

**Evaluation of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA)
on Consolidation of Peace and Security in Africa
in Relation to The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on
African Development (TICAD IV)**

1. Theme:

An evaluation in one of TICAD's core areas of Ensuring Human Security which includes achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and consolidating peace - Right of Children in Conflict -

2. Case Study: Camp of Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda

3. Evaluators:

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4. Period of Evaluation Survey:

October 2007-March 2008

5. Descriptions of Evaluation:

(1) Evaluation Objective: Overall, the evaluation aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide feedback to the government of Japan (GoJ) and partner countries' governments on the status of Japanese ODA policies in peace and security for Africa
- Demonstrate the degree of efficiency in management of ODA peace and security policies in Africa while extracting lessons learnt in order to ensure that Japan's ODA policies and those of partner countries are aligned on peace and security issues in future cooperation arrangements.
- Create awareness of Japanese ODA peace and security policies in Africa and, by so doing, enhance support from the Japanese public

(2) Evaluation Scope:

The assessment aimed at reviewing the achievements of Japanese ODA, Consolidation of Peace and Security component in Africa, which includes achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A case study on northern Uganda demonstrates how Japanese ODA has facilitated ensuring human security in conflict-affected areas. The Institute for Security Studies office in Addis Ababa identified northern Uganda as a case study in line with Japan's Framework on New Measures for Consolidation of Peace in Africa for the year 2007.

(3) Evaluation Methodology:

The ISS conducted two activities, primary research and review, for the achievement of the above objectives.

As part of its primary research, the ISS

- Held meetings with the Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia as well as in Uganda, and the representatives of government line ministries in Uganda to obtain permission to undertake qualitative analyses and interviews as deemed necessary
- Assessed the impact of Japanese ODA on peace and security policies in Uganda, scheduled meetings with representatives of government officials in the country and recorded their views
- Met with stakeholders such as community leaders and members of the community to solicit their views on the status of Japanese ODA peace and security policies
- Met with beneficiaries of the Japanese ODA peace and security policies and identified their views

As part of its review, the ISS assessed the Japanese ODA peace and security policies in Africa. This review took the form of secondary research whereby the team systematically and objectively located, evaluated and synthesised national policies and programmes in relation to the funding provided by the Japanese Government in relation to peace and security with particular emphasis on northern Uganda. The review process also focused on unpacking the TICAD concept and providing an in-depth analysis with regard to Human security. The ISS emphasised the economic aspect, highlighting how the transition of politics of Japanese government from 1993 to 2007 have impacted ODA and TICAD.

6. Evaluation Results:

(1) Relevance:

The evaluation of the ISS revealed that the project components were thematically cohesive and remained relevant to the Japanese objectives set out in one of TICAD's core areas of ensuring human security, which includes achieving MDGs and consolidation of peace, particularly given the paucity of basic services rendered to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region of Acholi. The project was relevant in the light of the Japanese government's policies on ODA on the Consolidation of Peace and Security component in Africa. As a factor impacting the broader concept of development, human security was evident in the entire project and was a cross-cutting issue from a developmental-aid point of view.

(2) Effectiveness:

The project was implemented in coordination with communities and line ministries and

was designed, planned and implemented according to the requirements of the beneficiaries, as demonstrated by the review of project documents and responses from the beneficiaries who were randomly selected during the assessment. The needs of the internally displaced communities in the Acholi region in northern Uganda were met, particularly with regard to access to health care, nutrition, shelter and non-food items by the most vulnerable groups, namely women and children. From the Japanese government's perspective, human security as a factor impacting on the broad concept of development was evident throughout the project and emerged as a cross-cutting issue from a developmental aid point of view. The synergies between the project components are evident at several levels. All components of the project under review, such as health and nutrition, shelter and non-food items, were fitted to the objectives of achieving MDGs and consolidating peace, which are TICAD's core areas of ensuring human security. The project sustained the project outcome/impact to a large extent. Overall, the deliverables of the project were met; however, some aspects of the project were still in progress at the time of the field mission in November 2007. These aspects include work relating to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of health centres. This work was partially affected by the floods that hit northern Uganda in 2007.

(3) Appropriateness:

The ODA project assisted in the improvement of communities' lives in the Acholi region in numerous ways. Ten health centres were either rehabilitated or reconstructed at the return sites. Ten sets of medical supplies and equipment were provided to the health centres, including beds, furniture, shelves and delivery tables. In addition, services, such as PMTC (Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission) treatment for mothers who had tested HIV positive, were offered. Kaladima Health Centre catered for the population of the entire sub-county, which consists of approximately 60,000 people.¹ In addition, 25,000 families received non-food items such as blankets, plates and cups, cooking pans, basins, jerry cans, bars of soap, assorted items of used clothes, shelter and tarpaulins. Furthermore, 10,000 children under five years of age received long-lasting ITNs (Insecticide-Treated Net). The focus was on severely malnourished children. In addition, 2,000 community-based health personnel were trained and equipped with appropriate medical kits to provide immediate basic and curative treatment. This step implied that members of the community did not have to travel out of their residential surroundings to access medication for children since the village health teams were situated in IDP camps and had been provided with basic drug kits, enough to last up to 12 months.

7. Recommendations

The GoJ should be commended for prioritising the project in northern Uganda. This project on consolidation of peace and security in Africa is worthy of financial support and has made a major difference in the lives of the affected people in Acholiland, particularly in those of children and women. Furthermore, given the challenges posed by the return process, additional funding is needed to facilitate IDPs' access to basic services upon their return to their homes of origin. As discussed earlier, large gaps exist between the needs of the Acholi people and the currently available service provision. Access to basic services will accelerate the return process and a recovery to normality in Acholiland. Presently, IDPs commute between the IDP camps, where basic services are available, and the transit sites, which are near their homes of origin, since such services do not exist in the latter. Consequently, the process of return may never be completed until IDPs are able to access health centres, water and sanitation and send their children to school in the vicinity of their homes of origin. Greater efforts need to be made to reconstruct and rehabilitate health centres and educational institutions and to retain personnel in the education and health sectors.

Continued support for northern Uganda will enhance one of TICAD's core areas of ensuring human security, which includes achieving MDGs and consolidating peace. Furthermore, it will strengthen dialogue and partnership between the GoJ, African countries and the African Union in support of the TICAD process.

During the field visit to northern Uganda, it became evident that the majority of beneficiaries were not aware of the financial support given by the GoJ, through UNICEF. It is therefore recommended that all activities financed by the GoJ should be highlighted to inform beneficiaries of the specific financial aid given by Japan. Visibility may be increased through the media, particularly the local press, through press releases announcing contributions; signs could be placed at selected infrastructure rehabilitation sites and at distribution points, for example health centres; and consultations with other donors and the local government could be publicised.

(Note: The opinions expressed in this summary do not necessarily reflect the views and positions of the Government of Japan or any other institutions.)

ⁱ Unicef Sub-Zonal Office in Gulu (2007).