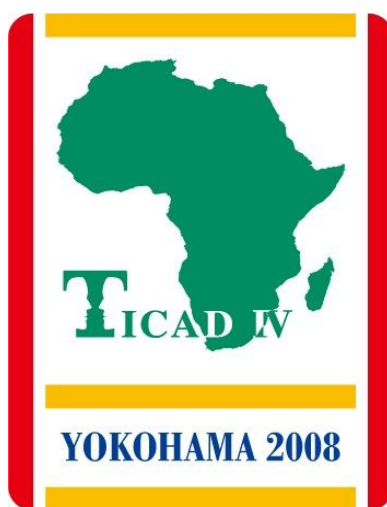


# TICAD IV Annual Progress Report 2008



February 2009

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Appendix I: TICAD Follow-up Mechanism

Appendix II: TICAD IV Progress Status List

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE REPORT/PROGRESS STATUS LIST**

1. TICAD IV Annual Progress Report 2008 intends to document the progress of the implementation of the Appendix of the Yokohama Action Plan during the period following TICAD IV up to February 2009. It reflects the inputs from all implementation partners who were asked, by the Secretariat, to furnish details of the current status of implementation of the various commitments made at TICAD IV.
2. TICAD IV Progress Status List, in principle, lists all actions/programmes/projects and their current status of implementation after TICAD IV, in accordance with the Appendix of the Yokohama Action Plan. An additional column has been added on the right-hand side of the Appendix.
3. With respect to the contribution by the Government of Japan, this Report reflects the progress of implementation initiated between April 2008 and February 2009. Unless otherwise stated, the listed progress of grant aid projects are on the basis of Exchange of Notes (E/N), and Grant Contract (G/C) for Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects. The figures for JICA-administered technical cooperation have yet to be incorporated into the Report, as they will only be available after the end of fiscal year 2008, namely 31 March 2009.
4. In the TICAD IV Progress Status List, the measures implemented through bilateral transactions and ODA loans by the Government of Japan are coloured in blue<sup>1</sup>. Any other multilateral measures funded by the Government of Japan are coloured in light blue<sup>2</sup>.
5. With regard to the data provided by other implementing partners, there are some variances in respect of the criteria and definitions used in the reporting and recording thereof. Under the Yokohama Action Plan, some partners seek a quantitative goal, whilst others focus more on a qualitative objective. In this Report, the listed projects supported through or by the international organizations are in principle the ones started after TICAD IV.

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<sup>1</sup> “Bilateral transactions” include grants and technical assistance directly supported by the Government of Japan as well as grants through international organizations funded by the Government of Japan.

<sup>2</sup> “Other multilateral measures funded by the Government of Japan” include measures that do not specify targeted countries at the time of disbursement.

## 1. General Statement

### (1) Introduction

Since its inception in 1993, the TICAD Process, with Japan at its very centre, has evolved into a major international policy-dialogue forum on Africa: a forum which, over the years, has not only succeeded in maintaining the focus of the international community on African developmental issues but also in mobilizing its active engagement in support thereof.

Revolving, principally, around the twin concepts of African “ownership” of its own developmental agenda and the building of a genuine “partnership” with the international community in pursuit of that agenda, the TICAD Process has also served to build bridges between Asia and Africa; and to provide a mechanism through which relevant aspects of the Asian development experience can be more readily shared with Africa while, at the same time, making optimal benefit, whenever mutually agreeable, from tri-angular/tri-lateral cooperation involving Japan and other African countries.

The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), held in Yokohama, in May, 2008, took a major step forward when, in addition to the Yokohama Declaration, it also issued the Yokohama Action Plan, and the TICAD Follow-up Mechanism - designed to review and assess the implementation, by the Government of Japan, TICAD Co-organizers (UNOSAA, UNDP and World Bank), development partners and African countries themselves, of the many commitments detailed in the Yokohama Action Plan, over the period 2008 – 2012.

The Follow-up Mechanism is also designed to provide greater transparency to the overall TICAD Process and, in so doing, to further reinforce the concept of genuine partnership between and amongst all the participants - the very essence of the TICAD Process itself.

### (2) Structure and Implementation of the TICAD Follow-up Mechanism

The TICAD Follow-up Mechanism comprises three distinct elements:

- The TICAD Secretariat
  - The Joint Monitoring Committee of the TICAD process (JMC)
  - The TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting
- (i) The TICAD Secretariat - is based within the African Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and, since TICAD IV, has actively worked to gather as much information as possible concerning progress being made within the broad TICAD Process, and specifically progress being made in the implementation of the actions/activities/programmes detailed in the Yokohama Action Plan and Appendix;
- (ii) The Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) - On 9 February, 2009, the Joint Monitoring Committee of the TICAD process held its first meeting, in Tokyo, Japan. Apart from the Government of Japan which was represented by relevant Ministries and related governmental organizations, other participants included TICAD Co-organizers, the AU Commission, other Tokyo-based offices of international organizations, members of the African Diplomatic Corps’ (ADC) TICAD IV Committee and Tokyo-based Embassies of TICAD-affiliated countries, etc.

The JMC held a lively and fruitful discussion on the state of progress with regard to the implementation of the TICAD Process, and more specifically, the implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan basing their discussion on a draft of TICAD IV Annual Progress Report 2008.

- (iii) TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting - The JMC also agreed that the TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting would take place in Gaborone, Botswana, from 21-22 March, 2009. Basing itself on the TICAD IV Annual Progress Report 2008, the meeting would review and assess the current state of implementation of the TICAD Process and, in particular, the current state of implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan. The Ministerial Meeting is expected to generate recommendations and other input designed to improve and/or accelerate implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan and to maximize the efficacy and the impact of the TICAD Process as a whole.

(3) Current Status of Implementation of assistance measures announced at TICAD IV

(i) Global Situation - Implications for TICAD IV Follow-up

Since the latter part of 2008, the global economy has experienced an unprecedented deceleration and downturn, with even the largest and most developed economies slipping into negative growth and decline. The impact of this global economic malaise is being felt with ever-increasing severity in Africa, as acknowledged by African Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors during their meeting in Tunis in November 2008, and at the meeting of the Committee of Ten African Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in Cape Town in January 2009, and again as strongly emphasized by African Heads of State and Government during the 12<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit of the African Union, in Addis Ababa, in February 2009. Inevitably, concerns have been raised with regard to the potential impact of this crisis on the developed world's capacity to honour its commitments in terms of development assistance and other forms of support, including those commitments made at TICAD IV.

However, the fact that some progress has been recorded in many of the areas of assistance detailed in the Yokohama Action Plan provides clear testimony to the determination of the Government of Japan, the TICAD Co-organizers and other relevant development partners - notwithstanding the current global financial crisis - to maintain their emphasis and focus on promoting and progressing the TICAD IV priority areas, as set out in the Yokohama Action Plan.

(ii) Main Areas of Progress - Yokohama Action Plan

In the immediate wake of TICAD IV, in August/September 2008, the Government of Japan organized and dispatched three joint public/private sector missions to twelve African countries, for purposes of investigating and identifying possible trade and investment opportunities in those countries. In addition, in December, 2008, the Government of Japan convened a trade and investment Symposium in Tokyo, to which a further six African countries were invited to participate.

These missions and symposium afforded representatives of the Japanese private sector an opportunity to see and hear, at first hand, the potential and the requirements of the African countries involved.

In terms of outcome, the Government of Japan, working closely with the Japanese private sector companies which participated in the trade/investment missions and symposium, compiled a comprehensive report detailing the various comments, suggestions and proposals made by those companies for the benefit of both the African countries and the Government of Japan. It is expected that these suggestions and proposals will assist those African countries visited and others, in terms of addressing a number of issues identified by the Japanese private sector, and will also contribute towards strengthening the existing partnership and cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Japanese private sector. Given the diversity and the undeniable potential of African countries, it is also expected that more joint private/public sector trade and investment missions to Africa led by high-ranking Government officials, will be undertaken.

Apart from the trade/investment missions, other significant achievements under the TICAD Process since TICAD IV include;

- The establishment of the Coalition for African Rice Development Initiative (CARD), which aims to double rice production in African countries within 10 years;
- The expansion, to 26 African countries, of the Cool Earth Partnership, which aims to support developing countries, including African countries, to implement measures to counter the negative effects of climate change;
- The progress made, in terms of Asia-Africa cooperation, in the areas of community development, agriculture and health;
- The effective provision of emergency and humanitarian assistance, in a timely and flexible manner, to a number of African countries, to address a variety of critical problem areas, including those relating to food-insecurity and health; and
- To expedite the implementation of the initiatives announced by the government of Japan at TICAD IV, over 100 preparatory study missions have already been dispatched or will be dispatched to Africa in FY 2008/ FY 2009 in such fields as infrastructure, agriculture, water, health, environment, and education.

Details of progress registered in these and all other areas of the Yokohama Action Plan, together with anticipated future challenges, are recorded in the TICAD IV Annual Progress Report 2008, and, more comprehensively, in the attached TICAD IV Progress Status List. The Progress Status List will be updated on a regular basis over the coming five years and become widely accessible through the website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan and that of the African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo.

In addition, assistance measures which were under consideration and not included in the Appendix of Yokohama Action Plan at the time of TICAD IV have also been initiated including the following (See the last Section of the attached Progress Status List).

- Progress in the development of the Global Map for Africa, reflecting the current status of the environment across the continent.

- Progress towards the formulation of a model for cooperation in the area of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).
- Progress towards cooperation between Japanese and African universities.

(iii) “Ownership” and “Partnership” - Shared Responsibilities

As already noted in this Report, the TICAD Process revolves around the twin concepts of “ownership” by Africa of its own developmental agenda, and the genuine “partnership” of the international community in support thereof.

This applies, as well, to the TICAD IV Follow-up. Whether such support comes from individual donor countries or through international organizations, the assistance provided by development partners should always conform to the real needs and requirements of African countries. There is need, therefore, for there to be continuous dialogue between African countries and their development partners, including between and amongst those most closely engaged in the TICAD Process.

At the same time, and in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of such support, African countries should acknowledge their ongoing responsibility to continue to improve their economic, development and poverty-reduction policies, to continue to improve on areas of governance and to strive to further consolidate peace across the continent.

There is general acknowledgement of the very significant progress made in the consolidation of peace and the promotion of good governance across the continent of Africa. However, the recent resurgence of conflict in some areas of the continent and political instability in others pose significant challenge in the consolidation of peace in Africa, and further efforts are required in this arena.

(iv) Role of the African Union: Closer Cooperation between the AU Commission and the TICAD Process

The positive role played by the African Union (AU), as the core of regional integration and cooperation on the African continent, and in efforts to enhance both peace and security and economic development across the continent, is recognized and sincerely appreciated.

Within the context of the TICAD IV follow-up and specifically in terms of strengthening the aspect of African “ownership” of the Process, it is important to further consolidate cooperation between TICAD and the AU/NEPAD. TICAD Process will contribute to support NEPAD, which is an AU flagship programme, through the implementation of Yokohama Action Plan.

The AU Commission participated in the JMC meeting in Tokyo on 9 February, 2009. It made valuable contributions to the discussion, pointing out the need for closer synergy to be built at national, regional and continental levels within all clusters of the pillars of TICAD IV. It further briefed the Committee on the outcome of the Twelfth Ordinary Summit of the AU Heads of State and Government, held in Addis Ababa in

early February 2009, and circulated AU declarations on infrastructure and energy, and the financial crisis adopted by the Summit.

(v) The TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting: 21-22 March, 2009, Gaborone, Botswana

The TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting will afford all participants the opportunity to assess progress made in implementing the Yokohama Action Plan. Participants will gain further insight into Africa's development priorities and requirements, whilst African countries will deepen their understanding of the areas in which they need to intensify their efforts so as to render the support measures detailed in the Yokohama Action Plan more effectively and more efficiently in implementation.

Special attention needs to be paid to the additional constraints and challenges against Africa's development agenda posed by the global financial and economic crisis and the extent to which the TICAD process might assist to more effectively address those challenges. The TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting will deepen discussions on "The impact of the global financial crisis and economic downturn on Africa and our challenges". In this regard, it should be noted that Mr. Taro Aso, Prime Minister of Japan, stated, in a special address on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, in Davos, Switzerland on 31 January 2009, that Japan will faithfully fulfill its commitments announced at TICAD IV and put the voices of Africa together with a view to presenting these voices to the Second Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy in April.

The Ministerial Meeting will also provide the Participants an opportunity to lay out, albeit in general terms, a broad road map for further planned and anticipated progress - within the broad context of the 5-Year Yokohama Action Plan - over the coming year, until the next TICAD Annual Ministerial Follow-up Meeting.

(4) Conclusion and the Way Forward

The release of this Report represents a significant first step in launching the TICAD Follow-up Mechanism. It provided data, analysis and other relevant information concerning the implementation of the TICAD IV Yokohama Action Plan to the implementing partners of the TICAD Process as well as other stakeholders.

The Report represents a successful beginning of the implementation, in conformity with the objectives agreed at TICAD IV. In order to further facilitate the implementation process, the TICAD IV Follow-up Mechanism should endeavor to improve methodologies of compiling and recording progress in a more efficient manner including;

- To improve the structure of the current Progress Status List, so that the recorded measures will better correspond to the text of the Yokohama Action Plan, and overall progress in specific priority areas can be more easily grasped;
- To facilitate a more structured approach to the monitoring process in specific priority areas among implementing partners, including through establishing thematic clusters, as



deemed appropriate, in order to enhance consistency, transparency and accountability of the TICAD Process; and

- To incorporate measures proposed by TICAD partners to the TICAD IV Progress Status List, which, at the time of TICAD IV, were not listed in the Appendix to the Yokohama Action Plan, but which are in line therewith.

With continuous and concerted efforts by all implementing partners, it is expected that in the coming years, future Annual Progress Reports and the Progress Status List will reflect the steady and comprehensive implementation with many additional programmes and projects in line with the commitments made at TICAD IV itself.

## 2. Boosting Economic Growth – Infrastructure –

### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

The TICAD process will focus on:

- (1) Regional transport infrastructure, including roads and ports
- (2) Regional power infrastructure
- (3) Water-related infrastructure
- (4) Enhanced involvement of regional institutions
- (5) Promotion of public-private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure

### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD Process up to February 2009*

#### - **Regional transport infrastructure, including roads and ports as well as regional power infrastructure**

Out of the total target amount of grant aid and technical assistance (JPY 37 billion) over five years in the field of infrastructure, at least JPY 13.37 billion (about 36%) has been committed (E/N base): at least ten grant aid cooperation projects for transport infrastructure and four projects for power infrastructure were initiated, and seven technical cooperation projects for transport infrastructure and three projects for power infrastructure were initiated. (For details, see page 2 on the Appendix II, TICAD IV Progress Status List)

JBIC signed an Untied Loan totaling up to 7.5 billion yen with Eskom Holdings Limited (ESKOM) to power transmission projects in South Africa.

#### - **Promote facilitation of cross border procedures**

Out of the target number of fourteen One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) announced, assistance for three posts is underway. In addition, three customs seminars/training programmes were held to support OSBP.

### *Future challenges*

- In order to implement infrastructure projects in African countries in an efficient and effective manner, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) should continue to gather updated infrastructure-related information from relevant parties, and, in particular, from African countries, AU/NEPAD, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and from the respective regional Economic Communities (REC's), while being aware of more targeted priorities set from a regional and sub-regional perspective. In this regard, it is absolutely crucial for African countries to finalize, as early as possible, the AU/NEPAD Medium and Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF).
- The Private Sector should be further encouraged and motivated to participate in infrastructural-development projects in African countries, including through the facilitation of public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements so as to promote further trade and investment possibilities.

### 3. Boosting Economic Growth – Trade, Investment and Tourism –

#### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

The TICAD process will strengthen efforts to:

- (1) Promote and expand trade
- (2) Encourage foreign investment
- (3) Assist private sector development
- (4) Promote tourism

#### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD Process up to February 2009*

##### - **Promote and expand trade**

With the aim of improving African products' market access to Japan, METI/JETRO launched a comprehensive new program "Access Japan! –Program for African Products to Enter the Japan Market –". A "Product Consultation/Evaluation Service" will be conducted in April 2009, as a first step to assess the marketability of products and give comments and advice for their improvement.

##### - **Encourage foreign investment**

Three Japanese Joint Missions, consisting of the representatives of private companies and relevant government and its agencies for promoting trade and investment were dispatched to twelve African countries from August to September 2008. A comprehensive Report on the outcome of the Mission has been compiled, incorporating recommendations and suggestions from the Japanese private sector companies which participated therein and which, it is expected, will form the basis for further follow-up by the Government of Japan, the Japanese private sector and African countries themselves.

A mechanism enabling Japanese Government ODA to complement the activities of the Japanese private sector contributing to African development was established.

In order to promote Japanese investment and improve investment climate in Africa, JBIC committed financial support of US\$ 740 million after TICAD IV, and is preparing policy proposal to improve investment climate in Nigeria in collaboration with UNCTAD.

##### - **Assist private sector development**

ODA loans totaling up to USD 300 million has been committed (E/N base) to the African Development Bank.

A Wide range of technical cooperation or "Risk Money Supply" is to be implemented to support African countries to protect intellectual property and to promote development of energy and mineral resources.

##### - **Promote tourism**

In order to arouse world-wide interest in the promotion of tourism to and in Africa, UNDP is in the process of organizing the Fifth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF), which will be held in Africa in June 2009, and which will have "the Promotion of Tourism" as its principal theme.

The staging of the 2010 World Cup Football Tournament in South Africa also provides a significant and potentially very useful platform on which to initiate and/or further develop tourism-promotion programmes under the TICAD Process.

### *Future challenges*

- In order for African countries to more fully benefit from the global trading system, and in order for African economies to more fully integrate into the global economy, it is important for the long-standing WTO Doha Development Round negotiations to be concluded, and, now more than ever, to be concluded in a manner which decisively accommodates the interests of the developing world. This will require a greater degree of understanding and cooperation from the developed world.
- Trade-distorting subsidies, including agricultural subsidies, and other protectionist measures, which (i) inhibit investment and development in Africa and (ii) which inhibit access by African products, including agricultural products, to international markets, have to be addressed.
- Aid for Trade (AfT), which complements the negotiations, is also important to help Africa build its own productive capacities.
- In order to minimize the impact of the current global financial and economic crisis on Africa and achieve sustainable economic growth, it is necessary to promptly implement a range of assistance and support measures designed to reinforce the financial sector in Africa, including in the area of trade finance.
- In order to scale up trade, investment and tourism flows to and in Africa, additional attention, and support will need to be directed towards improving the overall investment climate in African countries, including the development of infrastructure and improvement in overall productivity levels.
- Specifically in the area of tourism-promotion in Africa, there is need for considering an increase of the scope and frequency of air-links with African countries. The building of new airport facilities and the upgrading of existing facilities in African countries constitute an important element of economic infrastructure development across the continent.

#### 4. Boosting Economic Growth – Agriculture and Rural Development –

##### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

- The TICAD process will seek alignment with the CAADP agenda to:
- (1) Enhance capacity to increase food production and agricultural productivity
  - (2) Improve access to markets and agriculture competitiveness
  - (3) Support sustainable management of water resources and land use

##### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD process up to February 2009*

###### - **Agriculture and Rural Development**

Out of the total target amount of grant aid and technical assistance (JPY 26 billion) over five years in the field of agriculture and rural development, at least JPY 4.42 billion (17%) has been committed (E/N base): at least four grant aid projects for underprivileged farmers in three countries, five grant aid cooperation projects, and eight technical assistance projects in seven countries were initiated. (For details, see page 7 on the Appendix II, TICAD IV Progress Status List)

###### - **Immediate response to high food prices (short term)**

Regarding the committed emergency food aid worth of USD 100 million to be implemented between May-July 2008, JPY 15.3 billion has been committed by the end of December 2008. Out of that amount, a total of JPY 9.03 billion was earmarked for seventeen African countries - on a bilateral basis for six countries, and through the World Food Programme (WFP) for another eleven countries.

In addition, the supplemental budget proposal for FY2008 that includes JPY 29.9 billion to respond to food security crisis in Africa, is approved at the Japanese Diet and expected to be disbursed in March 2009.

The EU has established a 1 billion Euro facility for response to soaring food prices in developing countries. 58% of contribution is planned to go to Africa, benefiting 30 African countries and some at regional level.

###### - **Measures to increase food supply (medium-long term)**

At the 2008 annual meeting of the World Bank/IMF Joint Development Committee, Japan decided to provide USD 100 million over the next five years, through the World Bank Trust Fund for comprehensive assistance for African agriculture.

###### - **Measures to increase agricultural productivity (medium-long term)**

The implementation framework of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiatives was agreed upon. Programs to increase and improve the quality and quantity of rice production in Africa, including capacity building, research and development as well as training programs on (1) small-scale irrigation, (2) introduction and promotion of agricultural technology, (3) water resource management, (4) land utilization, are on-going, including through the above-mentioned grant aid and technical assistance. These supports include the assistance targeting at increasing rice production and agricultural productivity.

As for the South-South cooperation, technical assistance on rice production, fishery and aquaculture is proceeding in some African countries.

### ***Future challenges***

- In order to support the sustainable development of agriculture and related sectors, it is necessary to address the possible environmental impact of agricultural activities. At the same time, more attention needs to be given to the empowerment of women, who play such a critical role in agriculture across the continent. In addition, greater emphasis needs to be placed on the potential of South-South cooperation in this important sector, including the potential of triangular cooperation.
- It is important for African countries to continue strengthening the implementation of NEPAD's CAADP as well as promoting assistance to improve agricultural productivity and market access.

## 5. Achieving MDGs – Community Development–

### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

- The TICAD process will focus support on:
- (1) Comprehensive “Glocal” (global and local) community development
  - (2) Community based approach building on functional hubs

### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD process up to February 2009*

- **Poverty alleviation through community development**  
The assistance on One Village One Product (OVOP) was steadily expanded with three concept papers drafted in Kenya, Ethiopia and Mozambique.
- **Empowerment of Women**  
Women’s entrepreneurship was supported through training programmes on the production of local agricultural products (shea butter), in which more than 1,000 women producers participated, as well as the establishment of producer’s association.
- **South-South Cooperation (Asia-Africa Cooperation)**  
The cooperation between Thailand and Lesotho in exchanging best practices under the concept of sufficiency economy and new agricultural theory, which commenced in 2006 and will be completed in October 2009, is one of the good examples of applying sustainable agricultural concept to African environment and further developing the model village into training center for Lesotho farmers national wide.

### *Future challenges*

- In order to provide a comprehensive package of services, including life-skill education, it is important to make use of a community based approach in building on function-hubs through schools, community learning-centers and health centers. Through strengthening linkages with the local economy, local people should be encouraged to be involved in school-management, as well as community-development committees for improving housing, sanitation, water supply and drainage facilities.
- Following the Declaration on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, members of the AU are consistently encouraged to promote social development, poverty reduction and employment generation, as well as to empower the poor and vulnerable, particularly in the rural communities and the urban informal economy.

## 6. Achieving MDGs – Education –

### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

The TICAD process in respect of the commitments and actions made by African countries, will focus on the African efforts as follows:

- (1) Basic education – expansion of access and quality
- (2) Post basic education and higher education/research
- (3) Multi-sectoral approach
- (4) Education management

### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD process up to February 2009*

#### - **Education**

Out of the total target amount of grant aid and technical assistance (JPY 44 billion) over five years in the field of education, at least JPY 2.71 billion (6.2 %) has been committed (E/N base): thirty-six grant aid cooperation projects and five technical assistance projects were initiated. (For details, see page 11 on the Appendix II, TICAD IV Progress Status List)

#### - **Basic Education**

Out of the total target to construct 1,000 schools comprising approximately 5,500 classrooms, projects to construct not less than 113 primary and secondary schools (by grant aid 11.3% of total ) and 591 classrooms (10.75% of total) have already been initiated. Progress has also been recorded in programs aimed at improving school-management in western Africa, and those designed to build capacity through teacher training in the area of math and science education in Africa.

In ten target countries, programs have been initiated aimed at expanding access to quality primary education through school-fee-abolition policies and other measures to address household-cost barriers to education. Assistance has been expanded to fifty-five countries. In addition, out of twenty-two identified countries targeted for the implementation of “literacy for empowerment” initiatives, fourteen have already received detailed proposals.

#### - **Post basic education and higher education / research**

Out of the total target number of 500 Japanese scholarship students from African countries, 160 students (32 % of the total) have been accepted thus far. Three technical assistance projects in three countries have been initiated, designed to promote, over a 5-year period, joint international research into global issues confronting African countries. As for South-South cooperation, fifteen experts were dispatched to African countries to support the writing of school text books, and five scholarship offers were proposed.

The first Japan-Africa Science and Technology Minister’s Meeting was held, in Japan, with the participation of Ministers responsible for science and technology from 32 African countries, and representatives of the AU Commission and NEPAD Secretariat.



### *Future challenges*

- Through ensuring safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and enhanced school feeding programs, the multi-sectoral approach and overall education management are expected to further enhance synergy between education and other related sectors.
- The promotion of measures including the collection and analysis of educational data is to be encouraged for the more effective and more efficient management of education.
- African countries are also encouraged to allocate sufficient national budgetary resources to the educational sector in order to facilitate the implementation of a more holistic approach to the development of education in Africa, to recall the significance of the “Second Decade of Education for Africa” adopted by the AU, and to support the attainment of full gender-equality in primary and secondary education in Africa, and to bridge the gender-gap in participation in maths, science and technology learning at tertiary level.

## 7. Achieving MDGs – Health –

### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

The TICAD process in respect of the commitments and actions made by African countries, will focus on the African efforts as follows:

- (1) Strengthening of health systems
- (2) Improvement of maternal, new-born and child health
- (3) Measures against infectious diseases

### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD process up to February 2009*

#### - **Health**

Out of the total target amount of grant aid and technical assistance (JPY 43 billion) over five years in the field of health, at least JPY 8.40 billion (19.54%) has been committed: thirty-five grant aid cooperation projects, and seven technical assistance projects were initiated. (For details, see page 14 on the Appendix II, TICAD IV Progress Status List)

#### - **Strengthening of health systems**

As for the South-South cooperation, out of the total target number of 130 experts to strengthen health systems and health service monitors, 115 experts (about 88.4%) were dispatched.

#### - **Improvement of maternal, new-born and child health**

Seven grant aid cooperation projects in seven countries were initiated, designed to improve child healthcare by providing vaccination against Polio for approximately 13.98 million children, as well as by providing 614,000 Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated mosquito nets for malaria prevention.

#### - **Measures against infectious diseases**

Against emerging and reemerging infectious diseases, a collaborative research centre was opened in Africa. As for South-South Cooperation, the technology transfer project between Thailand and Burundi on the production of anti-malarial drugs in Burundi, completed in September 2008, enabled Burundi officers at the National Institute of Public Health to produce Artesunate tablets and Amodiaquine tablets domestically.

### *Future challenges*

- In coordination with the “Africa Health Strategy” adopted in the Meeting of AU Ministers of Health, African countries are encouraged to allocate 15% of their national budget to the health sector, in order to promote the strengthening of overall health and health delivery systems.
- In order to strengthen health systems, it is necessary to pay attention to promoting the training and the retention of health workers, who, especially, deliver health services directly, supporting comprehensive efforts to strengthen monitoring systems.

- Far more needs to be done, and in a more systematic and more coordinated manner, to combat the triple scourge, across Africa, of the HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria pandemics.

## 8. Consolidation of Peace, Good Governance

### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

The TICAD process will specifically focus on:

- (1) Conflict prevention
- (2) Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance
- (3) Restoration and maintenance of security
- (4) Promotion of good governance

### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD process up to February 2009*

#### - **Conflict prevention**

The Fourth meeting of the AU Panel of the Wise (PoW) was held with the support of the TICAD process. The TICAD process also supports various programs to provide training for conflict prevention, to enhance public awareness, to improve the economic situation in countries affected by or emerging from conflict-situations with specific focus on conflict-prevention and strengthening of human security.

#### - **Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance**

With support of the TICAD process, implementation has already started or a commitment has already been made in respect of the following programs: improvement of access for basic social infrastructures and services, acceleration of the return of refugees and IDPs to their homeland, assistance for social reintegration, improvement of livelihood, recovering means and capital for production, job training for the youth, assistance for women's independence, de-mining and DDR. UNV volunteers have been deployed to various UN missions to provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

#### - **Restoration and maintenance of security**

Training courses, equipment and materials were provided to the five PKO Centers in Africa. Japanese lecturers (Civilian and Self-Defense Force personnel) were dispatched to PKO centers in Ghana and in Egypt. A program aiming to enhance the capacity of NGOs engaged in peace-building is under implementation. A program which addresses the issue of border control and the management of small arms in western Africa is also supported. A capacity-building programmes for the Eastern African Stand-by Brigade (EASBRIG) is under preparation.

#### - **Promotion of Good Governance**

The NEPAD-OECD African Investment Initiative was extended in the coming three years. The Action Plans in respect of National Reports produced by the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) are under implementation.

### *Future Challenges*

- It is important to further strengthen support for the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) under the AU.

- The TICAD process needs to continue to provide a wide range of assistance, in a timely and appropriate manner, to support African countries experiencing or emerging from conflict and/or instability, in order to improve the general humanitarian situation on the ground in such countries, as well as to promote the consolidation of peace and good governance.
- Under the APRM, further enlargement of membership of this mechanism as well as the prompt and full implementation of National Reports should be pursued so as to promote good governance.
- Continued progress in respect of the improvement of governance in/by African countries is an essential element for the further successful promotion of trade with and private sector investment in African countries.

## 9. Addressing Environmental/Climate Change issues

### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

The TICAD process will strengthen efforts, in the following areas:

- (1) Mitigation
- (2) Adaptation
- (3) Water and Sanitation
- (4) Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD Process up to February 2009*

#### - **Mitigation**

The inclusion of ten African countries into the “Forest Carbon Partnership Facility” was supported, while the financial assistance of US\$ 2.24 million was provided for the implementation of ITTO projects in the field of sustainable forest management in Africa.

#### - **Adaptation**

Twenty-six African countries are now partners in the Government of Japan’s “Cool Earth Partnership”. Based on this “Cool Earth Partnership”, an integrated and comprehensive adaptation-support program in Africa was drawn up under the “Japan-UNDP Joint Framework”. Under this framework, funding to seventeen African countries was decided, whilst the consultative process in respect of possible support for additional four countries is still ongoing.

#### - **Water and Sanitation**

Out of the total target amount of grant aid and technical assistance (JPY 30 billion) over five years in the field of water and sanitation, at least JPY 4.06 billion of grant aid (13.54 %) has been committed (E/N base): fourteen grant aid projects, and four technical assistance projects were approved. To promote stable access to safe drinking water, the Government of Japan’s Water Security Action Team was dispatched to four African countries. (For details, see page 20 on the Appendix II, TICAD IV Progress Status List)

#### - **ESD**

Out of the total target amount (at least JPY 12 million) from the Japan Fund for Global Environment, the sum of JPY 12.8 million was allocated to support environmental conservation grass roots activities in African countries.

### *Future Challenges*

- In order to realize a “global sustainable society”, it is necessary for all countries, including those in Africa, to collaborate and develop an effective framework on climate change beyond 2012, and to take actions toward the goal of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.
- Africa is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Participants will strengthen assistance to African countries which make an effort to promote effective adaptation policies and which strive to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve economic growth

in a compatible manner.

- It is important to assist the promotion of good water cycle management in Africa so that scarce water resources could be effectively recycled and/or re-used.

## 10. Broadening the Partnership

### *Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process (Yokohama Action Plan)*

The TICAD process will strengthen efforts to:

- (1) Promote South-South Cooperation, in particular Asia-Africa Cooperation
- (2) Deepen Regional Integration
- (3) Broaden Partnership

### *Principal measures taken under the TICAD Process up to February 2009*

#### **Promote Asia-Africa Cooperation**

An expert meeting and three training courses were organized for the purpose of disseminating the Asian productivity movement in Africa. A project on the transfer of technology in respect of the production of anti-malarial drugs was started. Model villages were set up to promote the concept of sustainable agriculture in an African environment and to enable the exchange of best-practices.

#### **Deepen Regional Integration**

Three One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) were introduced under the TICAD Process in order to facilitate enhanced regional trade and migration.

#### **Broadening the Partnership**

A needs-assessment study and strategy planning for Asia- Africa University Network are being implemented, led by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP in collaboration with UNESCO and UNU.

Twenty Sub-Sahara African countries participated in the third country training programmes conducted in Kenya in the late 2008, with the aim to develop the capacity of teacher trainers with utilization of acquired expertise through technical cooperation project in the field of mathematics and science.

Broadening of such partnership through triangular corporation between African countries has also been experienced in various development projects, including in agriculture, food processing and fishery, etc.

### ***Future Challenges***

- A Broad-based partnership and a participatory approach involving the private sector, civil society and academia are crucial to the effective promotion of sustainable African development African countries are encouraged, as an element of reinforcing their “ownership” of the development agenda, to make efforts to engage as many actors as possible in the process of development.
- Further emphasis needs to be placed on the promotion of Japan-Africa-Africa triangular cooperation, and to build upon progress already made in this important sector. In making a progress on Japan-Africa-Africa triangular cooperation, capacity development on the provider’s side is necessary for successful promotion of demand-driven cooperation in the long run. Further ownership of African countries for triangular cooperation is also needed.

(end)