

## 4. Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa, particularly the region located south of the Sahara Desert that is referred to as “Sub-Sahara,” continues to face serious problems of poverty. The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries (33 of the 49 countries) are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and approximately half the population lives at or below the poverty line of \$1.25 per day. In addition, many of the countries in the region face civil war and other conflicts, refugees, famine resulting from drought, the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and other serious problems that hinder development, and require a significant amount of aid from the international community. These problems in Africa are critical interests of international community in such forums as the UN Security Council and, the G8 Summit.

At the same time, Africa is blessed with abundant natural resources, and has achieved remarkable economic growth in recent years. Being a “continent of hope and opportunity,” Africa is drawing more and more attention from the international community.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has proactively cooperated in efforts led by African countries to address development issues through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which is based on the fundamental principle of Africa's self-help efforts (ownership) as well as international cooperation (partnership). In May 2008, 15 years after TICAD was launched in 1993, TICAD IV was held in Yokohama. In May 2011, the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held in Dakar, Senegal. At the meeting, Japan stated that it would continue taking an active role in enhancing peace and stability in the international community, and expressed its unwavering determination to faithfully implement the TICAD IV pledges, overcoming the recent earthquake disaster. This received high praise from participated countries and organizations. Japan will host the TICAD V in 2013 as the Prime Minister Noda announced in his speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

Japan also contributes to efforts to achieve peace and stability in the African region. For example, assistance for Sudan is another example of assistance for consolidation of peace, which is taken up as a priority area at TICAD-IV, and is emphasized as one of the important pillars of



Minister for Foreign Affairs Takeaki Matsumoto makes a statement at the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in Senegal

Japan's African policy. At the Third Sudan Consortium Conference held in Oslo in 2008, Japan announced additional assistance of approximately \$200 million for the immediate future. This assistance bears in mind (i) the balance between Sudan and South Sudan, (ii) the gradual shift of Japan's assistance from the early recovery humanitarian stage to the reconstruction and development phase, and (iii) rectification of regional disparities. As of August 2010, approximately \$220 million had been disbursed. In particular, considering the referendum on the independence of Southern Sudan held in January 2011 to be the culmination of the process of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Japan has been working for the consolidation of peace in Sudan, for example, with emergency grant aid amounting to approximately \$8 million for the referendum. In addition, Japan also collaborates with international organizations and Japanese NGOs to provide assistance for the repatriation and reintegration of refugees, removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and education for avoiding such dangers, medical assistance against infectious diseases in children, and food aid (see page 101 for details regarding Sudan).

## Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

TICADA is a Japan-led policy forum focusing on the development of Africa. Since its first conference in 1993, summit-level meetings are held every five years in Japan. The co-organizers of TICAD are UN, UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission\*.

### Main characteristics

- Advocates the importance of “Africa’s ownership” (self-help efforts) of its development as well as of the “partnership” between Africa and the international community.
- Serves as an “global forum” with the participation not only of African countries, but also donor countries, international organizations, NGOs, and a wide range of other organizations.
- Enhances accountability through a follow-up mechanism (monitoring function).

#### TICAD I (1993)

In order to refocus international attention on the importance and urgency of African development issues after the Cold War, the “Tokyo Declaration” on African development was adopted.

#### TICAD II (1998)

The theme was “Poverty Reduction in Africa and integration of African Countries into World Economy.” The “Tokyo Agenda for Action” was adopted to support social development (education, health, and other measures to assist the poor), economic development (private sector development and agricultural development), and the basic foundation for development.

#### TICAD III (2003)

The “TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration” was adopted. The three pillars of African development: consolidation of peace, human-centered development (education, water, health and medical care), and poverty reduction through economic development (rural development, infrastructure, promotion of trade/investment).

#### TICAD IV (2008)

The “Yokohama Action Plan” was adopted indicating the specific measures for boosting economic growth, achieving MDGs, consolidation of peace, addressing environment/climate change issues, etc. Assistance measures such as doubling ODA to Africa by 2012 were also announced. TICAD V (2013) At the meeting of the UN General Assembly in September 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda announced that TICAD V would be hosted in Japan in 2013.

### Japan’s commitments and disbursements

Double ODA to Africa from \$900 million (the average from 2003 to 2007) to \$1.8 billion by 2012.

2010 disbursements (provisional value): \$2.05 billion

Provide up to \$4.0 billion (¥420.0 billion) in yen loan assistance for infrastructure and agriculture.

Loans approved from FY2008 to FY2010: ¥239.7 billion

Double direct private investment in Africa from \$1.7 billion (the annual end-of-year average from 2002 to 2006) to \$3.4 billion by 2012.

5-year average through 2009: \$4.2 billion

### Policies and status of achievement of target amounts by sector

- Establishment of infrastructure

Implemented ¥74.5 billion (FY2008 to FY2010) in grant aid and technical cooperation.

- Agriculture

Provided capacity building of 38,399 agricultural leaders (FY2008 to FY2009).

- Water/sanitation

Provided safe drinking water for 3.6 million people (FY2008 to FY2010) and implemented human resources development for 12,046 managers and users of water resources (FY2008 to FY2009).

- Education

Constructed 662 primary and secondary schools and 3,165 classrooms (FY2008 to FY2010), and expanded the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE) Project to train 202,519 teachers (FY2008 to FY2009 + estimated number for the first half of FY2010).

- Healthcare

Improved hospitals and health centers in 2,436 locations (FY2008 to FY2009), and implemented training for 172,167 health and medical workers (FY2008 to FY2009).

\* African Union (AU): Launched in 2002 as the successor to the Organization of African Unity (founded 1963), the AU is the world’s largest regional organization, consisting of 54 African countries and regions. It was established for the purpose of achieving greater political and economic unification of Africa, and to enhance efforts to prevent and resolve conflict. It has increased its role in development as well in recent years. The headquarters is located in Ethiopia’s capital Addis Ababa. The AU secretariat is called the AU Commission.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaches children Japanese “radio calisthenics” in Senegal (Photo: Erina Hirobe)



Nigerien women carry water (Photo: Seico Tamai)

**Tanzania**

**"Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road Development Project" Loan Aid (March 2007 - Current)**

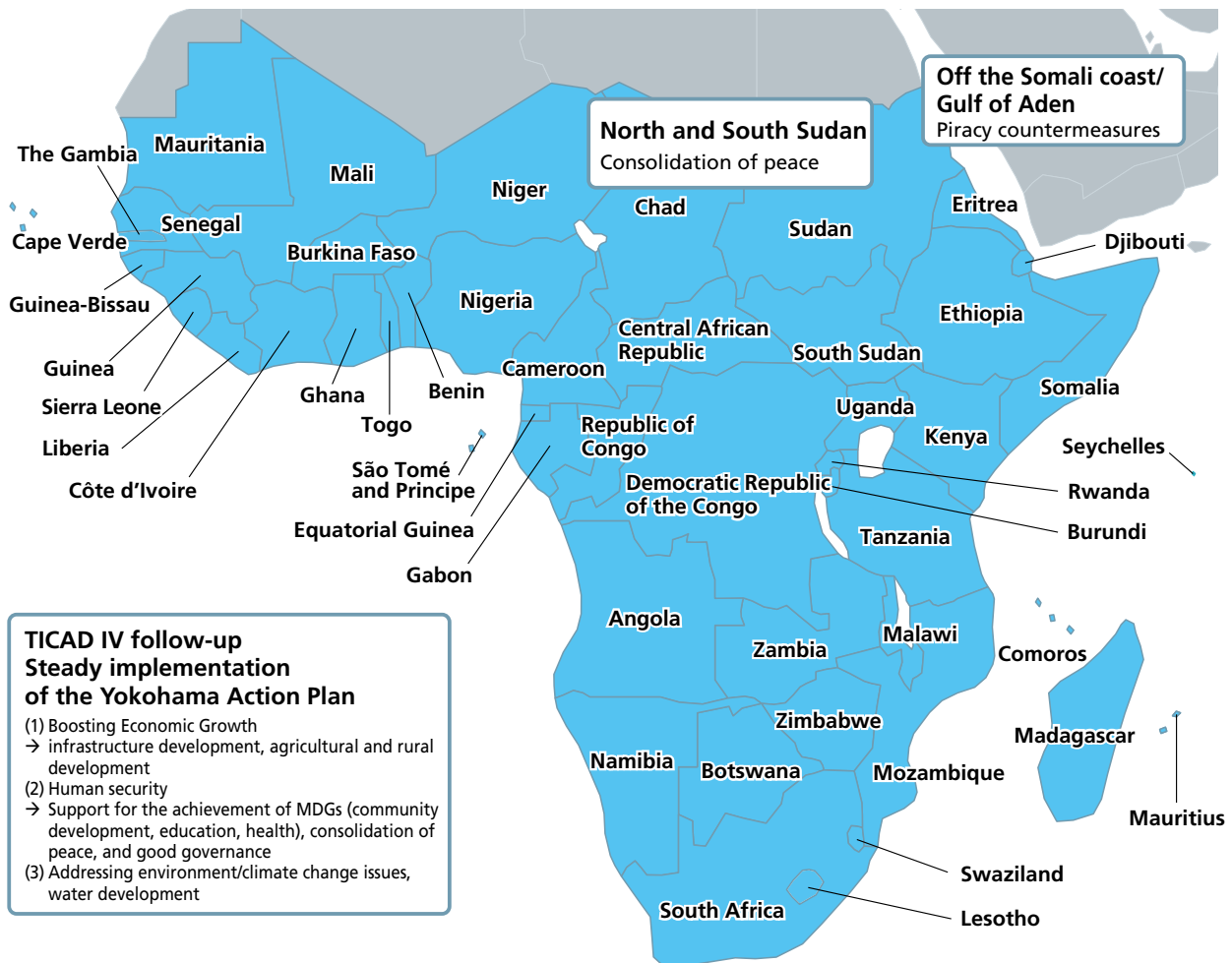
The majority of overland transportation in Africa depends on roads. In particular, improvement of international highway is essential to stimulate economic activity and flow of goods including those with neighboring countries. The road between Arusha in northern Tanzania and the Athi River in Kenya constitutes a major portion of the international highway that connects the capitals of the two countries. However, natural disasters such as flooding, as well as insufficient road maintenance and management, are causing the condition of the road to deteriorate. On the other hand, through the launch of a customs union by the East African Community (including Tanzania and Kenya) and other factors, trade between the two countries is expected to increase. Accordingly, Japan has contributed a total of ¥6.8 billion in loan aid in response to a request from the government of Tanzania. Through co-financing with the African Development Bank, Japan is working for improvement of the road between Arusha and Namanga located on the border with Kenya, as well as establishment of One-Stop Border Post facilities that streamline border procedures. (Construction of roads on the Kenyan side is financed by the African Development Bank alone.) This project is expected not only to improve the lives of people living along the road and stimulate the local economy, but also to further revitalize trade between Tanzania and Kenya.



A view of construction of a road between Arusha and Namanga (Photo: East African Community)

\* One-stop border post: A location that enables efficient, one-time execution of border crossing procedures on land routes

**Japan's international cooperation policy in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region**



**Table III-11 Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region**
**2010**

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Liberia	10.85	10.64	4.42	15.28	119.03	—	119.03	134.31
2	Sudan	92.92	70.46	26.16	119.08	—	—	—	119.08
3	Tanzania	65.87	2.00	28.23	94.10	10.50	—	10.50	104.60
4	Ethiopia	65.88	18.58	28.01	93.89	—	—	—	93.89
5	Côte d'Ivoire	33.94	5.79	1.54	35.48	49.56	3.78	45.79	81.26
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	66.19	30.81	14.24	80.43	—	0.43	-0.43	80.00
7	Uganda	42.06	10.59	22.74	64.80	6.44	—	6.44	71.24
8	Ghana	47.36	0.96	22.65	70.00	—	—	—	70.00
9	Malawi	49.59	—	19.86	69.46	—	—	—	69.46
10	Mozambique	48.95	3.85	13.52	62.48	0.38	—	0.38	62.85
11	Senegal	30.82	—	21.58	52.41	2.80	—	2.80	55.21
12	Zambia	20.90	—	23.80	44.69	1.44	—	1.44	46.14
13	Cameroon	31.45	6.04	4.52	35.97	6.06	—	6.06	42.03
14	Burkina Faso	25.47	2.35	16.11	41.59	—	—	—	41.59
15	Namibia	0.17	—	4.03	4.20	36.39	—	36.39	40.59
16	Burundi	34.22	7.58	4.84	39.06	—	—	—	39.06
17	Mali	34.58	0.59	3.71	38.29	—	—	—	38.29
18	Djibouti	34.42	3.35	3.56	37.98	—	—	—	37.98
19	Angola	34.30	1.61	3.32	37.62	—	—	—	37.62
		(25.46)	(1.61)	(3.32)	(28.78)	—	—	—	(28.78)
20	Kenya	68.85	29.41	36.16	105.01	11.53	79.81	-68.29	36.72
21	Benin	22.43	—	6.70	29.13	—	—	—	29.13
22	Somalia	29.05	29.05	0.02	29.07	—	—	—	29.07
23	Niger	15.73	1.76	9.43	25.16	—	—	—	25.16
24	Gabon	21.92	—	4.80	26.71	—	1.95	-1.95	24.77
25	Nigeria	16.94	—	6.93	23.87	—	—	—	23.87
26	Rwanda	11.01	3.17	11.81	22.82	—	—	—	22.82
27	Zimbabwe	17.13	16.29	1.79	18.92	—	—	—	18.92
28	Cape Verde	7.35	—	3.32	10.67	6.73	—	6.73	17.40
29	The Gambia	16.25	—	0.97	17.22	—	—	—	17.22
30	Guinea-Bissau	15.87	12.71	0.24	16.11	—	—	—	16.11
31	Mauritania	12.53	—	2.03	14.56	—	—	—	14.56
32	Chad	13.54	13.54	0.22	13.76	—	—	—	13.76
33	Sierra Leone	6.04	—	6.18	12.21	—	—	—	12.21
34	Guinea	9.96	7.01	0.84	10.80	—	—	—	10.80
35	Botswana	12.87	—	2.98	15.85	—	5.14	-5.14	10.71
36	Eritrea	8.25	3.25	1.61	9.86	—	—	—	9.86
37	Madagascar	—	—	9.62	9.62	—	—	—	9.62
38	Seychelles	8.94	—	0.63	9.57	—	—	—	9.57
		(3.79)	—	(0.63)	(4.42)	—	—	—	(4.42)
39	Lesotho	8.14	2.16	0.70	8.84	—	—	—	8.84
40	Central African Republic	14.15	6.08	0.06	14.21	—	6.12	-6.12	8.09
		(8.01)	(6.08)	(0.06)	(8.07)	—	—	—	(8.07)
41	Togo	6.65	—	1.01	7.66	0.58	0.69	-0.12	7.54
		(5.89)	—	(1.01)	(6.90)	(0.58)	—	(0.58)	(7.48)
42	South Africa	2.05	—	6.13	8.18	—	1.07	-1.07	7.11
43	Republic of Congo	5.46	5.46	0.52	5.98	—	—	—	5.98
44	Swaziland	2.81	—	1.55	4.36	—	—	—	4.36
45	São Tomé and Príncipe	2.85	—	0.75	3.60	—	—	—	3.60
46	Comoros	0.41	—	0.29	0.70	—	—	—	0.70
47	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	0.32
48	Mauritius	0.30	—	0.40	0.70	—	3.55	-3.55	-2.85
	Multiple countries in Sub-Sharan Africa	24.49	24.49	23.17	47.66	23.93	—	23.93	71.59
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa region total</b>		<b>1,151.90</b> (1,131.01)	<b>329.57</b> (329.57)	<b>408.02</b> (408.02)	<b>1,559.92</b> (1,539.04)	<b>275.37</b> (275.37)	<b>102.55</b> (95.73)	<b>172.83</b> (179.64)	<b>1,732.75</b> (1,718.68)

\*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

\*2 Including graduated countries in total.

\*3 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*4 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

\*5 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt cancellation and debt reduction.