of his US\$ 800 million pledge to the Fund made at the MDGs summit in September 2010.

● Cooperation between the Global Fund and Sony for fight against HIV/AIDS

In collaboration with the Global Fund and AMREF (African Medical Research Association), Sony Corporation organised public viewing events to promote HIV/AIDS education in Tanzania in November 2011. Broadcasts of films and music accompanied by activities to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention and HIV tests, were organised in cooperation with Japanese internship students. Six events were organised across the country and totally 4,700 youths participated in them.

(Photos: Sony Corporation)



Public viewing events in Tanzania

● NGO’s program against HIV/AIDS

Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan

Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan started a comprehensive program against HIV/AIDS near the Lusaka Metropolitan area in 2010 and its second phase was implemented in 2011. Groups of inspired students and people living with HIV/AIDS in the community promote prevention, care and support. In addition, AAR has been supporting orphans and vulnerable children in their schooling.

World Vision Japan

The third phase of HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) Scale-up project in Malawi was implemented from October 2010 to October 2011. 25 HTC centres were constructed and 108 staff were trained at the HTC centres for a period of three years. The overall goal for constructing these centres is to reduce HIV prevalence through HTC services in the targeted districts.

● Strengthened Delivery of Sexual Reproductive Health Services and Gender-Based Violence Response in Somalia-South Central Zone

UNFPA has strived to strengthen delivery of sexual reproductive health services and gender-based violence response in the south central zone of Somalia since 2009. Main activities in 2011 include capacity building for health care providers (28 midwives, 13 doctors and 21 coordinators), reproductive health outreach services for the IDPs, supply of reproductive health kits to health facilities and pregnant women, two fistula campaigns while carrying out operations for 110 fistula cases and awareness raising campaigns on prevention of HIV / AIDS, sexual transmitted diseases, FGM, and gender-based violence.

IV. Consolidation of Peace/ Good Governance

Japan welcomes the efforts made by African countries, AU and the RECs in the area of consolidation of peace and good governance, such as mediation and dispatch of peace keeping missions. However, the continent has seen not only progress but also significant challenges such as persistent conflicts, political instability, increasing threat of terrorism and piracy. Moreover, in the Horn of Africa, the worst drought in 60 years has further aggravated the humanitarian situation while piracy off the coast of Somalia loomed as a security challenge.

Yokohama Action Plan notes that the consolidation of peace encompasses different phases and a variety of actions and that these processes require seamless and continuous support which covers conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction assistance, restoration and maintenance of security, and promotion of good governance. In 2011, after establishing diplomatic relations with the newly independent Republic of South Sudan, Japan decided to dispatch an engineering unit of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) as international peace cooperation corps to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). As this example illustrates, Japan continues to provide timely assistance to African countries, in collaboration with other international actors, to help consolidate peace and good governance in Africa.

Enhancement of Peacekeeping Capabilities in Africa

● Assistance to Peacekeeping Training Centres in Africa

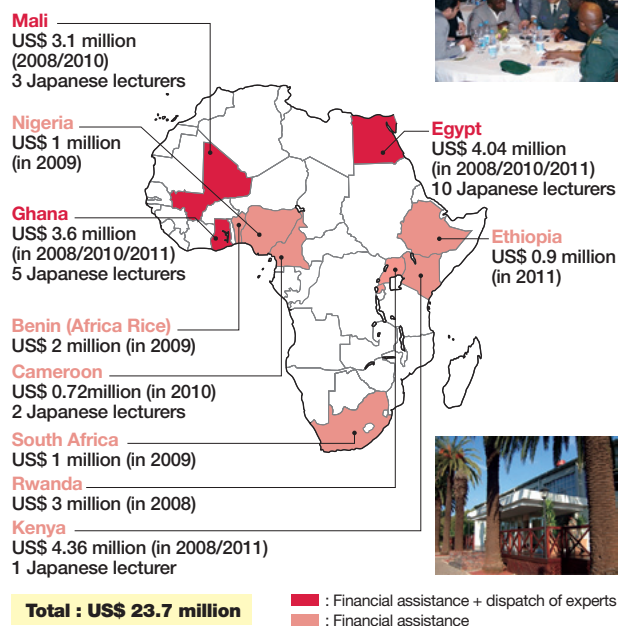
Following TICAD IV, Japan has supported 10 peacekeeping training centres in Africa through UNDP. Japan's assistance has been utilised for the construction and rehabilitation of facilities, provision of equipment such as computers and the conduct of training courses. Also, Japan has dispatched 19 JSDF personnel and civilian experts up to now as instructors or resource-personnel to centres to share Japanese knowledge and experiences on peacekeeping. As of March 2012, the total number of trainees who have attended training courses funded by Japan is over 3,480. Japan intends to continue such support in 2012.

● Dispatch of Instructor to Peacekeeping Training Course in Tanzania



In February 2012, the Government of Japan dispatched an expert of the Cabinet Office to Tanzania as an instructor for a CIMIC (Civil-Military Cooperation) course organised by the Canadian government in Tanzania. This dispatch was materialised as a part of cooperation between Japan and Canada towards enhanced peacekeeping capability in Africa.

Assistance to Peacekeeping Training Centres in Africa



Conflict Prevention

Support for Peace Education

In Ghana, with the assistance by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, of which Japan is the founder and the biggest contributor, UNDP implements a program to strengthen capacity of opinion leaders and the youth in peace education and conflict resolution.



(Photo:UNDP)

Improvement of the Living Conditions through the Establishment of Micro-Credit Groups

In Gabon, with the assistance by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, UNDP is supporting the improvement of the living conditions of refugees and indigenous target populations through the establishment of micro-credit groups and the development of income-generating activities.



Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Protection and Assistance of Refugees, Stateless Persons, Returnees and IDPs in Sub-Saharan African Countries

In 2011, Japan has supported the program of UNHCR to protect the refugees, stateless persons, returnees and IDPs in Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire, etc. through procurement or assistance of shelter, ensuring food security, vocational training and job creation.

Enhancing Socio-Economic Reintegration Opportunities for Rwandan Returnees

In Rwanda, Japan supports activities of IOM to enhance socio-economic reintegration opportunities through skills / vocational training for Rwandan returnees. Through this program, 505 returnees were trained and an elementary school hosting 625 students was rehabilitated.

Restoration and Maintenance of Security

Support for Inter-Ministerial Drug Coordinating Committee (IMDCC)

In Sahel region, where illicit trafficking of drug is becoming a major problem, Japan supports the efforts of ECOWAS and procured equipment to facilitate the functioning of the Inter-Ministerial Drug Coordinating Committee (IMDCC) of Guinea in 2011. Capacity development training for IMDCC personnel will also be carried out with Japan's assistance.

Comprehensive Humanitarian Assistance to Irregular Migrants

With the assistance of the Government of Japan, IOM implements

Adoption of "Regional Strategy for Employment for Peace, Stability and Development in the Horn of Africa"

Under the auspices of the AUC, IGAD and ILO, a Regional Strategy for Employment for Peace, Stability and Development in the Horn of Africa has been adopted. Following the adoption of the Strategy, a Framework is being developed, defining key programmatic priorities and approaches for joint work. The Government of Japan supports a program in Kenya under this framework.

(Photo:ILO)



a project to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable irregular migrants in Tanzania. It also provides assistance to enhance the capacity of the Government of Tanzania in better managing its border control through the construction of immigration posts, passport control workstations and pickup trucks and boats for border patrol. Through this project, 912 Ethiopian stranded migrants voluntarily returned to Ethiopia and household equipment was provided to government shelters for children.

(Photo:IOM)



Promotion of Good Governance

Support for Holding Democratic Elections in Liberia, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone

Japan supported electoral process in Liberia through UNDP and trained 4,000 police officers and agents for election events. Japanese support was also utilised to provide logistical / communication equipments and training on election reporting. Japan has also decided to support electoral process in Sierra Leone through UNDP and the presidential election in Guinea Bissau by its emergency grant aid. Other Japanese assistance for elections in Africa

in 2011 includes dispatch of election observation teams to several presidential elections (Niger, Nigeria, Djibouti, Sao Tome and Principe, Zambia, Liberia, DRC) and financial contribution to ECOWAS election observation mission for the presidential election in Senegal.

(Photo:UNDP)



Japan's support towards consolidation of peace in Sudan and South Sudan

In July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan became independent. Yet, there remain several issues to be agreed and resolved between Sudan and South Sudan. Japan, in the hope of peaceful coexistence and development of Sudan and South Sudan, has provided assistance of more than US\$720 million both to North and South since 2005.

Examples of Japan's support

● Dispatch of international peace cooperation corps to the UNMISS

In January 2012, Japan started to dispatch an engineering unit of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) consisting of up to 330 personnel to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), in addition to the three Staff Officers who were already dispatched last November. The engineering unit will work to improve infrastructure, including maintenance and repair of roads.



● Support for holding democratic election in Sudan and South Sudan (through UNDP)

The Government of Japan cooperated with UNDP to support women activities related to elections, political campaigning and leadership in Sudan. In South Sudan, UNDP contributed to the referendum process through training, awareness raising and logistical support with Japan's support.



● Enhancement of public service in Sudan through capacity development

In Kassala, a Sudanese region devastated by drought and conflict, many of the households cannot provide themselves with enough food and the condition of living is deteriorating. JICA is strengthening capacity of the public sector of Kassala, targeting on water supply and maternal child health, vocational training, agriculture, and development planning.



● Capacity Building for South Sudan Government

In South Sudan, where government's income is heavily dependent on oil revenue, increasing its customs revenue is one of their priorities. With the cooperation of the government of Kenya, JICA dispatches a Japanese expert to South Sudan to enhance capacity of the Customs Department of the country.



Japan's support in Somalia and surrounding region

Somalia now faces a critical juncture for the realisation of peace. Japan, a major donor of Somalia, works together with other donors and organisations to contribute to the future of the people of Somalia. Since 2007, Japan has provided assistance of approximately US\$230 million for enhancement of security and infrastructure in Somalia.

Examples of Japan's support

● Support for African Union Mission in Somalia

Japan supported employment of 5000 police officers of TFG (transitional federal government of Somalia), and trained 500 police officers in Djibouti, who are now deployed in Mogadish.



● Fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia

Since 2009, Japan has deployed two destroyers and two P-3C maritime patrol aircraft off the coast of Somalia to protect ships and vessels against piracy. Japan also actively supports capacity building on maritime security in the countries around Somalia and prosecution of pirates. Also, through ReCAAP information centre, experience and knowledge of Asia on fight against piracy is widely shared in the region.



V. Addressing Environmental/Climate Change Issues



The TICAD process promotes policy dialogue in the field of climate change, supports development of an effective framework, and strengthens assistance to African countries that make efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve economic growth in a compatible manner, in the areas of policy planning, mitigation, access to clean energy, and adaptation to climate change.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP17) was held in South Africa. During COP17, progress was made toward establishing a new, fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate.

In particular, concerning the future framework, Parties decided to establish the Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action as a new process for formulating legal documents. It was also agreed that the Working Group needs to be completed as early as possible, no later than 2015 at the latest so that the future framework will come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

1. Mitigation and Adaptation

Japan is committed to strengthening its assistance in the areas of mitigation and adaptation, with major efforts described below.

Mitigation

Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin

Japan promotes the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources on the continent. In 2011, JICA dispatched two technical consultants to the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) to coordinate forest and environmental policies in cooperation with donor agencies. Japan also organised a training program to strengthen capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources in the region with the

participation of forest management advisors from COMIFAC member countries.

(Photo: JICA)



Training program for remote sensing of forest resources in Congo

Africa 3L project

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan launched the "Africa 3L" project in cooperation with various organisations including NEDO and JETRO. The project aims to contribute to Africa's sustainable development and to address climate change by utilising Japan's low carbon technologies.

Infrastructure for BHN, agriculture, industries, etc



Links between Countries, Cities and Villages

Bridge "effective measures against climate change" and "sustainable development" by Japan's low-carbon technologies

Capacity Building for Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Reductions

In 2011, the Ministry of Environment of Japan held workshops in 12 African countries (Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, DRC, Egypt, and Ethiopia) to enhance capacity of African countries for MRV for GHG emission reductions

through market mechanisms. The workshop also aimed at finding out potential GHG emission reduction projects for future crediting and potential verification entities to implement MRV for GHG emission reductions.

V. Addressing Environmental/ Climate Change Issues

Adaptation

Capacity Building for Effective Flood Management in Flood Prone Area in Kenya

The East Africa region including Kenya ranks high among those exposed to flood and drought. The project is intended to improve flood management capacity through community-driven disaster management.



JICA expert team interviewing to local community in the flood prone area in Kenya



(Photos: JICA)

Disaster management education in Kenya

Support for a regional workshop of Adaptation Fund in Africa

Japan supported for holding the regional workshop in Senegal in September 2011 for the Adaptation Fund aiming at informing African countries of the process and requirements of the

accreditation of National Implementation Agencies which have a direct access to the Adaptation Fund.

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

The "Japan-UNDP Joint Framework" was established by Japan together with the UNDP on the occasion of TICAD IV to address climate change in Africa. The UNDP has been implementing programmes for climate change adaptation in 20 African countries, which has amounted to US\$92.1 million. 2011 marked an important year for the AAP. Over 8,000 individuals have been trained in climate change analysis under the programme. Under the AAP's Media Capacity Building Project, 9 African journalists attended and reported on COP 17 climate change negotiation in Durban in 2011. The project sought to introduce a thorough knowledge of the climate change debate to African print, broadcast and web-based journalists and other media professionals.



Climate Change Journalism Workshop in Ghana under in September 2011



(Photos:UNDP)

Five young journalists from AAP countries covered the "We Have Faith - Act Now for Climate Justice" caravan at COP 17 pictured below.

Policy Dialogue on Climate Change

In November 2011 just before the COP 17 in South Africa, Japan held the "Policy Dialogue on measures and assistances to address climate change in Africa", inviting 15 African countries. Japan and African countries had a wide-range of discussion on assistance, cooperation and negotiation on climate change positively, leading to the successful outcome of COP 17.



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

Japan has already provided assistance of more than US\$1.3 billion to African nations as of March 31, 2012.

Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

UNDP: Community Based Adaptation in Niger

Seven projects in Niger focus on capacity building of communities against land/soil erosion and droughts, including workshops/training in sustainable land management techniques that enhance yields while regenerating the soil; technology transfer; demonstration of quick-maturing varieties of local staple crops and testing of crops in experimental plots; improved techniques in dune fixation; encouragement of farmers to further disseminate adaptive techniques by training their peers.



Improved millet seeds (HKP) and cowpea (KVX) provided to pilot farmers



CBA plant nursery enhancing the agro-forestry system in Maigoch Saboua, Niger

(Photos: UNDP-GEF CBA)

UNHCR: Light Years Ahead Project

UNHCR promotes innovative energy solutions in refugee camps, especially by lighting public areas using solar energy; promoting environmentally friendly domestic lighting and

cooking techniques and devices, including solar-powered lights, cookers, and energy-efficient stoves, replacing the consumption of wood to reduce deforestation.

2. Water and Sanitation

The Status of Japanese Assistance

(April 2008 - March 2012 [provisional])

While the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation for this sector has already been attained (175%), Japan will continue to provide assistance in light of the need for greater interventions.

Effective Water Resources Management

Japan set a target of conducting capacity building for 5,000 water managers/users. As of the end of 2010, 13,064 people have already participated in various types of training and seminars in the area

of water resources. Japan will continue to engage in efforts while 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 agricultural communities and cities,

with grant and loan projects benefiting some 9.85 million people which were agreed by the end of March 2012.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the water and sanitation sector (April 2008-March 2012)

(100 million yen)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL ('08-'11)
Loans	—	154.87	70.12	235.34	460.33
Grant Aid	100.44	160.47	113.07	85.10	459.08
Tech. Coop.	12.49	20.57	16.97	16.67	66.70

Japanese ODA Loan for the Fez and Meknes Regions Water Supply Project in Morocco (E/N signed on July 29, 2011)

The Government of Japan extended to the Kingdom of Morocco a Japanese ODA loan up to a total of 17.44 billion yen for the Fez and Meknes Regions Water Supply Project. It is expected that the project will improve the overall national water access rate, transitioning from common water taps to water supplied to individual households in rural areas. It also aims to meet the growing demand for water against the background of rising population, urbanisation and higher living standards in Morocco.



Project site



Water pumping facilities

(Photos: JICA)

Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

The World Bank Group

The World Bank currently has projects relating to improved water supply in 28 countries. Cumulatively over the last year (2011 data), 8.2 million people were provided with improved water services, 1.5 million people in urban areas were provided with access to improved

sanitation, 274,400 people in urban areas were provided with access to regular solid waste collection and 348,400 new piped household water connections were made.

3. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

UNU: Promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programmes in Africa for sustainable development in Africa

With a seed fund from the Government of Japan, the United Nations University has developed Master's level programmes on ESD at African universities covering three areas - "Integrated rural development in rural Africa," "Sustainable urban

development in Africa" and "Management of mineral resources in Africa." The International Conference on the Role of Higher Education for Sustainable Development in Africa was held in Tokyo in October 2011.

VI. Broadening the Partnership

1. Promotion of South-South Cooperation

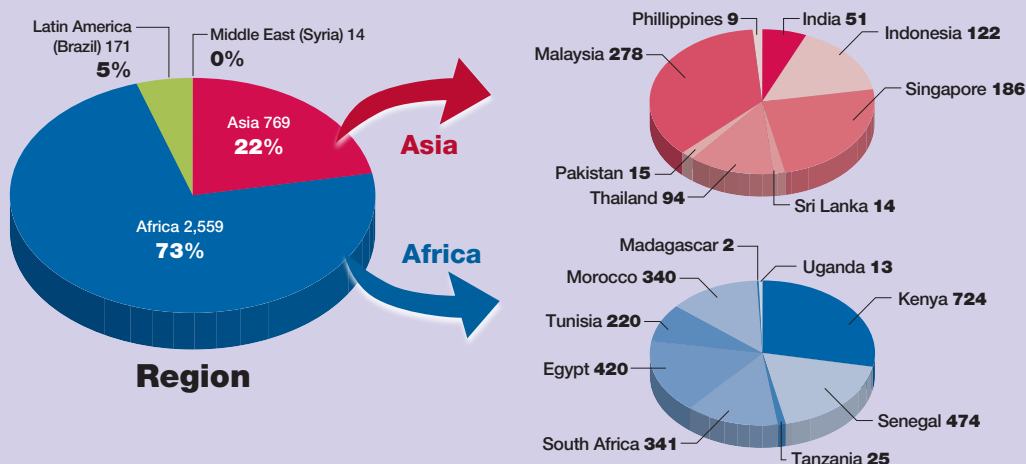
The main tools of Japan's triangular cooperation are Third Country Training and Third Country Experts. Through these efforts, Japan supports Asia-Africa cooperation, Africa-Latin America cooperation,

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 from 2008 to 2010, a total of 2,559 people from Sub-Saharan Africa participated in courses organised in third countries.

Number of participants from Sub-Saharan Africa in the Third Country Training Programme by region and by country within Asia and Africa



Africa-Africa Cooperation

● Senegal-DRC cooperation on vocational training programme

Since 1984 Japan has assisted the Senegal Japan Vocational Training Centre (CFPT) which has accepted trainees from more than 10 francophone African countries for more than 10 years. In DRC, the National Vocational Centre (INPP) plays an important role in training engineers and received JICA's assistance from 1980s. After an interruption during the conflict era, JICA started a new programme to strengthen the capacity of INPP using its experience with CFPT.



Capacity Development workshop at CFPT

(Photos: JICA)



Support for Triangular Cooperation by Other TICAD Partners

The World Bank Group:

Through the Bank's South-South Facility, 14 African countries received US\$1.4 million to participate in 18 South-South knowledge exchanges in 2011. Furthermore, the Bank's administrative budget awarded African region US\$100,000 to support the integration of innovative SSKE components into 2-3 new or on-going operations. This is part of the World Bank Institute's efforts to mainstream SSKE in Bank's operation.

UNDP:

A detailed stocktaking exercise identifying the key capacity gaps and gap-filling opportunities in Drought Risk Management (DRM) in Africa and Asia through online surveys and interviews with over 400 DRM practitioners was completed in 2011. The first Africa Asia Drought Adaptation Forum was held in June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the participation of 34 participants representing governments, non-governmental organisations, academia, development partners and the donor community engaged in different aspects of DRM issues in Africa and Asia.



2. Deepening Regional Integration

Japan has been supporting the African Union's efforts in peace and security by contributing to the African Union Peace Fund. In 2011 Japan contributed to the Fund US\$ 285,000 earmarked for running costs of the African Union High Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP).

The Panel headed by Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa, is engaged in peacemaking on the Sudan-South Sudan dispute and Sudan Darfur issues.

3. Partnerships with the Private Sector

ISDB-T digital terrestrial broadcasting (DTB) system

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, member countries were allowed to decide on which system they wish to adopt individually,

although it was agreed to adopt the European system (DVB-T2) as the recommended standard.

In Feb. 2011, Angola and Japan concluded a Memorandum regarding the ICT sector including DTB, and it is under the final consideration by the Government of Angola. In Botswana ISDB-T broadcasting trial was started in March 2011, and comparative trial with European system is planned soon. In DR Congo, Mozambique and Zambia, a broadcasting trial is scheduled for 2012.

ILO and Japan Tobacco International (JTI):

ILO and JTI signed a cooperation agreement on Public Private Partnership aiming at preventing the worst forms of child labour in tobacco production in 2011. Following the agreement, a Strategic Framework Workshop on Programme Impact was held in Malawi

in November 2011 and the participants discussed that this issue should be tackled at the national level. ILO and JTI support implementation of the national action plan on child labour in Malawi.

4. 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.

Japan Platform (JPF) has been implementing projects to promote

the return of refugees and IDPs and to assist community development in South Sudan. It is running at 550 million yen through ODA in FY2011. In response to the severe drought in the Horn of Africa, JPF implemented projects to distribute emergency relief supplies to the affected people, and 800 million yen was allocated for it.

5. 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 with 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" 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.



Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

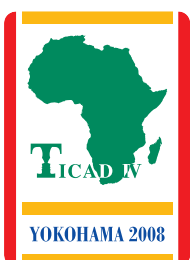
2008
Yokohama Action Plan (YAP)



United Nations Development Programme



The World Bank



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