

TICAD VI

**for the first time in Africa
on 27th and 28th August, 2016**



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Message from the Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Uganda

Junzo Fujita

It is a great pleasure to announce that the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) will be held in Kenya on August 27th and 28th this year for the first time in the African continent. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to His Excellency President Museveni for his contributions to the TICAD process including his attendance at the past TICAD summit meetings.

The development assistance to Uganda by the Government of Japan together with our implementing organization Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been extended to the following five priority areas: economic infrastructure (transport and energy); agriculture; water/sanitation; health; and Northern Uganda recovery and reconstruction. Through these efforts of cooperation, Japan wishes to contribute to the development of Uganda, as envisioned in the “Uganda Vision 2040”, and the “Second National Development Plan”, and this is of course in line with the process of the TICAD.

One of the important outcomes of the TICAD is the signing of the Exchange of Notes concerning the Japanese ODA loan for the “Kampala Flyover Construction and Road Upgrading Project”, which totals 20 billion Japanese Yen (approximately 200 million USD). The New Nile Bridge being constructed in Jinja is another good example. It is located at the heart of the Northern Corridor connecting Mombasa and Kampala and will ensure the smooth

transport of goods and enhance the economic growth of Uganda and neighboring countries. These are a few examples among many other projects we are implementing and have implemented in Uganda. I would also like to emphasize that we are also attaching importance to the software components as well (e.g. capacity building) to sustain our development assistance.

The Embassy of Japan has a very unique scheme called “GGP”, which stands for the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP) to support community-based development projects. Health centres, schools, NGOs and CBO can apply directly for this grant up to 100,000USD per project. The number of projects implemented under the GGP scheme reached a commemorative 200 this year.

The support does not come only from the public sector but also from the private sector. For example, SARAYA, a Japanese company, has established a factory in Uganda. They hire local people and produce disinfectant, hand soap and other products. The distribution of disinfectant to hospitals and health centres has dramatically improved their hygiene environments.

Japan has steadily been promoting “ownership” and “partnership” with African countries through the TICAD process and is committed to achieving quality growth in Uganda. It is my hope that, through the TICAD process, Japan will be able to work together hand in hand with Uganda for its peace and prosperity. I would like to close my message by thanking the people of Uganda for your warm friendship and hope that it will be nurtured even further in the future.

TICAD

What is TICAD?

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is a summit level meeting on the theme of African development started by Japan in 1993. Japan is the lead organizer and co-hosts the event with the United Nations, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC). TICAD invites all African heads of state (in principle), international agencies, donor countries, private companies, and civil society representatives. The event took place in Japan once every five years up to TICAD V and will be held once every three years between Africa and Japan alternatively from 2016. TICAD VI will take place in Africa (Kenya) at the request of the African side.

Looking back at TICAD's history

Developed countries' interest in assistance for Africa weakened after the end of the Cold War. Japan continued to stress the importance of Africa, and TICAD is evidence of this stance. While various forums currently take place between Africa and many countries, the TICAD forum launched by Japan holds a pioneering presence. In the over 20 years since TICAD I in 1993, the forum has improved social and economic conditions in Africa mainly through grants and technical assistance. During the five years since fiscal 2008, the assistance by Japan has built 1,321 elementary and middle schools, improved 4,778 healthcare and medical facilities, and newly supplied safe water.

TICAD's goals

<Open forum>

TICAD offers a multi-faceted framework with participation by not only African countries but also international agencies, partner countries, private companies, and civil society representatives involved in development. It has conducted fruitful discussions about African development by bringing together a broad range of global knowhow and efforts. TICAD provides an open forum that generates innovative discussion about African development by various stakeholders.

<Ownership and partnership>

TICAD has advocated the importance of ownership by African countries and partnership by the international community in African development. This philosophy is shared worldwide and is making inroads in African countries. It was the conceptual base for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the first comprehensive development plan created by Africans.

<Steady fulfillment of promises>

The TICAD process has built a follow-up system whereby Japan announces promises at the summit meeting and confirms implementation progress at ministerial meetings. African countries

have highly praised reliable assistance from Japan, a country that keeps its promises.

Japan's development cooperation approach underpins TICAD

<Quality growth>

Balanced, stable growth that realizes economic growth and broadly shares benefits throughout society, including poor people, is important when dealing with issues in Africa's development. With the aim of realizing this type of "quality growth" in Africa, Japan provides cooperation to help growth and peace take hold while also thinking about what it can offer as a partner.

<Human security>

Human security focuses on individuals and promotes country/society building that strengthens individual protection and capabilities so that individuals can escape fear and scarcity and live with dignity. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is also founded on the idea of emphasizing individuals with ideas such as "people-centric thinking" and "not leaving anyone behind." Efforts to strengthen the capabilities of individual Africans and encourage participation in dynamic country/society building provide robust support for autonomous growth in Africa. Under this approach, Japan pursues initiatives that aim for Africa in which individuals shine. Japan, which has led the discussion about the promotion of human security, is implementing this concept in Africa.

TICAD benefits for Africa

<Advanced technologies of Japanese companies>

Advanced technologies and products from Japanese companies contribute to stability and development in Africa. For example, as an infection prevention measure, Japan has supplied thermographic equipment used at airports in Japan to airports in about 10 African countries through a partnership with a Japanese company. The use of these cameras helps quarantine inspections, prevents the spread of infections and contributes to reliable and safe immigration control at airports with heavy human traffic because they simultaneously measure body temperatures for multiple people without physical contact. By improving safety and peace of mind, Japanese technology strengthens the base for further economic development in Africa and facilitates the movement of people. 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 in counterpart countries.

JAPAN'S SUPPORT IN UGANDA

Prioritized Areas and Implementation

The Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) was held in Yokohama (Japan) in 2013. Under the basic concept of “Hand in Hand with More Dynamic Africa,” active discussion took place on African development. The resulting Yokohama Declaration 2013 states that progress has been made in the past two decades through the TICAD process and that we commit to addressing remaining challenges and achieving quality growth in Africa through concerted actions in the promotion of the following core areas.

Three Core Themes of TICAD V

- (1) Robust and Sustainable Economy
- (2) Inclusive and Resilient Economy
- (3) Peace and Stability

Japan's support in Uganda is guided by these overarching core themes of the previous TICAD. Moreover, Japan's country-specific priority areas accord with Uganda's national development plans, and other development goals and frameworks.

Priority Areas of Japan's Country Assistance Policy for the Republic of Uganda

- (1) Infrastructure Improvement to Achieve Economic Growth
- (2) Income Elevation in Rural Areas
- (3) Improvement of Living Conditions (Health and Water Supply)
- (4) Peace Building in Northern Uganda

Implementing/Administrative Branch in Uganda

Japan's ODA support in Uganda is provided and administered through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Uganda Office, and Embassy of Japan in Kampala, in partnership with public and private enterprises, civil society organizations, and other development-related bodies.

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JICA Uganda Office:	Course View Towers 4th Floor, Plot 21, Yusuf Lule Road, Nakasero, Kampala P.O.Box 12162 Kampala, Tel: 0414-254-326/340-186

1. ROBUST AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Japan contributes to the smooth transport of goods and stable supply of energy resources vital to economic growth of land-locked Uganda. Japan supports the development of regional infrastructure (roads and electricity), as well as its operation and maintenance, taking note of utilizing Japanese technologies and know-how in formulating projects.

Japan Supports Northern Corridor in Uganda

Uganda, a landlocked country in East Africa, is at a key position for logistics in East Africa as the relay location for the Northern Corridor, which connects the Port of Mombasa in Kenya and inland areas including Rwanda, the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan.

The Upgrading of Atiak-Nimule Road Project

The Atiak-Nimule road is an important artery on the national road network and contributes significantly to the economic prosperity of Northern Uganda. In addition, it forms a crucial international link with South Sudan, being the most direct route between Kampala and Juba, the principal city of Southern Sudan, which is critical for regional integration, trade and development in Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan.

Loan project
Approx. 34 million USD



Improvement of Queensway Substation

The project aims at contributing to the reduction of the risk of scheduled power outage and stabilising power supply at the Kampala metropolitan Area, through the procurement and installation of substation and transmission equipment at the Queensway Substation.

Grant Aid
Approx. 25 million USD



Interconnection of Electric Grids of Nile Equatorial Lake Countries

In March 2010, Japan signed the Exchange of Notes to finance the interconnection of power grids between Uganda-Kenya (220KV, 127km) and Uganda-Rwanda (220KV, 66km), including upgrading of sub-stations along them, which is a part of NELSAP (Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program) that promotes regional power trade among Nile Equatorial Lakes Countries.

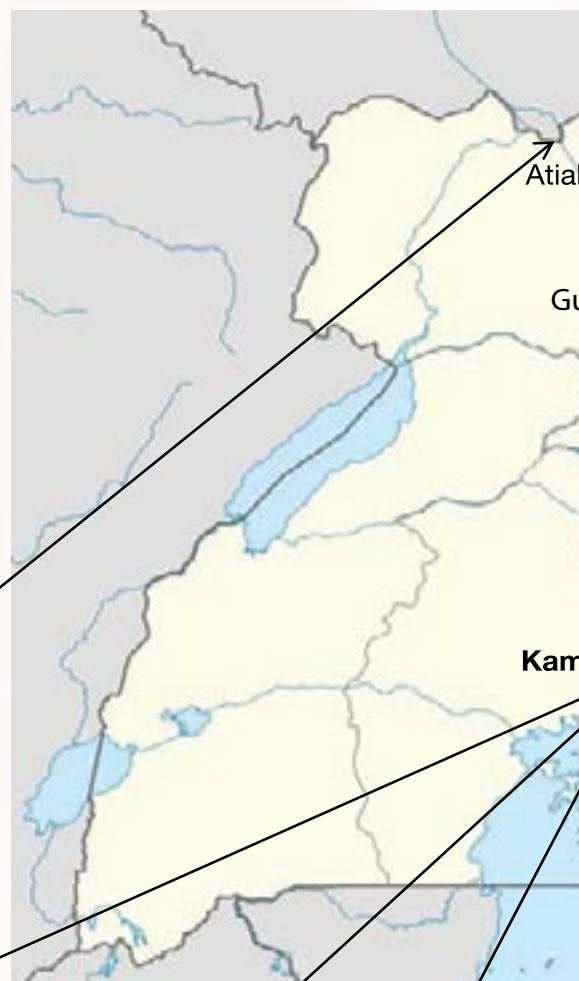
Loan project
Approx. 55 million USD



Kampala Flyover

This project will build flyovers at major junctions, such as Clock Tower and Kitgum House, that are particularly congested, improve junctions, and widen existing road at Mukwano Road to improve and promote urban transportation in the center of Kampala, the capital of Uganda, with the objective of improving the economy in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.

Loan project
Approx. 200 million USD





Improvement of Gulu Municipal Council roads in Northern Uganda

The project aims to improve 8.5 kilometers of main roads and repair drainage ditches in the city, population 154,000, smoothing the daily lives of residents, the flow of goods and the movement of people, and contributing to peace-building and economic growth. The city, where relative peace was recently restored, is attracting people and goods and becoming a distribution centre for South Sudan.

Grant Aid
Approx. 21 million USD

Bujagali Interconnection Project

This loan project constructed high voltage transmission facilities including substations necessary for the distribution of power from Bujagali Hydro Power Station to the national power grid. The project provides the necessary infrastructure for the stable supply of power that facilitates social and economic development of the country. Major construction works were completed in March 2021.

Concessionary loan
Approx. 35 million USD



One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

The project aims at facilitating smooth and efficient customs clearance at the borders. As the result of this project, the time of custom clearance for trucks is shortened to 2~3 hours from what it used to take 2~3 days. In addition, it also saves the transportation cost by 70 million USD annually.

Nile Bridge in Jinja

The Nile flows through the Northern Corridor, which extends from the Port of Mombasa to Kampala. The objectives of the project are to strengthen the transportation capacity in the Northern Corridor in Uganda and to ensure traffic safety. The funds for this project are allocated to the construction of the bridge and its access roads.

Loan project
Approx. 100 million USD



Rural Electrification Phase III

The Project aims at extending the distribution system for the reliable and stable supply of electricity to the rural communities in Eastern Uganda, namely Mayuge, Iganga, Bugiri, Busia, and Namayingo districts. 38,400 people benefit from the project through the extended distribution of electricity in the region.

Grant Aid
Approx. 12 million USD

2. INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT SOCIETY

INCOME ELEVATION IN RURAL AREAS

Uganda is endowed with fertile land and high precipitation, suitable for agriculture with 80 percent of the population engaged in it. However, because of underdeveloped agricultural technology and inadequate distribution system, it is not significantly leading to farmers' income elevation. Japan aims at improving the conditions of low-income farmers through vitalizing the One Village One Product and increasing the production and profitability of growing NERICA (New Rice for Africa) and other types of rice, which is subsistence crop as well as cash crop.

2-1. Rice Promotion Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) Initiative

In partnership with Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Japan launched an initiative at TICAD IV in 2008 to support efforts of African countries to double rice production from 14 million metric tons to 28 million metric tons by 2018. Under the framework of CARD, Japan supported the formulation of the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) and is currently supporting efforts by the Government of Uganda to formulate a roadmap for rice seed value chain development in Uganda.

Support to Rice Sub-Sector through the Promotion of Rice Development Project (PRiDe)

Considering successive outcomes from past rice projects, Japan has been implementing the Promotion of Rice Development (PRiDe) project since November 2011 in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and its associated agencies: National Agricultural Advisory Services and National Agricultural Research Organization. As a comprehensive 5-year project (2011-2016) targeting 40,000 farmers, PRiDe aims at increasing rice production by 20,000 tons through building capacity for rice related researchers, institutions, extension service providers and farmers, for improved rice quality in the market. The project covers three agro-ecological environments: rain-fed upland, rain-fed lowland, and irrigated lowland; and it also focuses on mechanization and rice value chain development. It is expected to contribute to increased national rice production by approximately 10 %.



Regional Rice Research and Training Centre

This training facility was constructed at National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) in 2010, and it is currently at the core of national rice research and dissemination. It is supporting national and regional capacity enhancement activities for rice researchers and extension service providers on rice cultivation techniques.

2-2. Irrigation

Project on Irrigation Scheme Development for Central and Eastern Uganda

As a part of the Rice Promotion Program, Japan is currently undertaking a feasibility study on irrigation development in 2016. The project aims at assuring national food security, improving farmer's household income, and building capacity for irrigation and natural resource management, while widening irrigation coverage. Expected outputs are; development plans for 10 potential sites; feasibility study for prioritized sites; and finally, capacity building of stakeholders in natural resource and irrigation development, operation and management.

2-3. Animal Husbandry

Central Diagnostic Laboratory

In 2010, Japan rehabilitated and equipped the Central Diagnostic Laboratory at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and Biosecurity, Makerere University (COVAB). Japan also equipped five district veterinary offices with equipment for testing, storage, and power back-up. This was meant to enhance national disease diagnostic capacity and control. Although the technical cooperation project ended in 2014, Japan continues to support capacity building for national diagnostic techniques to improve production and productivity of livestock through providing group and regional training courses for officers at MAAIF and COVAB.



Improvement of Living Conditions (Health and Water Supply)

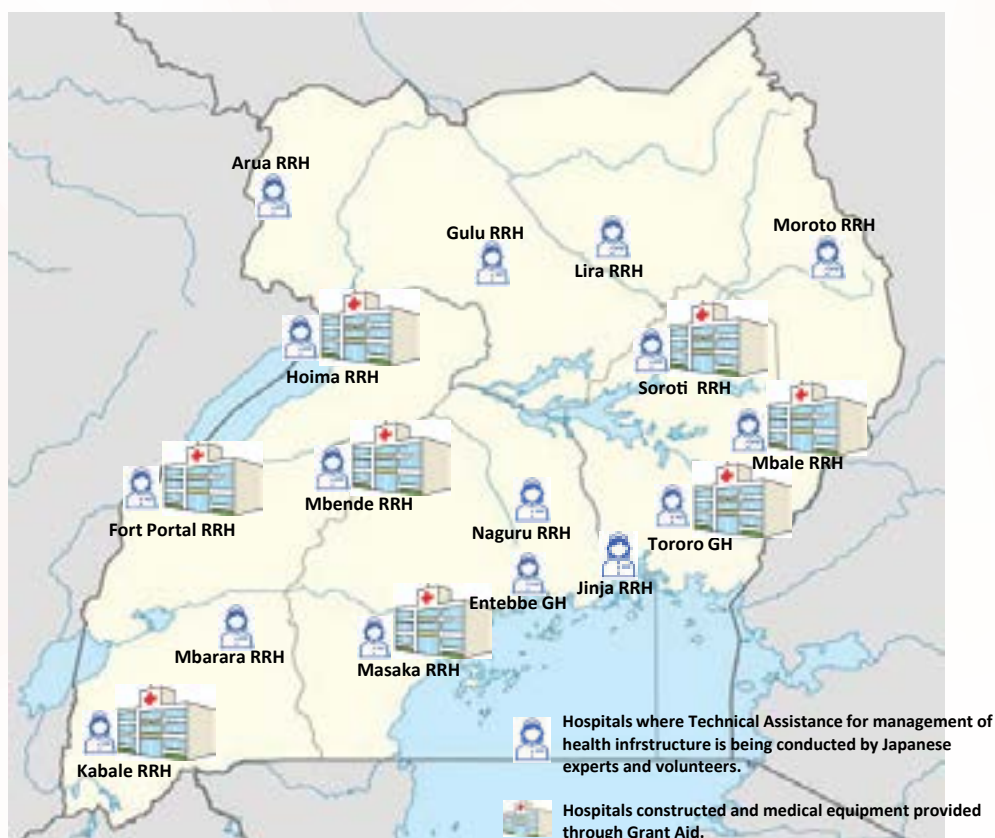
To improve basic livelihoods, Japan aims to enhance and expand the facilities and equipment of rural referral hospitals, together with its management skills, and through its maternal health support, reduce the mortality rate of children under the age of five and mothers giving birth. In the area of water supply, Japan aims to improve water supply ratio by constructing water supply facilities and strengthening the local capacity of water management.

2-4. Basic Human Needs: Health Improvement Projects for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment

Through “The Project for Improvement of Health Service System in Soroti Region” and “The Project for Improvement of Health Facilities and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Eastern Region of the Republic of Uganda,” regional referral hospitals, general hospitals, and health centers in Eastern Uganda were rehabilitated and equipped with medical equipment from 2003 to 2008. “The Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment for Central Region of Uganda” targeted both Mubende and Masaka Regional Referral Hospital where facilities were rehabilitated and medical equipment were provided in 2012. In 2015, “The Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Western Region in Uganda” was completed where facilities such as out-patient department, theater, and maternity ward were renovated. Through the project, Hoima and Kabale Regional Referral Hospitals were rehabilitated, and sets of medical equipment were provided to both hospitals as well as Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospital.



Japan Supports Infrastructure Development and Management through Grant Aid and Technical Assistance



Health Service Improvement for Health Facilities (5S-CQI-TQM)

In order to improve the quality of health care delivery, Japan has been supporting the implementation of “5S-Continuous Quality Improvement-Total Quality Management (5S-CQI-TQM)” approach. 5S, which stands for Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain, is a management tool which originated in the Japanese manufacturing sector. It is a fundamental approach to improve for productivity, quality, customer satisfaction, and safety improvement. By establishing 5S, the quality of care and management is expected to improve where by CQI and TQM will be accomplished.

“The Project on Improvement of Health Service through Health Infrastructure Management Phase 1” was implemented from 2011 to 2014 to roll out the 5S-CQI-TQM model to seven regional referral hospitals in Uganda. The project also provided user training for medical equipment and held capacity development workshops for maintenance of medical equipment. Second phase of the project is planned to begin in 2016, which aims to strengthen 5S-CQI-TQM further in targeted hospitals, and the practices will be spread to other regional referral hospitals. The second phase will also provide user training and capacity development for medical equipment maintenance.

Japan also continues to dispatch Japanese Volunteers to health facilities in order to sustain 5S-CQI-TQM. Volunteers are working in the above mentioned rehabilitated hospitals to provide more effective, efficient, and sustainable health services.



2-5. Basic Human Needs: Access to Safe Water

Project for Operation & Maintenance for Rural Water Supply and Improved Hygiene and Sanitation

The project aims at improving operation and maintenance system of rural water supply facilities, and hygiene and sanitation to ensure access to safe water. It is carried out in collaboration with Ministry of Water and Environment, local governments, and other relevant authorities.

Rural Water Supply Project

A grant aid project, "Rural Water Supply" was carried out in two phases from 1997 to 2006. By the end of the project implementation in 2006, approximately 551 boreholes and 1 piped system were constructed in Mpigi, Mubende, Kiboga, Kayunga, Mukono, and Masaka (formerly called).

Project for Provision of Improved Water Source for Resettled Internally Displaced Persons in Acholi Sub-Region

The grant aid project aims at facilitating the resettlement of former internally displaced persons (IDPs) through improved water provision in the 7 districts of Acholi Sub-region; Amuru, Nwoya, Gulu, Lamwo, Kitgum, Pader and Agogo by equipping facilities of 75 boreholes to village targeting for 22,500 people and 6 piped water systems to 6 rapid growth communities.

Kyoga Basin Water Resources Management Study

Japan conducted a development study for the integral water resources development and management plan in the Lake Kyoga Basin, which has one of the country's largest catchment areas covering about 57,669 square kilometers in eastern Uganda. The study, which commenced in 2009 and completed in March 2011, formulated a basic plan on water resources development and management for the basin as well as a master plan for rural water supply in the area. In addition to the formulation of the plans, it contributed to technology and knowledge transfer to counterpart personnel in Uganda through their direct participation in the study.

Capacity Building (W-SAT activity)

Development of new water facilities as well as operation and maintenance of existing and new facilities are all essential factors to secure access to safe water. One of the keys to strengthening sustainability of the facilities is capacity building of relevant personnel such as water management officers in local governments and community members in charge of the facilities. JICA volunteers' Water Security Action Team (W-SAT) has actively contributed in this regard. JICA Uganda office also supported training of Hand Pump Mechanics (HPM) with an emphasis on female participation.



2-6. Human Resource Development

Quality education is a cornerstone for not only individual capacity development but also for sustainable socio-economic development. Japan has been supporting government programs aiming at improving the quality of education, especially in the post-primary sub-sector.

Secondary Science and Mathematics Teachers' (SESEMAT) Programme

In 2005, Japan began "Secondary Science and Mathematics Teachers' project (SESEMAT)" under which more than 450 science and mathematics teachers have received teaching training. Upon request of the Government of Uganda in 2007, Japan expanded the support and added 42 districts to the original target of SESEMAT. As a result, a total of 5,534 teachers had received SESEMAT training by 2011. Furthermore, 180 tutors at Primary Teachers' Colleges (PTC) and 30 lectures at National Teachers' Colleges (NTC) in the field of science and mathematics have been provided customized trainings based on their needs. Since 2013, SESEMAT Phase III Programme has commenced and focused on three areas, which are in-service training, regional based activities and development of teaching reference in order to strengthen teaching ability. The feature on Phase III is to introduce "Unit learning with Unit Plan" which is a higher framework in which a group of lessons are to be organically linked.



Vocational Training

In order to meet the increasing demand for skilled human resources in various industries, Japan has contributed to improving the quality of vocational education and provided training. Since 1968, Japan has supported Uganda's technical and vocational education and training (TVET) through Nakawa Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) by providing facilities and equipment, strengthening the organizational and training management system as well as enhancing technical knowledge and capacity of instructors. NVTI is considered as one of the best vocational institutes in Uganda producing quality craftsmen and engineers. NVTI, in addition to the craftsmen vocational training



courses and in-service training for instructors in Uganda, also provides training for other vocational and technical institutions in other African countries such as Eritrea and South Sudan.

The TVET project based at NVTI established an in-service training system for instructors and managers for both public and private institutions. More than 80 instructors and 25 managers receive training per year. Moreover, since 2011, a JICA expert has been dispatched to the Ministry of Education and Sports, and working with the ministry to strengthen the instructor training system. Since 2014, TVET-LEAD project has started for the purpose that capacity of NVTI for human resource development responding to the needs of the private sector is strengthened. Expected outputs of the project are establishing diploma courses on Motor vehicle and electricity, upgrading training on mechatronics and strengthening function of NVTI to support other Business Technical Vocational Education and Training.

Training Program

JICA Training Program for overseas participants is one of the fundamentals of Japan's technical cooperation activities, which is primarily aimed at contributing to the development of human resources in order to address and solve targeted problems in developing countries as well as promoting mutual understanding and friendships.

The training programs are diverse in nature with content designed to respond to the ever changing global environment and offer a unique opportunity to gain a first-hand experience of undertaking some of the knowledge that Japanese society has accumulated over time in the areas of organizational know-how and social systems.

Currently, Japan is accepting up to 100 participants from Uganda annually to training directed to high level decision makers, key administrators, technicians and researchers, etc. Moreover, at TICAD V, the Japanese Government pledged to strengthen its support for the ongoing dynamic growth of Africa with stronger Public-Private-Partnerships, which resulted in the announcement of "African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)," a 5-year strategic plan providing 1,000 youths in Africa with opportunities to study at Japanese universities and to take on internships at Japanese enterprises. Participants from Uganda have also attended this program.

UJEPA

Ex-participants of JICA training program form alumni and alumnae organizations in their mother countries. In Uganda, "Uganda JICA Ex-Participants' Association (UJEPA)" has been formed. UJEPA works as a platform to connect past participants through annual meetings and social activities.



2-7. Emergency Disaster Relief

Japan stands ready for immediate provision of emergency assistance in response to requests from the government of an affected country or an international organization when a large-scale disaster occurs overseas. Japan has five types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams to provide humanitarian assistance: (i) Search and Rescue Team to search and rescue victims; (ii) Medical Team to provide urgent medical assistance; (iii) Infectious Diseases Response Team to assistance in minimizing damage from large scale outbreaks of infectious diseases; (iv) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on emergency response measures and recovery operations; and (v) Self-Defense Force Unit to provide emergency assistance, such as medical activities and transportation when it is deemed particularly necessary in response to a large-scale disaster, etc.





In-kind assistance includes the provision of Emergency Relief Goods. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other goods at overseas warehouses in four locations at all time, which enables Japan to prepare for swiftly providing relief goods to affected countries when a disaster occurs.

Moreover, with the aim to provide relief to displaced persons or people affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts, Japan extends Emergency Grant Aid for the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations including the International Red Cross, which provides emergency assistance in areas affected by the disasters.

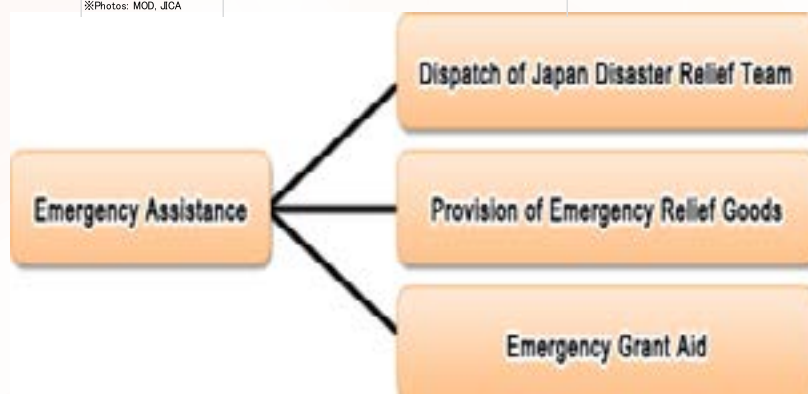
In 2007, the Government of Japan sent Emergency Relief Supplies worth about 12 million yen (blankets, tents and plastic sheets) to the Republic of Uganda, which has sustained widespread damage from flooding caused by continuous torrential rains.

Japan's Framework for Emergency Relief and Example of Japanese Response ,
Thailand-Japan Workshop on International Emergency Response to natural disasters and infectious disease, 9th March 2016

Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team

Team Type		Composition	Activity	Duration
Search and Rescue Team		MOFA, JICA National Police, Fire and Disaster Management Coast Guard	Search and rescue victims trapped in collapsed structures	Approx. 7-10 days
Medical Team		MOFA, JICA Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacists, etc.	Emergency medical assistance including patient treatment	Approx. 2 weeks
Infectious Diseases Response Team		MOFA, JICA Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacists, etc.	Assistance in minimizing damage from large-scale outbreaks of infectious diseases.	Depending on circumstances
Expert Team		Experts from government and private organizations	Technical advice and instructions on disaster prevention and damage mitigation based on assessment of the situation	Approx. 2 weeks
Self Defense Force Unit		Ground, Maritime, Air Self-Defense Forces	Search and rescue, medical assistance (including epidemic prevention), Air and Sea transport.	Approx. 2 weeks-2 months (record base)

※Photos: MOD, JICA



3. PEACE AND STABILITY

PEACE BUILDING IN NORTHERN UGANDA

Japan aims to build infrastructure for improving basic livelihoods to support the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Northern Uganda, and contribute to closing the regional gap between northern and central/southern regions. Under the policy, various projects have been carried out to address the issues of community infrastructure, local governance, and regional economic disparities. Examples of the recent projects are provided below.

Japan's Support for Northern Reconstruction



3-1. Community Infrastructure

Project for Social Infrastructure Development for Promoting Return and Resettlement of IDPs in Northern Uganda (INDEP)

This project, which was implemented between 2009 and 2012, aimed to revitalize conflict affected communities of the Acholi Sub-region through construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges. The project comprised of 6 project sites in the districts of Gulu, Amuru, Nwoya, Agago, and Lamwo.

Project for Community Reconstruction and Promotion of Resettlement of Former IDPs in their Original Villages (REPRE)

This project aimed to improve the livelihood of the returned IDPs through improving basic infrastructure such as classrooms, teachers' houses, latrines, water facilities, roads to schools, and health facilities. Through the project, these basic infrastructures have been provided. The project implementation period was from 2012 to 2014.

3-2. Local Governance

Training on Enhancement of Capacity for Planning in Local Governments in the "Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP)" Districts (Training in Japan)

The project's focus area is planning processes by taking into consideration community needs and available local resources. The training beneficiaries are technical district officials from Acholi Sub region. The rigorous training emphasizes participation of community in planning. Each year from 2010 to 2012, an average of 12 participants were selected and sent for the training from the region.

3-3. Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of Community Development in Acholi Sub-region (ACAP) (Technical Cooperation)

The project is intended to strengthen the mechanism for planning and implementation of community development in 7 districts, Acholi Sub-region, through capacity building of local governments in development planning and implementation, and sharing experiences and lessons learned among 7 districts.

3-4. Addressing the Protracted Refugee Situation

In Uganda, Japan and international organizations including United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cooperate to address the protracted problem of refugees and help refugees as well as their host communities aiming to attain the self-reliance and living with harmony. JICA and UNHCR have cooperated to offer training in rice cultivation techniques in Uganda to refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan as well as their host communities. Japan is determined to promote to strengthen humanitarian-development collaboration to address the protracted refugee situation in Uganda.



4. GRASS-ROOTS AND NGO PROJECTS

Japan also provides support through local grass-roots organizations and Japanese NGOs.

4-1. Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects

The aim of Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, so-called GGP, is to provide financial assistance to non-profit, development-oriented organizations such as local NGOs, schools, and hospitals to support community development projects which directly benefit people at the grassroots level. A budget limit of each project is 10,000,000 Japanese Yen (approximately 100,000 USD). Each year, around 12 to 15 projects are selected to be implemented in Uganda.



Since it was introduced in 1989, the Government of Japan has implemented GGP in 135 countries worldwide. In Uganda, the Government of Japan has supported 210 GGP projects so far throughout the country in the fields of education, water and sanitation, health, gender, agriculture, and others to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable community development.



In Pictures: 1. The Project for the Improvement of Facilities at the Kitgum Core Primary Teachers' College, 2. The Project for Procurement of Vehicles for Improvement in Access to Medical and Education Services for Vulnerable People, 3. The Project for Installing Rain Water Harvesting Tanks in Kisoro District, 4. The Project for Construction of Dormitory Block at St. Bakhita Girls' Senior Secondary School.

[Examples of GGP Implemented in Uganda]

EDUCATION

The Project for Improvement of Primary Schools' Facilities in Amuria District

The project improved the educational environment of three of the most well-known primary schools in Amuria District (Amucu, Akore, and Amuria Primary School) through construction of a classroom block and procurement of furniture. It also procured necessary text books for the schools to improve the quality of education. The project was commissioned in 2011.



The Project for Construction of Girls' Dormitory at Katooke Secondary School in Kyenjojo District

Through this project, a new dormitory with a capacity of 160 girls has been constructed, and the learning environment for the girl students was improved at Katooke Secondary School. The project was commissioned in 2013.



WATER AND SANITATION

The Project for Improvement of Access to Safe Water in Kitgum and Lamwo Districts

The project was implemented in Kitgum and Lamwo District to improve access to safe water by drilling 13 boreholes targeting over 9,600 villagers in the two districts. Necessary training to the water user committees was also provided. The project was commissioned in 2012.



The Project for Improvement of Access to Safe Water in Manafwa District

Through the project, a gravity flow water system and 11 tap stands were constructed in order to improve the access to safe water of over 4,600 people in Manafwa District. The project was completed and commissioned in 2013.



HEALTH

The Project for Construction of a Children's HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care Service Centre

This project was implemented in Wakiso District constructing a HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care Service Centre for children in order to provide better medical services, from which more than 20,000 people are promised to benefit every year. It was commissioned in 2015.



The Project for Construction of an Operational Theatre Block at Kalongo Hospital

The project constructed a new operation theatre building to benefit some 2,400 patients and 400 expectant mothers in Agago District. The Project was commissioned in 2015.



AGRICULTURE

The Project for Improving Agricultural Productivity through Promoting Animal Traction in 5 Districts in Eastern Uganda

This project supported 110 farmer groups from 5 districts of Iganga, Kibuku, Luuka, Pallisa and Namutumba with 220 oxen and 110 carts and ploughs and 6 trainings. The introduction of the modern agricultural techniques contributed to poverty reduction by improving productivity, food supply and living conditions of at least 1,160 households. The project was commissioned in 2014.



The Project for Supporting Farmers Groups in Lango Region

The project provided oxen, ox ploughs, cooking equipment, improved seeds, and rice huller to 65 groups of farmers' groups who have been displaced by the LRA insurgencies in Lango region in Northern Uganda. Training to maximize their use was also provided through the project. The project was commissioned in 2013.



In 2016, Japan has newly signed grant contracts for 12 projects to be implemented in FY2016. Through GGP, Japan will continue its efforts to achieve poverty alleviation and sustainable community development.



[Example of NGO Projects]

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

It is a grant scheme which provides financial assistance for NGOs based in Japan to implement projects overseas.

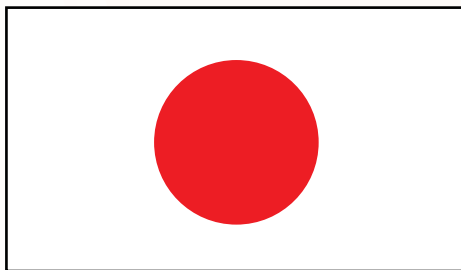
Improving Natural Disaster Response And Climate Change Adaptation Capacity For Vulnerable People In Kasese District

To be able to respond to the emerging challenges of the climate change including prolonged dry seasons, unpredictable weather patterns, and the increased risk posed by natural disasters such as occurrence of flush floods, the project was launched in February 2015 in partnership with Save the Children Japan. The project aims to build the capacity of local communities to ensure sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA).



Interventions are implemented within the community creating a model sub county as a one stop centre for best practices and lessons learnt. This will enable replication and scalability of such sustainable DRR/CCA Interventions in other disaster-prone communities in Uganda. In the first year of the project, various interventions have been undertaken and laid a strong foundation for the second year implementation. The second year of the project will focus on strengthening already established local DRR/CCA structures as well as introducing innovative livelihood improvement interventions, especially towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change.





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