



TICAD VI

(27-28 August 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

Japan's Actions in Zimbabwe



EMBASSY OF JAPAN



Message from Ambassador of Japan to Zimbabwe

TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) is a summit forum initiated by the Government of Japan since 1993. It focuses on effective use of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to improve socio-economic development in Africa. TICAD has advocated the importance of ownership by African countries and partnership with the international community in African development.

At TICAD V, 3 years ago, a summit meeting was held between Japanese Prime Minister Abe and President Mugabe. The two leaders were committed to further strengthening bi-lateral relations between Japan and Zimbabwe. Since then, relations have steadily developed.

TICAD VI is to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 27-28 August 2016, the first time to be held on African soil, in accordance with the request from African leaders. Considering Zimbabwe's highly esteemed status on the African continent, we very much look forward to her active participation and positive contribution to the historic success in Nairobi.

Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Zimbabwe
Yoshinobu *Tendai* Hiraishi



TICAD in General

1. What is TICAD?

TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) is a summit level forum for African development, established in 1993 by Japan's initiative. Every meeting is led by Japan, and co-hosted by the United Nations, the World Bank and the African Union Commission (AUC). In principle, invitations to attend TICAD are extended to all African heads of state and government, as well as international organisations, donor

countries, private companies and civil society organizations. Until TICAD V, the summit-level meetings were held every five years in Japan. From 2016 onwards, the TICAD will be held every three years, hosted alternately in Africa and Japan. In response to the request from the African side, we have decided to hold TICAD VI in Africa (Kenya).

2. Looking back at TICAD's history

When the Cold War ended, developed countries' interest in providing assistance to Africa began to wane. Under such circumstance, it was Japan who argued for the importance of Africa, and TICAD was the proof of Japan taking action. Nowadays, there are various forum through which many countries engage themselves with Africa, but TICAD launched by Japan was the forerunner of such fora for African development. Over the course of more

than 20 years since TICAD I in 1993, the forum has a track record of improving social and economic conditions in Africa mainly through grant aids and technical assistance. In the five years since fiscal year 2008, the government of Japan built 1,321 elementary and middle schools, improved 4,778 healthcare and medical facilities, and provided safe water to additional 10.79 million people

3. What TICAD aims for

A. Open forum

TICAD is a multilateral forum whose participants include not only African countries but also international organizations, partner countries, private companies and civil society organizations involved in development. The participants have been engaged in fruitful discussions on

African development, bringing together a broad range of global knowhow and efforts of the international community. TICAD provides an open forum that generates innovative discussion, among various stakeholders, on African development.

B. Ownership and partnership

TICAD has advocated the importance of African ownership and international partnership. Today, the development philosophy based on these two principles is shared globally. It has also inspired African countries, and

it became the philosophical foundation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the first comprehensive development plan created by Africans themselves.

C. Steady fulfilment of promises

In the TICAD process, Japan has established follow-up mechanisms. For example, pledges are announced at the summit-level meetings, and the status of their implementations is confirmed at the ministerial meetings.

African countries have highly acclaimed the steady assistance extended by Japan, a country that keeps its promises.

4. Japan's development cooperation approach underpinning TICAD

A. Quality growth

In addressing the challenges in African development, it is important to realize balanced and stable growth which ensures not only that economic growth is achieved, but also that the benefits of economic growth are broadly shared by all members of society, including the poor.

Japan is aiming to realize such “quality growth” in Africa, and from that perspective, Japan is always working with the African counterparts to contemplate together as to what Japan can do as a “partner”, as it offers its cooperation to attain growth and consolidation of peace.

B. Human security

“Human security” is a concept that gives particular attention to individual human beings – it promotes country/society building through individual protection and strengthening of capacity in order to free people from fear and want, enabling them to lead their lives with dignity. The thought which focuses its attention on individuals is also lies at the core of The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, characterized by expressions like “people-centric thinking” and “not leaving anyone behind.”

Strengthening the capacity of every African individual and encouraging their participation in dynamic country/society building will provide robust support for self-sustained growth in Africa. Based on this approach, Japan has been making efforts aiming for “Africa in which individuals shine”. Japan has been the leader of the discussion on the promotion of human security, and is putting this principle into practice in Africa.

5. Benefits of TICAD for Africa

A. Advanced technologies of Japanese companies

Advanced technologies and products of Japanese companies contribute to stability and development in Africa. For example, as measures for infection control, Japan supplied thermographic cameras, the same ones used at airports in Japan, to airports in about 10 African countries in cooperation with a Japanese company. As the use of these cameras will enable measuring of body temperatures simultaneously on multiple people without getting in physical contact with their bodies, it can prevent the spread of infections during quarantine, and at the same time contribute to reliable and safe immigration control at airports with heavy human traffic. When safety and security is enhanced by Japanese technology, movement of people will be ensured, thereby

strengthening the base for further economic development in Africa. Japan also assists in the realization of “quality growth” in Africa by establishing “quality infrastructure” using advanced Japanese technologies, while sufficiently factoring-in the development stage and other circumstances of counterparts.



Thermographic Camera Demonstration, Ghana

(Photo: NEC Corporation)

B. Culture of “Human resource development”

Human resource development provides the foundation of nation building, and is crucial for economic and social development. Japanese companies can provide training to each individual young Africans when they begin operations in Africa. The concept of strengthening every individual is at the core of Japan’s diplomatic policy towards Africa, as presented by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in Ethiopia in January 2014 when he visited multiple African countries. It is also an important initiative to keep young people away from extremism amidst the expansion of violent extremism and terrorism. There is a pressing

need to provide assistance to young people, which is directly linked to stabilization of society. Japan will respond to such needs through measures including human resource development by Japanese companies.



Job Training Centre, Senegal

(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

6. Heading towards TICAD VI

The year 2016 will be a memorable year in which TICAD is being held for the first time in Africa, symbolizing African ownership. The relationship between Japan and Africa is entering into a new phase in August 2016 with TICAD VI.

Japan's Actions in Zimbabwe

Irrigation Development for Nyakomba Scheme Project



The Government of Japan on 9 November 2015, extended grant aid for the “Project for Irrigation Development for Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme” worth US\$15 million, to the Republic of Zimbabwe. This project aims at expanding appropriate agricultural land development with necessary irrigation facilities in Nyakomba area of Nyanga, Manicaland Province, through installing a new irrigation system in the additional land of 146 hectares for some 230 households at its Block A. It will also see the rehabilitation of Blocks, B, C and

D which comprise 471 hectares. The completed scheme will cover a total of 617 hectares of prime agricultural land under irrigation. Agricultural productivity in this area will be enormously improved and farmers are encouraged to diversify their farming into cash crops such as chili, paprika and tobacco for the export market, which consequently contributes to the national goals of increased food production and reinforced food security.

Contribution to WFP's Productive Asset Creation Programme



The Government of Japan, in March 2015 contributed US\$1.5 million to Zimbabwe through the UN World Food Programme (WFP), for vulnerable people to develop community assets. Irrigation and water harvesting systems, among other assets, will assist in improving livelihoods, sustainable food security and building resilience in Zvishavane and Mwenezi districts of Masvingo

Province. 83 000 people in the two districts are estimated to suffer from hunger during the peak of the 2015/6 lean agricultural season.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Project



17 November 2015, marked the completion of “Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project in Gokwe North, Midlands”. ADRA Japan worked closely with ADRA Zimbabwe in the project, through a Japanese Government’s grant of US\$1,5 million. Direct beneficiaries of the project exceed 9 300 people. 10 classroom blocks were constructed, 7 water

harvesting tanks were installed, 45 hand-washing facilities were provided in satellite schools and construction of 10 latrine blocks was realized. 31 shallow wells were constructed or rehabilitated in the community. Pupils and villagers were trained in health and hygiene issues, as well as proper maintenance of water facilities.

Construction of Classroom Blocks at Tshayile Primary School



The Embassy of Japan extended a grant of US\$102,436 to Rural Women and Children Legal Resources Trust for the constructing four classroom blocks and their furnishing at Tshayile Primary School in Bubi District. The unpalatable and child unfriendly school environment created the high rate of drop-outs and transfers from the school. This project improved the learning environment and

increased enrolment. The pupils are now more motivated and confident to study.

Mine Clearance in the Northeastern Area of Zimbabwe

The Embassy of Japan has been working with HALO Trust in projects of Mine Clearance in the Northeastern Area of Zimbabwe and in Mashonaland Central Province by providing a grant worth US\$853,607. From July 2014 to July 2015, over 3,000 mines and nearly 500,000 square meters were cleared. Further grants were extended for equipment and personnel costs. There is no doubt that HALO Trust will continue their excellent work which benefits the entire community living around minefields.



Construction of Maternity Waiting Homes in Mount Darwin District



Zimbabwe has been suffering from an unacceptably high Maternal Mortality Rate. Japan's grant of US\$99,558 were signed for the construction and furnishing of maternity waiting homes in 5 health institutions in Mount Darwin District, namely Mount Darwin District Hospital and 4 rural clinics in Bandimba, Mutungagore, Mukumbura and Dotito. This project will ease the plight of pregnant women in accessing appropriate health service on time and contributing to the improvement of maternal health.

Construction of an Emergency Call Centre and Children's Drop-in Centres

The Embassy of Japan extended a grant of US\$86,254 to an international NGO, Childline Zimbabwe for construction of an emergency Call Centre in Harare and 3 Drop-in Centres in Chiredzi, Gweru and Mutare. This project greatly improved the service at the Harare Call Centre as well as Drop-in Centres at the 3 sites. Last year, the Harare Call Centre received over 600 thousand calls mainly from children and women who were given necessary support.



Community Based Tourism Master Plan Targeting Poverty Alleviation



CBT is a concept to cultivate community's capacity to develop and maintain its tourism resources with its own initiative, which is expected to contribute to poverty reduction of community in a comprehensive as well as sustainable manner. The government of Japan and the Zimbabwean Government signed Record of Discussion on February 2015 to carry out CBT pilot projects in 4 sites and develop a master plan for Ministry of

Tourism and Hospitality Industry and Zimbabwe Tourism Authority as a manual to promote CBT in Zimbabwe during the period from June 2015 to May 2017.

JICA's Technical Cooperation Projects



Technical cooperation is an all embracing term used to describe Japan International Cooperation Agency's (JICA) practical assistance to developing countries. Depending on the specific project, technical assistance can include the dispatch of JICA experts, the training of local officials for 'capacity development', the supply of equipment or financial assistance. As a part of this technical cooperation,

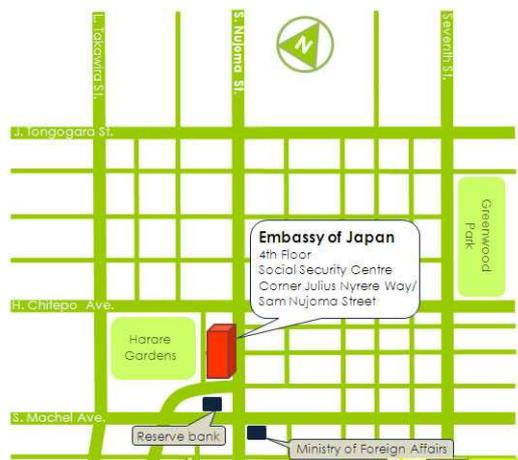
JICA invites competent personnel in Zimbabwe, who have significant responsibilities in its social and economic development as technical training participants to obtain knowledge and technologies needed in Zimbabwe.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Zimbabwe



Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) is one of JICA's volunteer programs designed to provide technical assistance in developing countries. In Zimbabwe, more than 500 Japanese Volunteers have been dispatched based on the "selection and concentration" concept mainly in education area in consultation with the Zimbabwean government. JOCV activities have changed Zimbabwe's

perception of practical subjects such as physical education, design and IT which can bring people together regardless of religious affiliation and language differences.



Embassy of Japan in Zimbabwe

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