

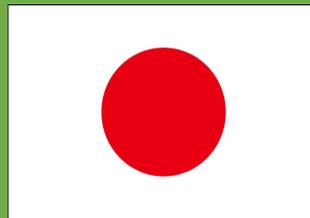


在マラウイ
日本国大使館
Embassy of Japan
in Malawi



TICAD's
Ongoing Efforts

Highlights of
Japan's
Development
Cooperation
in Malawi



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).

>>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 fora 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.

>>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 fulfillment 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.



*Job training center, Senegal
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)*



*Project for Sustainable Development of
Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production, Ghana
(Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)*

>>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 also lies at the core of The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, characterised 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.

What is TICAD?

>>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 realisation 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.

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 African 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 stabilisation of society. Japan will respond to such needs through measures including human resource development by Japanese companies.

>>Heading Towards TICAD VI

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



*Thermographic camera demonstration, Ghana
(Photo: NEC)*



*Research project using medicinal plants, Ghana
(Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)*

**FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AFRICA, DO NOT MISS TICAD VI
DATES: AUGUST 27-28
PLACE: KENYA**

1993

TICAD I
Tokyo

1998

TICAD II
Tokyo

2003

TICAD III
Tokyo

2008

TICAD IV
Yokohama

2013

TICAD V
Yokohama

2016

TICAD VI
Nairobi

Japan's Development Cooperation in Malawi

**Message from Hon. Dr. George T. Chaponda, M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation**



Hon. Dr. George T. Chaponda, M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation
of the Republic of Malawi

“First and foremost, I would like to thank the Government of Japan for consistently supporting developments in Malawi and in Africa. We have indeed benefited from their contributions which have assisted us to achieve some of the milestones of the sustainable development goals. Having TICAD VI in Africa this year in August, is exceptional. It is a true reflection of granting us an opportunity to own our development process.”

**Message from H.E. Mr. Shuichiro Nishioka
Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Malawi**



H.E. Mr. Shuichiro Nishioka
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of Japan
to the Republic of Malawi

“Since its inception in 1993, TICAD has been promoting the principles of African ownership and international partnership for inclusive and sustainable development in Africa. I am looking forward to the next upcoming TICAD summit to advance essential discussions among various stakeholders. Japan will remain committed to accelerate the efforts towards Malawi's real progress on the post-2015 development agenda and economic independence.”

>>A Brief Summary of Japan's Development Assistance

Japan and Malawi have established a longstanding fruitful and cordial relationship, which dates back to 1964. Particularly, in August 1971, Japan sent the first seven Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs). It later expanded the scope to three programs of assistance; the Japanese yen loan, the general grant aid and the technical cooperation assistance. All the programs have been implemented in accordance with Japan's Assistance Policy to Malawi which focuses on infrastructure development for fostering Malawi economy and improvement of basic social services. (See the list of recent projects on the last page.)

Japanese Yen Loan

The Japanese yen loan started in 1977. The first project was the construction of Kamuzu International Airport. Japan has stopped providing the yen loan since we implemented debt relief in 2007.

General Grant Aid

The Japanese grant aid started in 1979. This mostly supports the bilateral relationship between the Government of Japan and the Government of Malawi and other multinational schemes. Japan has implemented various projects including; the Rehabilitation of Bwanje Irrigation Scheme, the Improvement of Blantyre City Roads on Chipembere Highway, the Construction of Community Day Secondary Schools (CDSSs).



The Rehabilitation of Bwanje Irrigation Scheme
(Photo: JICA Malawi)



Ex-JOCVs (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers)
(Photo: JICA Malawi)



Technical Cooperation Assistance

The Technical Cooperation Assistance is implemented through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It supports human resource development, research and development, technology dissemination by dispatching experts, accepting training participants and/or providing equipment. In Malawi, Japan has provided over 500 experts and trained over 2,400 Malawians.

Japan's Disbursement

Looking at the grant aid and technical cooperation assistance, the government of Japan has contributed over 100 billion Japanese yen (equivalent to USD 880 million) for the development of Malawi since 1977.

Highlights of Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Projects

>>Transport



Japan's support in the transport sector aims at enhancing logistics and accelerating industrial development through the utilization of international corridors like Nacala. Landmark examples in this sector are the construction of Mangochi bridge and South Rukuru bridge. Another example is the recently completed expansion and rehabilitation of the Masauko Chipembere Highway in Blantyre. In air transport, the Kamuzu International Airport (KIA) was constructed with Japan's support in the early 1980s. Since then, Japan has provided a number of air navigation equipment and is currently planning to rehabilitate and expand its terminal buildings. Another project that is underway aims at building the capacity of air navigation officers.

>>Energy

A shortage of reliable energy supply is one of the most serious bottlenecks to industrial development in Malawi and it negatively affects people's daily life. In order to improve the situation, Japan installed photovoltaic systems at the Kamuzu International Airport, assisted in developing the Malawi Rural Electrification Master Plan (MAREP) as well as assisted with materials for MAREP Phase IV. Japan has also offered advisory services to the Department of Energy and transferred technical knowledge to the relevant organisations through Japanese experts. Currently Japan is planning to improve energy generation through the expansion of generation capacity of the Tedzani Hydro Power station.



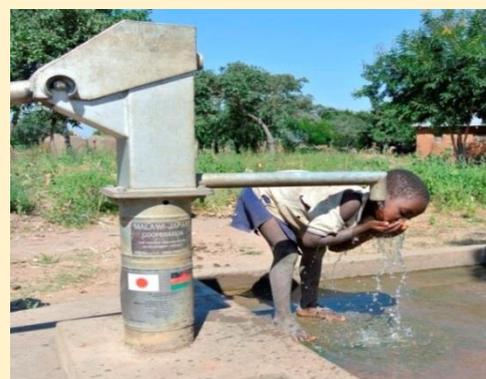
>>Education



Japan supports the expansion and quality improvement of secondary education in Malawi. A total of 23 Community Day Secondary Schools (CDSS) will have been rehabilitated and expanded by November 2016 with improved infrastructure such as additional classrooms and science laboratories. Japan is also constructing a new teacher training college in Lilongwe to increase the number of qualified science and mathematics teachers for secondary schools. JICA has also provided technical support to Malawi in teacher education and development. The flagship "SMASSE" project (Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education) aims at improving both in-and pre-service teacher education through annual trainings, curriculum refinement at universities and school-level action research with teachers.

>>Water

Throughout the years, the supply of safe potable water has been one of the main components of Japan's support to Malawi. Japan has drilled 1,357 boreholes in all the regions of the country in rural and peri-urban areas and has also assisted in strengthening borehole operation and maintenance capacity especially for rural areas to improve their functionality rate. Japan will shortly embark on urban water supply cooperation. Additionally, Japan has integrated Catchment Conservation in our cooperation. Our aim is to work together with the Government of Malawi to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets and to achieve its vision of integrated development.



Highlights of Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Projects

>>Private Sector Development



With Japan's technical support, the Government of Malawi has been implementing Project for Strengthening the Capacity of One Village One Product (OVOP) Programme activities by replicating the initiative that was implemented in Oita Prefecture in Japan. Malawi's OVOP Programme aims at increasing income levels of the local communities by adding commercial values to agricultural and forestry products such as honey, jam, wine, sunflower oil, milled rice, baobab powder, palm oil soap and gemstone. The OVOP cooperatives have formed the Maluso Cooperative Union that will be responsible for identifying markets locally and internationally.

>>Environment

An increased demand for charcoal in Blantyre City has resulted in degradation of the environment in the middle Shire with negative impact on the capacity of electric power generation and agricultural productivity. To tackle such challenges, Japan has been implementing a technical cooperation project called the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire (COVAMS). COVAMS provides trainings on soil erosion control techniques such as contour ridging making, gully control and tree planting. It closely collaborates with the local communities and encourages them to introduce more environment-friendly lifestyles that utilize locally available resources.



>>Agriculture



To improve agricultural productivity, Japan's cooperation for the last 10 years has prioritized on (1) small and medium scale irrigation, (2) sustainable land management, and (3) monitoring and evaluation as part of our support towards Malawi Agricultural Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp). Currently Japan supports two projects; the Project for the Development of Medium Scale Irrigation Schemes in Malawi (MIDP) II to build the capacity of government irrigation officers and the dispatch of technical experts for the development of Agriculture Policy Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. Also, Japan is currently seeking the possibility of a technical cooperation project to improve smallholder farmer's market access and their income.

>>Japan Overseas Corporation Volunteers

Japanese volunteers (JOCV) have been in Malawi for more than four decades. Seven volunteers arrived in Malawi in 1971 and the programme has since then expanded its scope both in number of volunteers and technical fields. Malawi has welcomed more than 1,744 junior and senior volunteers and the number is still increasing. On average, over 80 Japanese volunteers work across the country.

Ms. Kasumi Tamaeda is a qualified and registered physiotherapist currently working at Zomba Central Hospital. She is supporting the Hospital's Physiotherapy Department through rehabilitation of patients and training and coaching of interns.



Highlights of Grassroots Assistance Projects

- ✓ The Government of Japan has schemes to provide a grant amounting to USD 100,000 for the implementation of the grassroots projects. There are two schemes, one is human security projects and the other one is cultural projects.
- ✓ The eligible applicants are local NGOs, CBOs, local government institutions or any type of non-profit organisations.
- ✓ The human security project scheme is to support socio-economic development projects at the grassroots level in the areas of education, health, agriculture, gender and so forth, while the cultural projects scheme supports the promotion of culture and sports as well as Japanese language education at the grassroots level by constructing the facility or providing the equipment. Approximately 100 projects have benefited through this scheme.

The Project for the Expansion of Umodzi Community Day Secondary School in Zomba

Umodzi Community Day Secondary School (CDSS) located in the rural area in Zomba did not have adequate facilities due to limited resources. In order to improve the learning environment, the Government of Japan provided a grant to Aquaid Lifeline Malawi to support the construction of a laboratory, a library and an administration block as well as the procurement of school furniture and laboratory equipment. A decent laboratory which was constructed by the project will enhance effective learning in science.



The Project for Facility Development of Malawi Olympic Committee

Japan is ever more committed to promoting sports towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games. Sport is very important in our lives socially, physically and mentally. After receiving a request from the Malawi Olympic Committee who did not have hostels to accommodate athletes during their trainings, Japan provided a grant as the first project under the cultural grassroots scheme to support the construction of accommodation for athletes and trainees. We believe this project will play a big role in leading other cultural projects that will follow.



Highlights of Humanitarian Assistance

Japan's Support to WFP's Humanitarian Relief and Recovery Work



Since 2014, the Government of Japan has supported WFP to respond to immediate food needs of the most vulnerable Malawians, while also investing in early recovery to support longer term hunger solutions. Japanese support since 2014 has helped enable WFP to provide emergency food relief to rural families facing acute food insecurity, due to erratic weather that reduced harvests and high prices that restricted food access for the most vulnerable. In 2015, Japanese support was further extended to provide life-saving food relief to Malawians affected by devastating floods that blanketed much of the southern part of the country. At present, Japan's funding is supporting WFP to continue providing relief assistance to some 2.4 million people who are experiencing the worst food insecurity in the past decade, caused by weather- and economic-induced shocks.

Recognizing Malawi's disaster-prone context, the Government of Japan and WFP are also partnering in early recovery efforts to get food-insecure families back on their feet. Since Japan's first contribution to recovery work in 2014, WFP has been able to help shock-prone families boost their food and nutrition security and productivity by providing food assistance in exchange for the creation or rehabilitation of community infrastructure, which will support families' ability to bounce back from multiple shocks. WFP and Japan are now advancing their partnership around recovery and resilience-building through new collaboration with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on further bridging the humanitarian and development divide. Since 2014, Japan has provided USD 9.6 million to support WFP's relief, recovery, refugee and school meals programs in Malawi.



List of Japan's Grant and Technical Cooperation Projects in Malawi Since Year 2010

Sector	Project Title	Project Period (Year)		Amount (100 million yen)
		Beginning	End	
Environment	Forest Management and Conservation Advisor	2012	2015	0.3
	Preparation of Forest Management Plan	2013	2013	0.18
	Middle Shire Catchment Management Activity Promotion Project	2013	2018	5.02
	Environment Impact Assessment and Pollution Control Advisor	2011	2013	0.34
	Project for Conservation and Sustainable Management of Dzalanyama Forest Reserve	2016	2021	4.09 (Planned)
Private Sector Development	Project on Capacity Building in Mining Sector	2014	2018	2
	Project for Establishment of Integrated Geographic Information System (GIS) Database for Mineral Resources	2012	2013	0.92
	Strengthening the Capacity of OVOP Programme for Delivering Services to OVOP Groups	2011	2015	2.78
Energy	Advisor for Electric Power Development Plan	2011	2016	1.33
	Project for Extension of Tedzani Hydropower Station in the Republic of Malawi (Detailed Design)	2013	2014	1.01
	Project for Extension of Tedzani Hydropower Station in the Republic of Malawi	2015	-	57.72
Transportation	Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads (Phase 2)	2010	2013	8.99
	Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads (Phase 3)	2014	2015	6.84
	Project for Replacement of South Rukuru Bridge on the Main Road M001 (Phase 1)	2010	2012	8.83
	Project for Replacement of South Rukuru Bridge on the Main Road M001 (Phase 2)	2012	2012	1.11
	Project for the Replacement of Air Navigation System at Kamuzu International Airport	2010	2012	7.78
	Project for the Study on Development of the Sena Corridor	2010	2012	2.7
	Project for Urban Planning and Development Management	2012	2014	1.94
	Project for Capacity Development for Air Navigation Services	2014	2016	2.57
	Project for Expansion of the Terminal Building at Kamuzu International Airport	2016	2018 (Planned)	36.75
Education	Reconstruction and Expansion of Community Day Secondary Schools (Phase 1)	2010	2013	11.98
	Reconstruction and Expansion of Community Day Secondary Schools (Phase 2)	2012	2014	10.85
	Reconstruction and Expansion of Community Day Secondary Schools and Selected Conventional Secondary Schools (Phase 3)	2014	2016	17.56
	Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (Phase 3)	2013	2017	3.18
	Construction of a Teacher Training College for Secondary School Teachers in Lilongwe	2014	2016	13.27
Water	Project for National Water Resources Master Plan	2012	2014	4
	Project for Selected Market Centres and Rural Water Supply in Mchinji and Kasungu District	2012	2015	5.63
	Project for Enhancement of Operation and Maintenance for Rural Water Supply	2011	2015	3.83
	Project for Groundwater Development in Mwanza and Neno	2011	2013	4.26
Agriculture	Project for Development of Medium Scale Irrigation Schemes	2011	2014	2.6
	Project for Community Based Irrigation Management	2011	2014	0.29
	Project for Community Based Irrigation Capacity Development in Dedza District	2014	2017	0.52
	Follow Up of Establishing of Food Security and Improvement of Health Conditions in Malawi	2010	2010	0.15
	Sustainable Land Management Promotion Project	2011	2015	3.95
	Monitoring and Evaluation in Agriculture Policy	2013	2016	1.59
	Project for Enhancing Capacity for Medium Scale Irrigation Scheme Development, Operation and Maintenance	2015	2020	5.2
Malawi Market-Oriented Small Scale Horticultural Empowerment and Promotion Project	2016	2021	4 (Planned)	
Health	Expert on Physical Assets Management	2011	2014	0.49
	Developing Surveillance Tools to Monitor Vectors and Viruses for Reemerging Infectious Diseases	2011	2013	0.44
	Child Friendly Community Health Project	2013	2016	0.49
	Expert on 5S-KAIZEN-TQM for Hospital Management	2011	2014	0.91
	Expert on 5S-KAIZEN-TQM for Hospital Management	2014	2016	0.86
Governance	Project for Capacity Empowerment in Public Sector Improvement Programming (Phase 2)	2012	2016	4.09 (Planned)
General Cultural Grant	Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Malawi Police Service	2010	2010	0.35

Note: Exchange rate US\$1=¥113 (as of March 2016)

ABE Initiative Scholarship

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo ABE announced the ABE Initiative (African Business Education Initiative for Youth), a strategic five-year plan providing 1,000 youths in Africa with opportunities to study at Japanese universities as well as do internships at Japanese enterprises aimed at fostering sustainable and sound industrial development in Africa.



I am now pursuing a Master of Science in Environmental Sciences at University of Tsukuba in Japan. The knowledge and skills that I will acquire will help to address the ever increasing environmental problems in Malawi. I truly enjoy studying at this university. Its curriculum is well designed, flexible and more research-oriented that helps to bring in new solutions and innovations to the global environmental challenges. Currently I am preparing myself to start my internship with a Japanese company. The combination of academic and business experiences is what makes ABE initiative very unique. The internship will give me an opportunity to understand the Japanese business culture, Japanese enterprises' effectiveness and efficiency as well as work ethics. I expect to woo Japanese companies for possible investment in Malawi. Amon Ngasha Kabango, University of Tsukuba

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