

2. Education

As both African countries and the international community undertake efforts to realise MDG 2 and the six Education for All (EFA) goals, the TICAD approach has been to strike a balance between basic and post-basic education and to work in a multi-sectoral manner. For that reason, while the TICAD process places importance on basic education, it also focuses on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and higher education.

► The Status of Japanese Assistance -April 2008-March 2010(provisional)

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation has been achieved up to 58% (see p.6). With a total of 12 school construction projects implemented through the grant aid in 2008 and 2009, the basic education sector received the largest portion of funding. Some good examples of TVET are described on pages 20-21. Many projects are still in the pipeline including those for post-basic education.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the education sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Basic Education	TVET	Higher Education
Grant Aid & Tech Coop	222.58	13.23	19.66

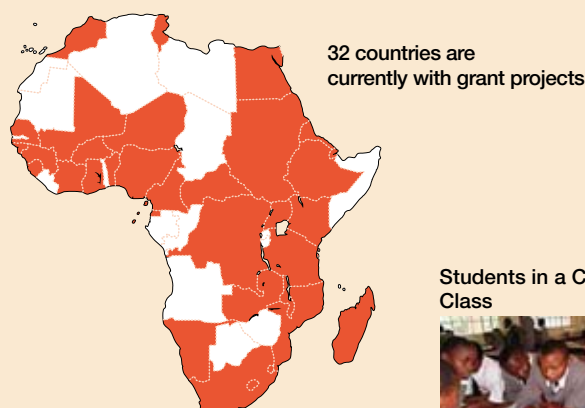
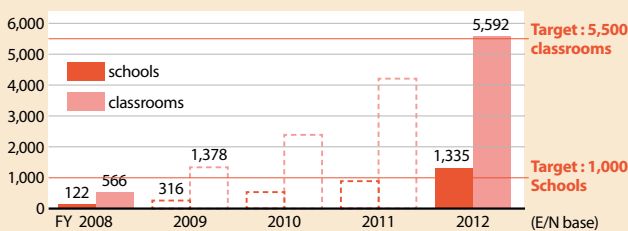
* Detail of the data can be found in the web site:
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

► Basic Education — Expansion of Access and Quality

One of three major commitments made by Japan, “expansion of the ‘School for All’ model to 10,000 schools” has almost been achieved with projects expanded to 9,976 schools in total in Niger, Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso (see p.15).

The other two commitments; “construction of 1,000 primary and secondary schools (5,500 classrooms)” and “expansion of the SMASE project to 100,000 teachers” - are on track to meet the targets by 2012, as seen in the Figure.

The projection on progress of the construction of primary and secondary schools (1,000 schools, 5,500 classrooms) (accumulated total since April 2008)

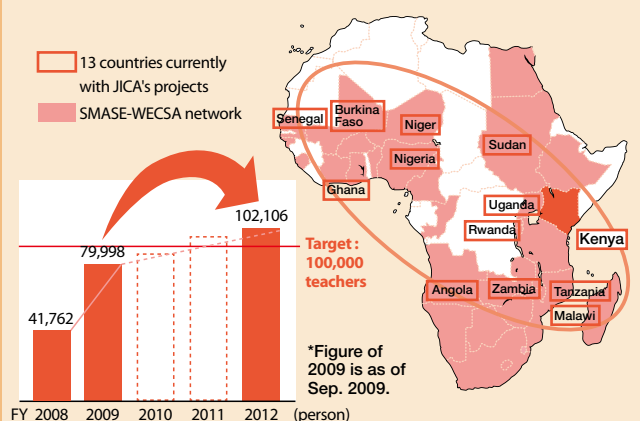


Students in a Chemistry Class



(Photo: JICA)

The projection on progress of training of 100,000 primary and secondary school teachers in math and science (accumulated total since April 2008)



SMASE (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Education)

The project originally started as “Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE)” in Kenya in 1998 with a view to establishing institutionalized in-service training for math and science teachers. In 2001, the SMASE-WECSA, a regional network was established to share experiences among member countries. Japan announced in Jan. 2009 to expand SMASE as a regional project, with Kenya being a hub, and with more emphasis on the elementary math and science education. Currently JICA’s technical cooperation projects are in operation in 13 countries and the SMASE-WECSA is expanded to 34 countries and 1 region.



► Post Basic Education and Higher Education/Research

Cooperation in Science and Technology

● Japan-Africa Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting

The first Japan-Africa Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting was held in Tokyo in October 2008. As a follow-up, an African Science and Technology Research Mission was dispatched and visited 4 regions in Africa as well as the AU Commission in Feb. - March 2009 with a view to survey on the Policy on Science and Technology and the current status of R&D activities in Africa. In April 2009, a symposium was held to share findings and results of the mission extensively with Japanese scientists and researchers.



Mission's courtesy visit to the minister in Egypt



Panel discussion at the symposium (Photos: Cabinet Office)

● Dispatch of Japanese Science & Technology Researchers

Joint research with universities/research institutions in African countries is being promoted to tackle the global issues facing African countries through coordination between MOFA/JICA and MEXT/JSPS*. In 2009, the dispatched researcher from Nagasaki University worked for the capacity development of the Kenya Medical Research Institute to develop new diagnostic methods for arbovirus infections.

*Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology/ Japan Society for Promotion of Science

● Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development

Japan has been promoting international joint research projects targeting at global issues such as environment/energy, bio-resources, natural disaster prevention and infectious diseases control, through the coordinated support by MOFA/JICA and MEXT/JST*. Since the programme started in 2008, 9 projects (duration: 3-5 years) out of 32 projects adopted have been initiated in 8 African countries in the above mentioned fields.

* Japan Science and Technology Agency

Creating Network among Universities

● Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)

The project aims at establishing a research-oriented Egyptian national university of science and technology with a Japanese style

approach. The project started in October 2008 and the agreement was signed in March 2009 between Japan and Egypt. 12 universities in Japan have joined to form the Japanese Supporting University Consortium (JSUC), together with the Japanese business community and relevant ministries, which will provide comprehensive support including a grand design for the university as well as assistance in the organisational operations of education and research activities. The expected number of total students is around 3,000 and the inaugural class of master's and doctorate students has started in February 2010. E-JUST is expected to be an educational hub in Africa and the Middle East.



Introduction at the opening



First day of the engineering class (Photos: JICA)

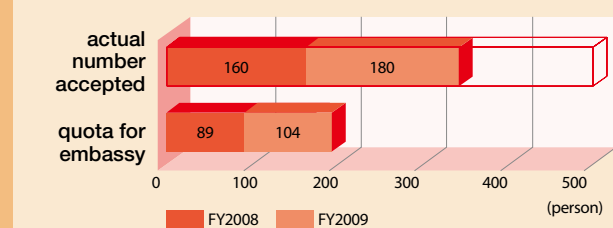
● Pan African University

There is an on-going discussion between the AU and cooperation partners including Japan regarding the possible support for the Pan African University (PAU) initiative.

Japanese Government Scholarships

Against the YAP target to expand the Japanese government scholarship students from Africa to more than 500 in 5 years, a total of 340, including those selected by university recommendation, were accepted as the Japanese government scholarship students in 2008 and 2009.

Number of Japanese government scholarship students accepted from Africa



*Actual number accepted includes both the embassy recommended and the university recommended students.

► Efforts by other TICAD Partners

● WFP: School Meal Programmes

WFP provided school meals or take-home rations to 10.7 million children in 38 African countries in 2009 (estimate). School feeding serves as a valuable safety net that can break the hunger cycle while supporting education, health and community development. Japan has provided WFP with 11.1 billion yen in 2009 and a part of this funding has been utilised for this programme.



School children in Zambia and Uganda (©WFP/Rein Skullerud and ©WFP/Vanessa Vick, respectively)

● UNESCO: Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE)

UNESCO initiated LIFE in 2008 as the core programme of EFA (Education for All) for which Japan, together with other donors, has been actively working. Currently 22 countries are implementing LIFE. Through LIFE, national capacities have been developed in literacy data collection, processing and publication.

● The World Bank:

IDA lending to education was US \$697 million in 2009. In addition, the World Bank manages the trust fund for Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), a global partnership for universal primary education, which Japan has supported since 2007 and chaired in 2008. Under this trust fund, grants in the amount of US \$307 million were made to nine African countries for basic education initiatives during fiscal year 2009. For higher education, a flagship study, "Accelerating Catch-Up: Tertiary Education for Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa" that highlighted the importance of knowledge intensive growth, and hence the need for increased attention to secondary and post-secondary education, was completed, along with a major study on financing of higher education. The New Economy Skills for Africa Programme (NESAP) was started to help an initial group of eight African countries build capacity to compete in today's changing economy, starting with ICTs.