

TICAD

Japan's Initiatives 2017



Overview

- Japan announced at TICAD V, held in Yokohama in 2013, that it would contribute to the growth of Africa, utilizing private and public means of up to approx. JPY 3.2 trillion (equivalent to USD 32 billion) for a period of five years from 2013 to 2017, and at TICAD VI, held in Nairobi in 2016, that it would invest for the future of Africa through implementing measures amounting to approximately USD 30 billion under public-private partnership for the period of three years from 2016 to 2018.
- Since 2016, Japan has implemented measures worth more than USD 5 billion. In the context of TICAD V, since 2013, Japan has steadily implemented TICAD V-related measures worth a total of approximately JPY 2.67 trillion (about USD 26.7 billion, including ODA spending of approximately JPY 1.39 trillion (equivalent to about USD 13.9 billion)).

1 Economic Transformation for Africa's Growth

- The importance of economic growth for the development of Africa has been the major theme of TICAD. After TICAD V, the decline in international prices of natural resources has posed a new challenge for many African economies that depend on primary products. At TICAD VI, "Economic Diversification and Industrialization" was identified as an important pillar in our effort to address this challenge.
- To that end, Japan has steadily implemented measures in areas such as investment in quality infrastructure, development of industrial human resources, improvement of agricultural productivity, and promotion of private sector activities.

1.1 Public sector-led development

● Quality infrastructure investment

- Japan has steadily put into action "G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment," an outcome of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016, in Africa as well as in other parts of the world. Since 2016, Japan has invested about JPY 379.7 billion in quality infrastructure in Africa.
- At TICAD VI Japan announced the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy" aimed at strengthening connectivity between Asia, the Middle East and Africa. As a concrete measure to embody this strategy and with a view to strengthening cross-regional connectivity through promoting "Quality Infrastructure Investment," priority is given to the promotion of region-wide development including across the three priority areas (East African Northern Corridor, Nacala



Units 4 and 5 at the Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station (Kenya, Photo by JICA)

Corridor and West Africa Growth Ring).

- Since 2013, Japan has extended ODA amounting to about JPY 647 billion to infrastructure projects, including those in the above-mentioned regions.

● Promoting human resource development in the industrial sector

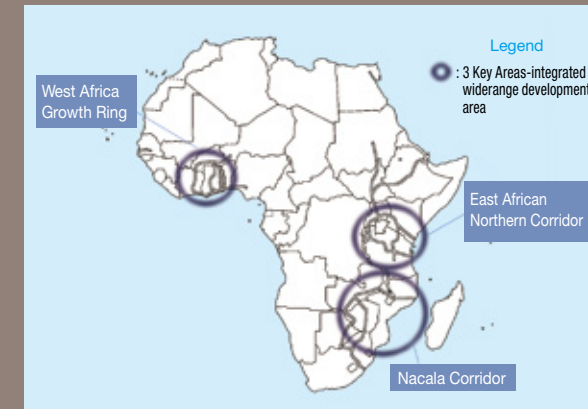
- Accelerating industrial development is one of the key factors for the economic growth of Africa, as highlighted in the TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration under the pillar "Economic Diversification and Industrialization." In this context, Japan announced and has steadily implemented its support in promoting human resource development in the industrial sector by providing opportunities for research, practical learning and business experience.
- Japan has provided training for 16,585 people since 2016, or cumulatively 48,330 people since 2013, to assist them to play leading roles in the industrial sectors.

A project to strengthen manufacturing companies by "KAIZEN" (quality and productivity improvement) (Photo by JICA)



Economic diversification and industrialization through region-wide development

Achieving economic diversification and industrialization, one of the three pillars of TICAD VI, requires fully realizing the potential of Africa through not only individual projects but also through region-wide development aimed at strengthening connectivity between regions and across the African continent as a whole. As announced at TICAD VI, Japan is promoting region-wide development focusing on the three priority areas in which Japanese private sector companies have shown particular interest: East African Northern Corridor, Nacala Corridor and West Africa Growth Ring. More specifically, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) supports the formulation of a strategic master plan in each of those areas as a guideline for region-wide development. Each master plan is expected to be finalized within 2017. It is now anticipated that measures for the sustainable economic growth of Africa will be further promoted over the medium- and long-term in cooperation with private enterprises.



● Improve the business environment

- In August 2016, Japan and Kenya signed a bilateral investment treaty (BIT). Japan is currently negotiating with Algeria, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco and Tanzania towards conclusion of BITs to protect and promote Japanese investment in these countries.
- In April 2017, Japan sent a public-private business mission to Kenya, in which 65 companies from Japan and other countries visited the Port of Mombasa and the development site for Mombasa Special Economic Zone. In May 2017, Japan also sent its 10th Public and Private Sector Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment to Morocco and Nigeria, with the participation of 16 private companies and other entities.



Port of Mombasa, Kenya

● Activities in the mining industry

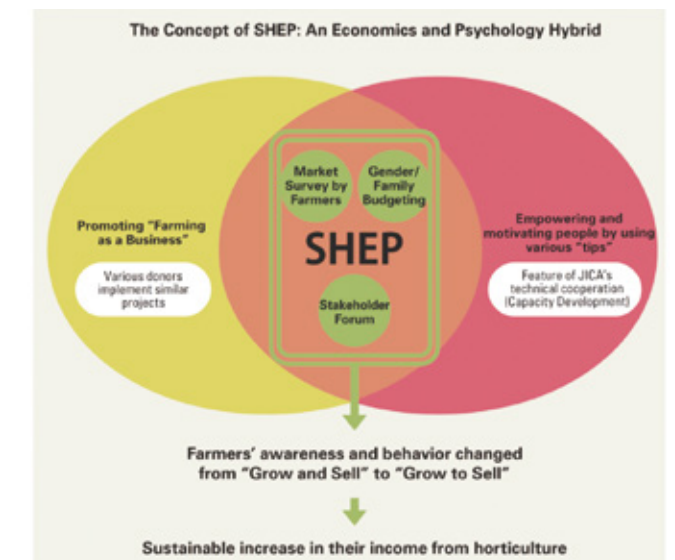
- In the area of metal resources, Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) has been conducting a joint exploration project for platinum group metals in the Republic of South Africa since 2009.



Site of the drilling survey for a metal project in South Africa (Photo by JOGMEC)

● Improve productivity and enhance added value in agriculture

- Agriculture, in which the majority of the workforce of many African countries is engaged, occupies an important role in economic and social development in Africa. Japan has implemented projects to increase the income of small-scale farmers through the Small Horticulture Empowerment Promotion (SHEP) approach, aimed at facilitating a shift from subsistence agriculture to market-oriented agriculture. Also, to enhance food security, Japan has been engaged in boosting rice production through the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD). Japan also announced at TICAD VI that it would launch an Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) to transfer techniques of rice cultivation and improve the dietary nutrition of the local population.
- Japan has provided training for 13,056 people since 2016, or cumulatively 44,368 people since 2013, to help them play leading roles in promoting market-oriented agriculture through the SHEP approach.
- Japan has also provided training for 25,495 people since 2016 to transfer rice cultivation techniques through CARD.



Facilitating customs clearance at borders: One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) system

With 15 landlocked countries, the African continent needs expanded intraregional trade for sustained economic growth. In particular, "transporting larger amounts of goods safely and more rapidly at lower cost" through better logistics is an urgent challenge. JICA has been collaborating with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency to support African countries in introducing the OSBP system aimed at streamlining the border-crossing procedures. The OSBP system has been introduced in 14 locations with the support of JICA through loans, grants and technical assistance. Among those projects, the Rusumo OSBP on the border between Tanzania and Rwanda started operation in 2016, resulting in mitigated restrictions on automobile traffic and streamlined procedures for crossing the border. JICA prepared a Source Book on OSBP jointly with other donors, NEPAD, regional economic communities and others, compiling the know-how and lessons-learned on planning and operation of OSBP. JICA also provided assistance to promote the OSBP system by holding regional meetings in collaboration with NEPAD, to disseminate the Source Book in eastern and southern Africa in February and March 2017.



Rusumo Bridge 1 (Photo by JICA)

1.2 Enhancement of the private sector

● Promoting Japanese-African collaboration through the ABE Initiative

- Japan announced at TICAD V the launch of the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative), aimed at providing opportunities for higher education and enhancing networking with the Japanese private sector. At TICAD VI, Japan further announced the launch of the ABE Initiative 2.0 with a new pillar of developing human resources with skills required on-site.
- Japan provided training for 473 participants in the ABE Initiative between 2013 and 2015, and 731 participants in the ABE initiative 2.0 since 2016.

Collaboration between Kobe City, Kobe Institute of Computing (KIC) and the private sector in training personnel from Rwanda (Photo by JICA)



● Funding to promote private investment

- In March 2016, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) approved a loan for the export of equipment and services by Japanese companies (NEC and OCC) required for the laying of optical submarine cables in the South Atlantic by an Angolan company (Angola Cables S.A.). The loan is co-financed with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC), with trade insurance by Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI).
- NEXI has provided overseas investment insurance to Toyota Tsusho Fertilizer Africa Ltd., a company financed and established by

Toyota Tsusho Corporation, for the construction of a fertilizer plant in Kenya. This was the very first case for NEXI to underwrite insurance for investment in Kenya. The insurance contract entered into force in November 2015.

● Private sector activity

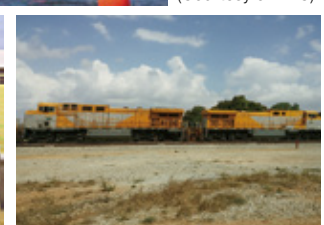
- In May 2017, the opening ceremony of the Nacala Corridor rail and port infrastructure project was held in Mozambique in the presence of the representatives of companies participating in the project, including Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation and JFE Steel Corporation.



Laying optical submarine cable in the South Atlantic (Courtesy of NEC)



Conceptual plan of the fertilizer plant in Kenya (Courtesy of Toyota Tsusho Corporation)



Nacala Corridor railway, Mozambique

2 Promoting Human Security and a Resilient Society

• As clearly stated in the TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration, the concept of human security is in perfect alignment with the policy of people-centered development in Africa.

• Based on the concept of human security and reflecting the current situations in Africa, TICAD VI discussed “the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease” and “the frequent occurrence of attacks driven by violent extremism” as emerging challenges.

• To address these challenges and promote resilience in the societies in Africa, Japan has been steadily implementing various measures related to the second and the third pillars identified at TICAD VI, namely; “promoting resilient health systems” and “promoting social stability for shared prosperity.”

2.1 Social stability and good governance

● Social stability for shared prosperity

- Japan has implemented measures, programmes and projects aiming to achieve peace and stability in Africa and creating an environment where violent extremism will have no place. At TICAD VI, Japan announced that it would support African countries to enhance their capacities for information-sharing and analysis, strengthening border management, and providing education and vocational training.
- Since 2016, Japan has conducted projects for human resource development and other measures worth about JPY 23.3 billion, including vocational training for more than 16,000 people.
- Since 2013, Japan has also provided the Sahel region with humanitarian and development assistance worth about JPY 152.6 billion.



At the Center of Development of Post-Conflict Mine Action and Decontamination Actions (CPADD) in Benin

Social stability through “humanitarian and development nexus”

TICAD VI identified “promoting social stability for shared prosperity” as one of the three pillars. In this view, Japan cooperates with international organizations and other entities to enhance collaboration between “humanitarian and development nexus.” Providers of humanitarian aid to refugees and providers of development assistance to refugees as well as host communities are encouraged to collaborate with each other, which would help achieve social stability from medium- and long-term perspectives. For example, in Uganda, Japan has been

cooperating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide technical guidance on rice cultivation not only to farmers in host communities but also to refugees, which makes them more self-reliant. At the Solidarity Summit for Refugees held in Uganda in June 2017, such effort by Japan was showcased as a good practice of “humanitarian and development nexus.” Building on its experience, Japan will continue its efforts to promote social stability in Africa.



Support for refugees in Uganda (Photo by JICA)

2.2 Protecting and empowering people

● Promoting resilient health systems

- Japan is steadily implementing measures to “promote resilient health systems,” the second pillar discussed at TICAD VI. By doing so, Japan is also putting into practice “the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health,” an outcome document of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016.

- Since 2016, Japan has provided training for more than 6,700 people who engage in the treatment of infectious diseases. Since 2013, Japan has also provided support to provide training for 95,192 healthcare workers in Africa, and has implemented related measures worth about JPY 57.6 billion.



Medical examination of a patient in Ethiopia (Photo by Atushi Shibuya/JICA)

● Measures against climate change and natural disasters

- The African continent is among the areas of the world most severely affected by the negative impacts of climate change. Environment-related measures, including those against natural disasters, are extremely important for sustainable and resilient growth. TICAD VI also confirmed that these measures are indispensable for social stability in Africa.

- Since 2016, Japan has implemented measures against climate change and natural disasters amounting to about JPY 128.5 billion, including training for about 3,000 people. It has implemented related measures worth JPY 226.3 billion since 2013.

Wild coffee beans from wild trees in natural forests are scarce and have high commercial value. A project for introducing a certification system supports local people by increasing their income and by conserving the forests. (Ethiopia, Photo by JICA)



● Promoting education

- Since education is an important factor in ensuring human development in a sustained manner, TICAD VI put importance on the opening up of educational opportunities and enhancing the quality of education. TICAD VI underscored the importance of quality education for youths and women as a cross-cutting area to be addressed with a view to consolidate the foundation for structural economic transformation and social stability.
- Since 2016, Japan has provided educational opportunities to about 2.5 million people. It has provided about 18.9 million children with quality educational environment since 2013.



A workshop to develop tools for better classes provided at teacher training schools (Burkina Faso, Photo by JICA)

Support for policy programs to achieve universal health coverage (UHC)

Promoting universal health coverage (UHC) is an important agenda in implementing the second pillar of the TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration “promoting resilient health systems.” Japan provides Kenya and Senegal, which are the UHC model countries, with comprehensive support in developing and implementing their health policies. More specifically, JICA sends health policy experts to assist these countries develop health policies, and provides yen loans to support the achievement of certain policy goals. Kenya and Senegal, which signed the yen loan agreements in August 2015 and June 2016 respectively, have already achieved all the policy goals set out at the time of signing. International organizations, including the World Bank, also assist African countries in developing and implementing their health policies. Japan will continue to provide support in collaboration with these international organizations.

Good practices in African countries

1 Agriculture

● The Project for Rice Productivity Improvement and Management of Watershed and Irrigated Area (PAPRiz Phase 2) in Madagascar

Madagascar annually produces four million tons of rice as a domestic food staple, making it the second largest producer among CARD member states. With rice consumption increasing, however, the country is still unable to meet its domestic demand for rice on its own. This ongoing project to expand the country's rice production includes measures to spread



Rice cultivation project in Madagascar (Photo by JICA)

appropriate rice cultivation techniques widely among rice farmers in five prefectures following a set of rice cultivation techniques that were developed in the preceding Project Phase 1 (PAPRiz) and the effectiveness of which has been confirmed. The project also empowers personnel to disseminate and develop such techniques in six prefectures newly included in the project. The dissemination materials, namely, educational videos featuring famous local actors and TV and radio programs, have enjoyed a good reputation.



A CARD project in Madagascar (Photo by JICA)

2 Infrastructure and environment

● Olkaria geothermal power generation (Kenya)

In parallel with its economic growth, Kenya has seen an annually growing demand for electricity. It is estimated that demand for electricity will increase by 14.5% each year until 2020. It is said that Kenya has power plants with a total capacity of 2,221 MW, of which geothermal power generation accounts for 29% (644 MW). Geothermal power generation, which uses steam rising from deep underground to generate electricity, attracts public attention as a stable source of energy free from influence of the weather and an eco-friendly method of power generation that emits low levels of CO₂. In the Olkaria area in Kenya, which produces 84% (540 MW) of the country's entire geothermal power, Japan has implemented multiple support measures to strengthen and stabilize base load power sources. Japan's support dates back to 1979, when it provided surveying assistance for the planning of geothermal exploitation. In 1981, a Japanese-made turbine was supplied for Unit 1 of Olkaria I, the first geothermal power plant in East Africa. Remarkably, this turbine, which began operation 36 years ago, is still working to generate electricity.



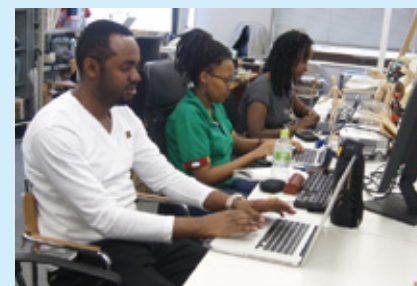
Control room of the geothermal power plant in Olkaria (Photo by JICA)

Japan provided yen loans twice, in 2010 and 2015, to support the construction of 350 MW geothermal power plants, where Japanese-made turbines were once again introduced. In addition, Japan assists Kenya in enhancing the ability of local personnel to decide where to perform excavation work for geothermal sources and in renewing geothermal exploitation

plans through giving technical assistance to Geothermal Development Company Ltd., Kenya. The Kenyan government plans to cover about 30% of its total power generation capacity with geothermal power by 2030. Japan will continue to offer comprehensive cooperation in the development of geothermal power generation in the Olkaria area.

3 Industrial human resource development (1)

● ABE Initiative (collaboration between Rwanda and Kobe City)



Students from Rwanda in KIC (Photo by JICA)

Achieving strong economic growth known as "an African miracle" just 20-odd years after the civil war ended, Rwanda concentrates all its energies on promoting information and communication technology (ICT), aiming for ICT-based national development. The Kobe Institute of Computing (KIC) and the City of Kobe have greatly contributed to this Rwandan initiative, with the ABE Initiative serving as a linchpin.

The ABE Initiative has so far provided the opportunity to study in Japan for 26 young Rwandans, most of whom aspire to launch ICT-based businesses. KIC,

in particular, has accepted 14 students, serving as an important base for ICT training for Rwandan youth.

In such a context, KIC launched the "K Initiative" in 2014 to create employment for 1,000 people in Rwanda by 2020, working in collaboration with the Rwanda ICT Chamber of Commerce. Encouraged by KIC's initiative, Kobe City also stepped up its cooperation with Rwanda, by concluding an ICT Partnership Agreement with the City of Kigali in 2016. The ABE initiative has triggered collaboration among industry, government and academia toward Rwanda's ICT-based development.

4 Industrial human resource development (2)

● KAIZEN (knowledge sharing seminars and other activities)

The sustained economic development of Africa requires further economic diversification and a departure from the continent's economic structure largely dependent on primary industries. Moreover, in order to address the demographic growth in Africa, whose working population is predicted to exceed that of China and India by 2030, achieving decent work and creating employment are key urgent tasks.

To improve the productivity of the African private sector having the potential to generate employment, and to enhance the competitiveness of African industries, Japan has implemented measures to disseminate and apply KAIZEN, a

Japanese methodology of improving quality and productivity. At TICAD VI, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would cooperate with NEPAD to disseminate KAIZEN and thereby improve the productivity of factories introducing KAIZEN by 30%. In April 2017, JICA in cooperation with NEPAD launched the Africa KAIZEN Initiative aiming at 1) transforming the economic structure of Africa, 2) creating employment and decent work, and 3) developing competitive and innovative human resources. The initiative will promote African industries through KAIZEN in the next ten years until 2027 by 1) raising awareness at the policy level, 2) establishing a center of excellence, 3) standardizing KAIZEN activities, and 4) networking.

In Nairobi in April 2017, a KAIZEN knowledge sharing seminar was held as the first activity under the initiative. More than 120 people from KAIZEN-promoting organizations from 16 countries, including African countries, Malaysia and Argentina, came together to discuss dissemination and development of KAIZEN in Africa.



Joint press conference on the launch of the "KAIZEN" initiative in Africa (Photo by JICA)



5 Science and technology

● Japan's contribution to Africa in the science and technology field

Japan contributes to promoting science and technology in Africa as an indispensable factor for the development of the continent.

The Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) was founded in 2010 to be a center for human resource development in the area of science and technology in Africa. As of April 2017, the university has awarded 93 PhDs and 78 master's degrees. The university began accepting international students from other African countries in 2015, and will have accepted 22 international students from seven countries by September 2017.



A Japanese instructor provides guidance to students in E-JUST. (Photo by JICA)



A Japanese expert instructs students in E-JUST (Photo by JICA)

The Pan African University Institute for Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI), hosted by the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) which Japan has long supported, has accepted 310 students from 34 African countries into its master's and doctoral programs in four batches. The institute has so far produced 55 alumni from its first batch. Mr. Sadiq Abubakar Gulma, a PAUSTI alumnus from Nigeria, received an award from Germany in 2015 for his contribution in the area of the environment,

being highly regarded for his master's thesis and his activities in this field after graduation.

JICA has supported the Tumba College of Technology (TCT) in Rwanda since its foundation in 2007. In the ICT field, in particular, the collaboration among TCT, Japanese local governments, and Japanese companies has been accelerated. TCT is expected to develop as a center for human resource development in the area of science and technology.

6 Education

● Project for Strengthening Practical Education in the Training Centers for Teacher-students (PROSPECT) in Burkina Faso



Technical assistance to trainee teachers on application of educational tools in Burkina Faso (Photo by JICA)

While the elementary education enrollment rate has greatly improved in Burkina Faso thanks to the efforts of the national government, the country still faces various challenges including the low level of academic achievement of children and the limited ability of teachers. In this context, better teacher-training curricula, including educational methods suited to children's academic level, are urgently needed to produce a large number of sufficiently capable teachers and thereby improve the quality of education.

Japan has been providing support to Burkina Faso to improve teacher-training in the area of elementary science and mathematics through the Project for Improving Training for In-service

Elementary Science and Mathematics Teachers (phases 1 and 2). With a view to enhancing the ability of trainees at teacher-training centers, various tools for improvement of teacher-training classes and teaching practices in the target schools have been developed, including guidebooks, class videos and ability assessment tests. These tools have been utilized to provide trainee teachers with training and practical guidance. Results at the target schools have been positive; more lectures are given with a practical view to applying the theory in actual classes; teaching-practice activities are better schematized; and the trainees themselves feel their capacities enhanced. Japan will, therefore, continue cooperating with the government of Burkina Faso to apply these tools nationwide and nurture highly competent teachers.

7 Healthcare

● Partnership for Health Systems Strengthening in Africa (PHSSA)

Serious shortage of health and medical personnel in Sub-Saharan Africa makes human resource development in the healthcare sector an urgent priority. The region has a very limited number of institutions appropriate for human resource development. Therefore, since 2011, the Partnership for Health System Strengthening in Africa (PHSSA) has provided training on governance, leadership and management with a view to fostering health and medical experts across the continent. The project has so



Lecture of the PHSSA (Photo by JICA)



Trainees in a lecture of the PHSSA (Photo by JICA)

far offered 12 training programs in English, French and Portuguese, and 321 trainees from 38 countries, including national and local healthcare administrators and training institution managers, attended the programs. Participants returning to their respective home countries have provided training to approximately 3,000 people and they continue to do so every year. E-learning courses will be added to these training programs, which will be provided widely across Africa.



8 Social stability

● Project on Human Resource Development for Strengthening Local Administration in central-northern Côte d'Ivoire

During the civil war in 2002, the central-northern Côte d'Ivoire fell under the control of antigovernment forces, and was severely affected by the armed conflict. Local authorities were forced to stop functioning and had to face serious challenges after the end of the civil war to resume the provision of public services and reconstruction of basic infrastructure.

In this project, pilot programs (construction/repair of water supply equipment at 77 locations, and of 11 elementary school buildings) have been implemented in the Gbeke Region in the central-northern part of the country with the aim of enhancing the capacity of local government personnel including in planning, procurement, construction supervision and monitoring. Specifically, the project aims to bring the local government and the residents closer by explaining to the people data-based plans, grasping the needs of the residents and reflecting them in planning. Furthermore, the project supported the realization of a region-led coordination mechanism by clarifying the roles among the central government ministries, their regional branches and the local government. The outcome has been compiled into the "Gbeke model" and shared within the Gbeke Region and with the relevant ministries at the national level (the ministries of Interior, Economic Infrastructure, National Education, among others). An opinion poll conducted just

before the completion of the project showed that 71% of respondents thought that their communication with local government had improved, and 81% thought that local authorities correctly understood residents' needs.



Water supply equipment provided in a pilot project (Photo by JICA)



Residents use a water supply equipment (Photo by JICA)

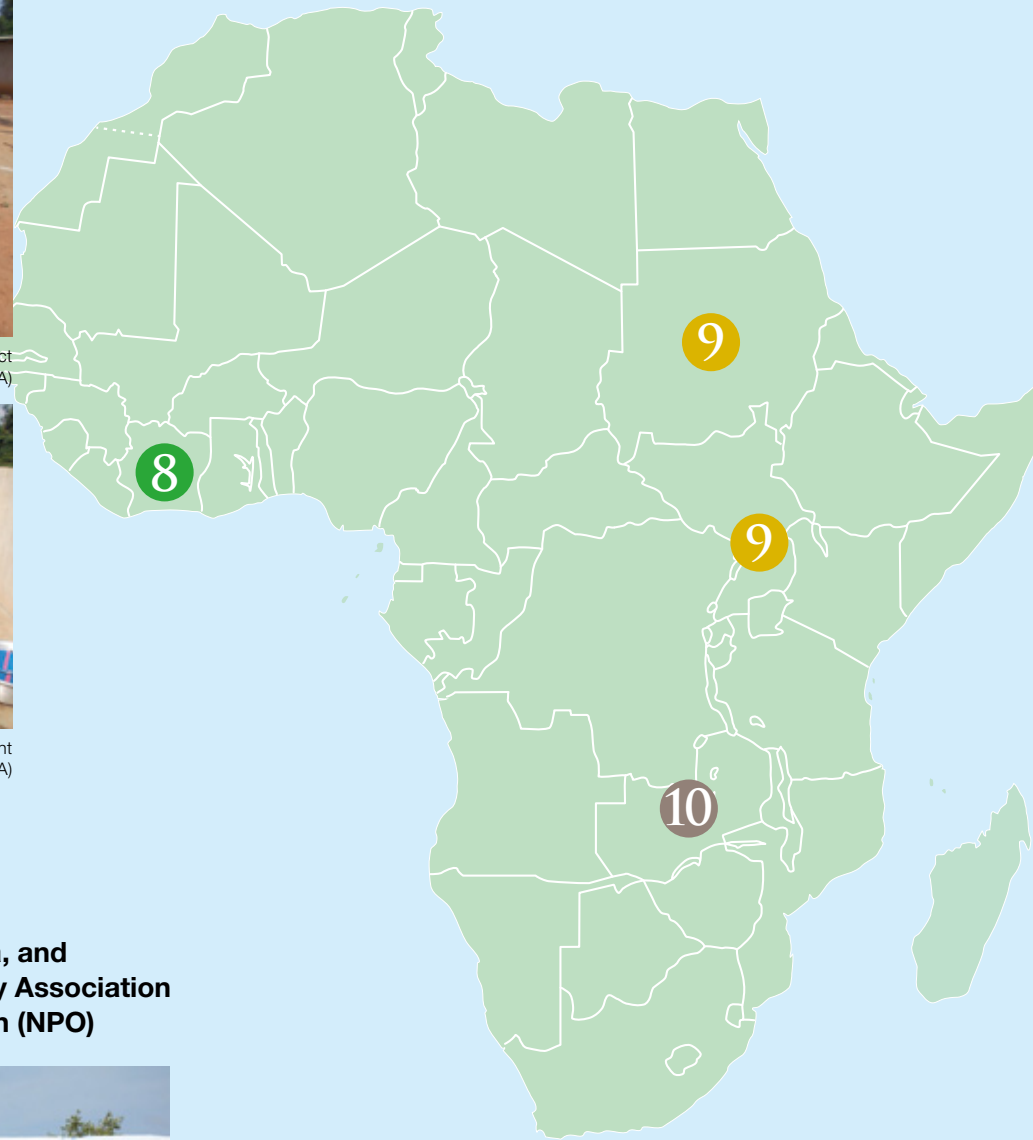
9 Collaboration with NGOs (1)

● Emergency assistance for South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, and a project to improve water hygiene in the Republic of Sudan, by Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), a non-profit organization (NPO)

Since September 2016, AAR Japan has provided humanitarian assistance in northern Uganda, an area facing an influx of over 800,000 South Sudanese refugees. The NPO has so far distributed aid supplies to 3,000 households in the Bidibidi refugee settlement in Yumbe District, and provided support for children's education in the settlement, including setting up of 60 temporary classrooms. This project is supported by Japan Platform, which receives financing from the Japanese government.



(Courtesy of AAR JAPAN)



In the Republic of Sudan, the NPO has carried out a project to improve the quality of water since February 2016 through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGOs Project provided by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the State of Kassala in eastern Sudan, which faces serious challenges of shortage of water resources and poor hygiene, the project has contributed to providing clean water to about 2,000 residents by developing water supply equipment, building toilets, and conducting awareness raising activities on hygiene.



(Courtesy of AAR JAPAN)

10 Collaboration with NGOs (2)

● One-stop health service project for expectant and nursing mothers and newborn babies in Zambia, by Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)

To enhance the health of mothers and children as well as adolescents in rural areas, JOICFP has been establishing one-stop service sites, which consists of a maternal and child health building, maternity waiting house, youth center, and midwife residence. JOICFP also fosters health volunteers, such as maternity and child health promoters and youth peer educators. These activities are funded with the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects offered by the Government of Japan and by private companies and organizations.

Since these activities are led by the residents and conducted in collaboration with local NGOs and local governments, they are called C+PPP, meaning "community plus public-private partnership." For example,

human-powered electricity-generating bicycles, introduced with the support of JKA, a Japan-based foundation, are highly appreciated and used for the transport of health volunteers, the exercise of expectant mothers, and generating power to assist childbirth at night. Other activities supported by Japanese private companies and organizations include:

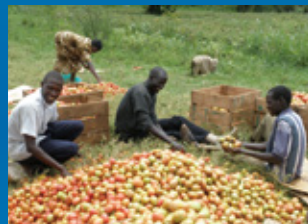
- ▼ Human resource development (Terumo Foundation for Life Sciences and Arts),
- ▼ Installation of water tanks (Glide Enterprise and Soroptimist International Tokyo - Ginza) and solar panels (Shiseido, Lumine and Virina Japan),
- ▼ Distribution of T-shirts to maternal and child health promoters and repair of maternity waiting houses (Virina Japan), and
- ▼ Postpartum medical examinations and family planning classes (to Mothers Michinoku).



Community residents learning about reproductive health (Zambia, Courtesy of JOICFP)



Women and a maternity house (Zambia, Courtesy of JOICFP)



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
100-8919, Japan

Tel: +81 (0)3-3580-3311

<http://www.mofa.go.jp>

