

III. Achieving MDGs

Sub-Saharan Africa has, in absolute terms, made substantial progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). According to UNDP, many countries have made great strides in tackling extreme poverty and hunger, improving school enrolment and child health, expanding access to clean water, and access to HIV/AIDS treatment.

However, major advances registered in the past few years on the MDGs have begun to slow or even reverse as a result of the global economic and food crises. A variety of analytical reports indicate that some of the MDGs are likely to be missed in many countries, unless partner countries make efforts to keep their commitments, and African leaders demonstrate stronger political will and commitment. To address these challenges and to fast-track progress towards the achievement of MDGs in Africa will require concerted effort.

In this regard, the "human security"-centred approach of the TICAD process can provide valuable examples and input for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the U.N. General Assembly, which will focus on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the MDGs by 2015.

1. Community Development

🏠 Human Security

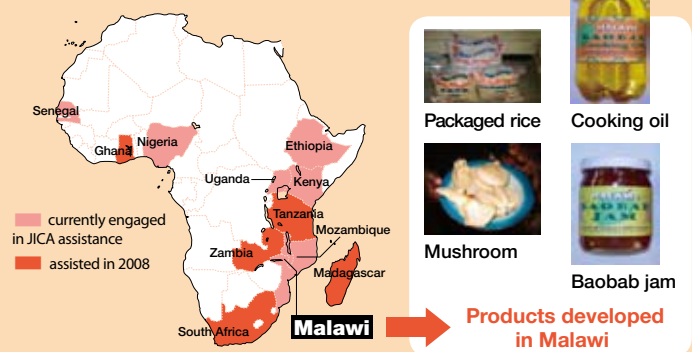
As stated in YAP, the TICAD process places a special emphasis on bottom-up efforts and comprehensive/multi-sectoral and participatory approaches, based on the concept of "human security." A number of efforts embodying these approaches are already underway. While a gender perspective is incorporated throughout YAP, particular importance is attached to the role of women in the community.

🏠 Comprehensive "Glocal" Community Development

● **Expansion of the One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative:** Among the 12 countries to which the initiative is to expand, Ghana and Malawi have already succeeded in the identification and development of products, while another six are currently engaged in various types of technical cooperation. ILO also works closely with JICA through the COOP Africa Programme.

● **African Millennium Villages (AMV):** Among the 12 countries in which the initiative is to expand, in addition to the eight countries utilizing the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), the initiative has been launched in Mozambique and Cameroon through bilateral assistance. In Mozambique, efforts are currently underway to extend pilot villages in three provinces to all ten provinces. Currently, school meal programmes have been established in all countries, and the following positive changes have been observed; increase of the gross primary school enrollment rates, improvement of the male-to-female ratio in primary education, and inclusion of women in community decision-making. Expansion of bilateral assistance through UNDP to two other countries (Benin and Madagascar) is under consideration.

Value addition to local products by OVOP to generate income



AMV to offer a new approach through multi-sectoral community-led development





Community-based Approach building on Functional Hubs

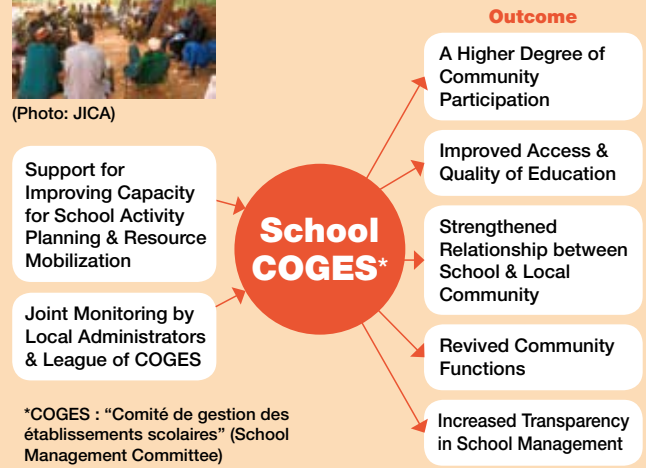
● "School for All" model

"School for All" is a school-management improvement programme by Japan based on the needs of the local community, involving the participation of all actors such as parents' organisations, school teachers, community members and the local administration as COGES (School Management Committee). The project started in Niger and has also been extended to Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso. JICA together with UNICEF supports the establishment of the community kindergartens and 165 of these have already been established by 2009 with approximately 100,000 children having received pre-school education. In Niger, the World Bank is providing the financial support to scale-up this "School for All" model to the nation-wide level and more than 9,000 schools in Niger have already received such assistance. The Bank has set up US\$10 million of the special seed fund within the Japan Social Development Fund (JPDF) to further promote this model.



(Photo: JICA)

"School for All"



● Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDIA) in Zambia

A participatory approach for sustainable village development supported by funds and technical support by Japan, where seed money is utilized and re-invested for community micro-projects to improve the quality of life of villagers. The pilot phase of the project was completed in December 2009, providing benefit to a total of 130,000 people in 170 villages. It will be scaled-up to cover a larger number of villages.



● Community Empowerment in Rwanda and Togo

UNICEF provides support to child-friendly environments through community participation in Togo and Rwanda with Japanese funding (US\$11.5 million in 2009), which benefited 170,000 children and women in total so far. Social infrastructure and services are built/rehabilitated including primary schools, health centres, and water and sanitation facilities of the targeted areas which were affected by natural disasters.

1. Water stand made by the household (Rwanda)
2. Newly built latrine (Rwanda)
3. Newly built latrine and hand wash facility in a school (Togo)



(Photos: UNICEF)

● Support for Women's Entrepreneurship: "Shea Butter Project in Ghana"

The project implemented in 2008-2009 through Japanese funding produced significant results in a wide range of proficiency in shea butter production, marketing and promotion, supported by the collaborative expertise of UNDP, JICA, the AFRASIA Business Council, and the Africa 2000 Network (A2N). UNDP continues to build on what has been achieved by the project and incorporate it into the on-going Sustainable Livelihoods Project.



(Photos: UNDP)

Selection of shea Production of shea butter