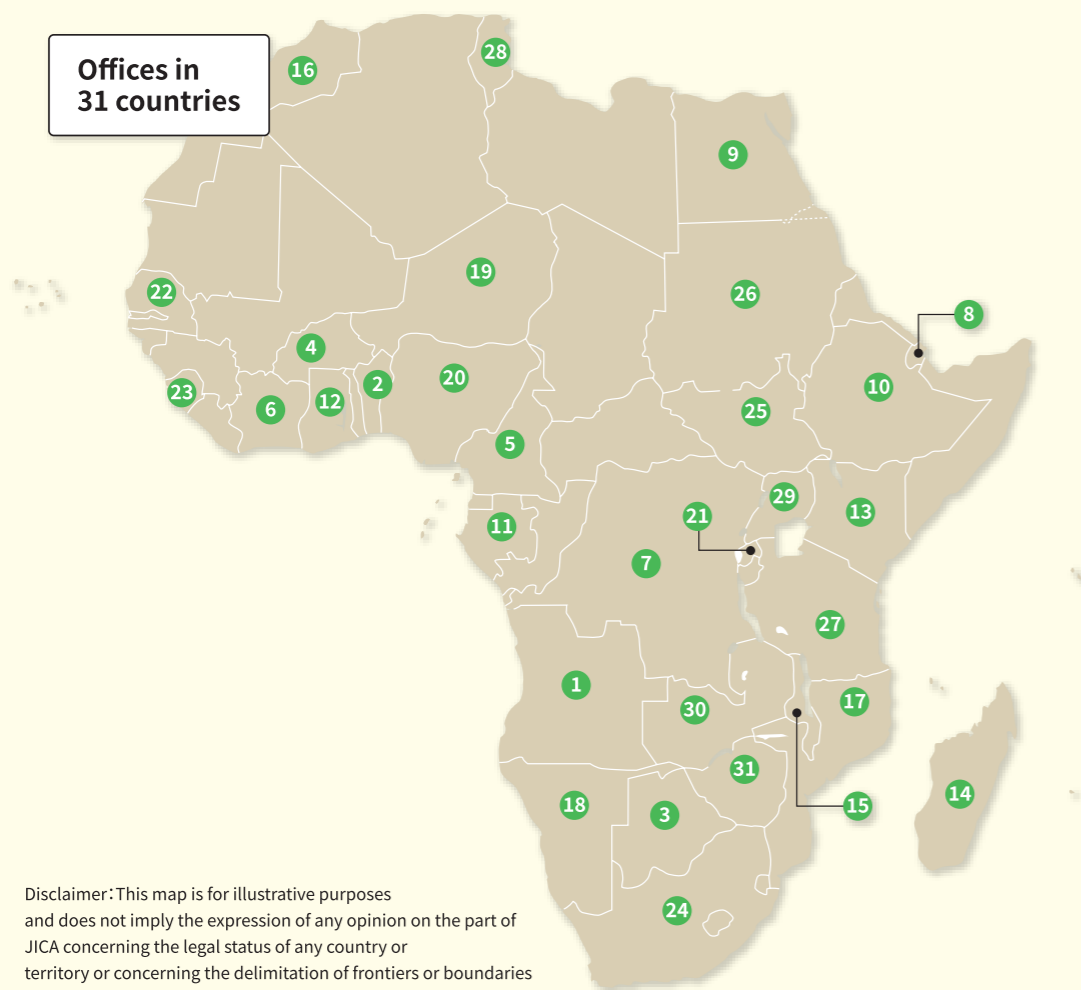


## JICA Country Offices in Africa



Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of JICA concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries

- |   |                      |                        |                        |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Angola Office                           | 8 Djibouti Office    | 16 Morocco Office      | 24 South Africa Office |
| 2 Benin Office                            | 9 Egypt Office       | 17 Mozambique Office   | 25 South Sudan Office  |
| 3 Botswana Office                         | 10 Ethiopia Office   | 18 Namibia Office      | 26 Sudan Office        |
| 4 Burkina Faso Office                     | 11 Gabon Office      | 19 Niger Office        | 27 Tanzania Office     |
| 5 Cameroon Office                         | 12 Ghana Office      | 20 Nigeria Office      | 28 Tunisia Office      |
| 6 Cote d'Ivoire Office                    | 13 Kenya Office      | 21 Rwanda Office       | 29 Uganda Office       |
| 7 Democratic Republic of the Congo Office | 14 Madagascar Office | 22 Senegal Office      | 30 Zambia Office       |
|   | 15 Malawi Office     | 23 Sierra Leone Office | 31 Zimbabwe Office     |



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# Agenda2063 and JICA's Cooperation

## JICA's Cooperation for Africa

### Quality Growth

Promoting balanced, stable, and sustainable economic growth with the benefits spread throughout society, including the poor.

### Human Security – Capacity Building of Every Individual in Africa

Strengthening the capacity of each individual and encouraging participation in the creation of an active society and nation.

### African Development in Collaboration with the Public and Private Sectors

Promoting the expansion of private companies into Africa in collaboration with the public and private sectors.



# Agenda 2063 and Japan's Initiatives



AU set out 2063 as the endpoint of a long-term vision for Africa's politics, economy, and society. The vision was agreed upon in 2013, 50 years after the founding of the AU's predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Under Agenda 2063, along with the seven Aspirations centered around inclusive growth, integrated continent, and peace and stability, 15 flagship projects, including the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), are listed as top priorities.

## TICAD and Agenda 2063

Japan provides a wide range of support for the long-term African development vision presented in Agenda 2063 through the TICAD framework. At the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) held in August 2019, the Yokohama Declaration 2019 was adopted to encourage the comprehensive and sustainable development of Africa with the three pillars of 1) economy, 2) society, and 3) peace and stability. This is also in line with AU's Agenda 2063 and its Flagship projects. In addition, the government of Japan released "TICAD7: Japan's contributions for Africa," announcing about 50 items to implement in the following fields.

### TICAD7 Japan's contribution for Africa

<b>Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop industrial human resources</li> <li>Promote innovation and investment</li> <li>Invest in quality infrastructure to enhance connectivity</li> <li>Ensure debt sustainability</li> <li>Diversify industries</li> </ul>
<b>Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote UHC and Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative</li> <li>Build disaster resilient society</li> <li>Provide quality education</li> <li>Ensure sustainable urban development</li> <li>Share the value of sport towards Tokyo 2020</li> </ul>
<b>Peace and Stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build institutions and enhance governance</li> <li>Support initiatives led by Africa</li> <li>Support refugees, IDPs and others</li> </ul>

### What is the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)?

TICAD is an international conference led by the Government of Japan since 1993 and jointly held with the African Union Commission, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the World Bank. TICAD is an open forum with participation by not only African countries but also international organizations, private companies, and civil society involved in development. At TICAD, the international community gathers a wide range of wisdom and efforts to hold discussions that truly lead to the development of Africa. In the TICAD process, Japan announces and steadily implements its commitments, which is highly evaluated by African countries.



TICAD7 was held in Yokohama in August 2019 with the participation of more than 10,000 people from 53 African countries, including 42 African leaders, 52 development partners, and 108 international organizations.

## Cooperation between AUDA-NEPAD and JICA



Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Chief Executive Officer, AUDA-NEPAD (right) and Dr. Shinichi Kitaoka, President, JICA (left)

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was adopted as an African-led initiative in 2001 and is in line with TICAD's basic philosophy of emphasizing African ownership. Japan clarified its policy of supporting NEPAD at TICAD III in 2003. JICA and African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD) signed a Memorandum of Cooperation in 2014 to strengthen cooperation and are promoting cooperation mainly in the fields of regional integration, industrial development, nutrition, private sector support, and research. This cooperation is contributing to the development of the continent through African ownership by, for example, promoting the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), improving nutrition through the initiative for Food and Nutrition in Africa (IFNA), and the Africa Kaizen Initiative (AKI).

# Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA)

Industrialization is important for Africa to grow inclusively and robustly. The AU adopted the Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA) at its 2008 Summit. The importance of industrialization in Africa was also observed in the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA3), which was adopted by the United Nations Assembly in 2016.

## JICA's Initiatives for Industrialization in Africa

**Approach** Promoting diversification of industry, creating jobs, and promoting innovation and investment by nurturing industrial human resources and supporting SMEs and start-ups.

### Example 1 : Africa Kaizen Initiative (AKI)

In collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD, JICA has launched the Africa Kaizen Initiative with the aim of disseminating kaizen, a Japanese method to maintain quality and production control,

throughout Africa. For example, in the Project for Establishing Comprehensive Support System for Enhancing Firm Competitiveness, JICA is nurturing industrial human resources through the kaizen dissemination system centered on the Ethiopia Kaizen Institute (EKI), and contributing to capacity building in priority Ethiopian industries.

### What is Kaizen?

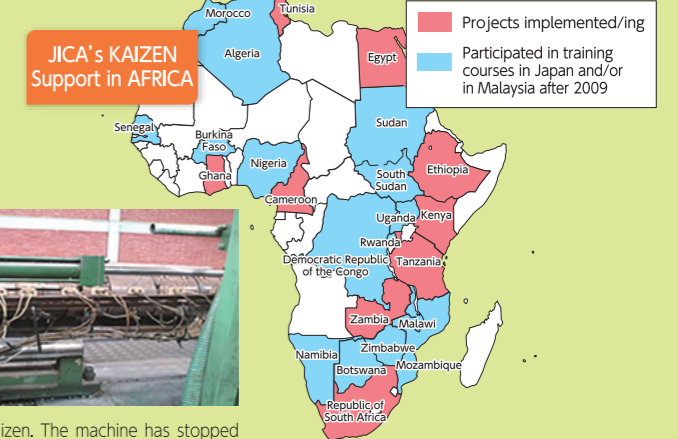
"Kaizen" is a management philosophy and system of knowledge that brings about continuous improvement of productivity and quality, which has supported the development of Japan, especially in the manufacturing industries. Kaizen philosophy has contributed to the economic and social development of developing countries in various fields, including industry, health, education, and public service.



Before Kaizen. The state of the machine for making major products.



After Kaizen. The machine has stopped leaking oil and the wires are well-organized.



### Example 2 : Home Grown Solutions (HGS) Accelerator Program

Following the COVID-19 crisis in 2020, AUDA-NEPAD launched an accelerator program for African healthcare companies. The program aims to strengthen Africa's pandemic resilience and provides practical business support to African local companies with home grown solutions (HGS) to meet their needs. JICA has been supporting this program since its inception, conducting pilot operation targeting East Africa in 2021, and expanding the target to the entire African Continent from 2022.



### Example 3 : Project NINJA (Next Innovation with Japan)

Project NINJA was launched in 2020 as a platform for entrepreneurship support, with the aim of fostering entrepreneurs and business innovation in developing countries. In Africa, it tries to strengthen the ecosystem through conducting a business plan contest for business emerging during the COVID-19 outbreak and providing acceleration programs to start-up companies.



- Activities to raise awareness of entrepreneurship and foster entrepreneurs.
- Promotion of corporate collaboration by holding events in Japan and overseas.
- Promotion of venture investment/impact investment
- Dissemination of information on local startups
- Proposal of policies to strengthen the startup ecosystem
- Understanding the impact of startups

# Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)



In 2012, at the 18th AU General Assembly, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) was launched to promote infrastructure development through 2040. PIDA selected priority infrastructure projects from 2012 to 2020 for its Priority Action Plan (PAP), with more than 400 subprojects under 51 infrastructure development projects in the fields of energy, water resources, transport, and ICT underway. In addition, PAP 2, which is to be implemented from 2021 to 2030, was adopted in 2021 and a total of 69 projects were selected.

## JICA's Initiatives for the Development of Infrastructure

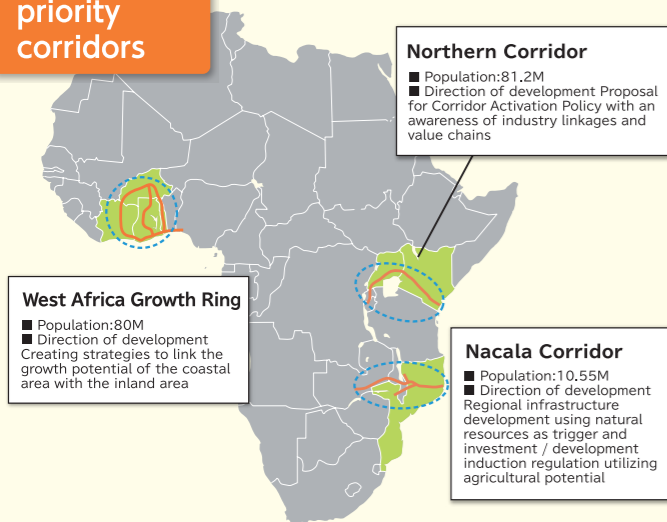
**Approach** Promotion of quality infrastructure investment in three priority corridors for which a master plan has been completed (the Northern Corridor, the Nacala Corridor, and the West Africa Growth Ring).

### Example : Corridor Development Approach

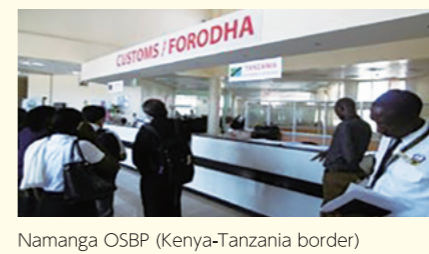
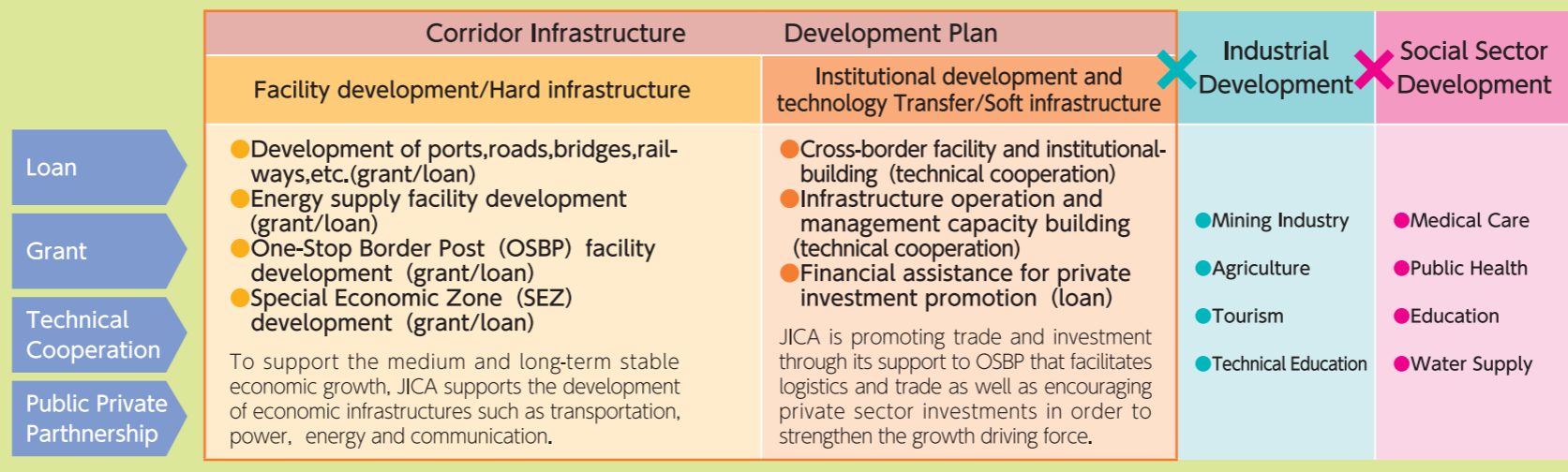
JICA is promoting a corridor development approach through the formulation of a master plan, focusing on the important trunk

roads (corridors) that play a central role in national and regional economic activities. In the master plans, JICA identifies industrial potential and formulates growth scenarios from a long-term perspective. At the implementation stage, JICA provides support – both tangible and intangible – for the development of infrastructure facilities in line with the medium- to long-term plan, assists improvement of systems such as customs clearance, and promotes trade and investment, as well as industrial human resource development.

### JICA's three priority corridors



### JICA's Corridor Development Approach

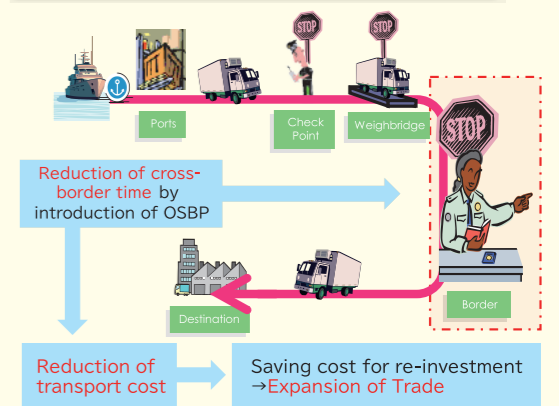


JICA comprehensively supports the realization of the economic growth scenario by making full use of a variety of cooperation tools.

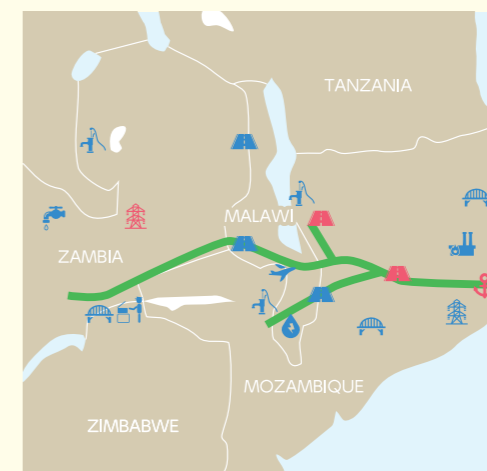
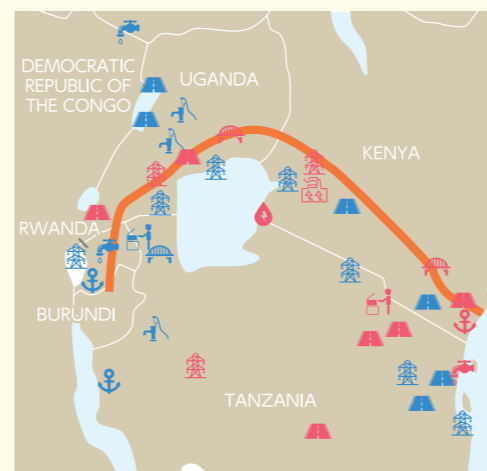
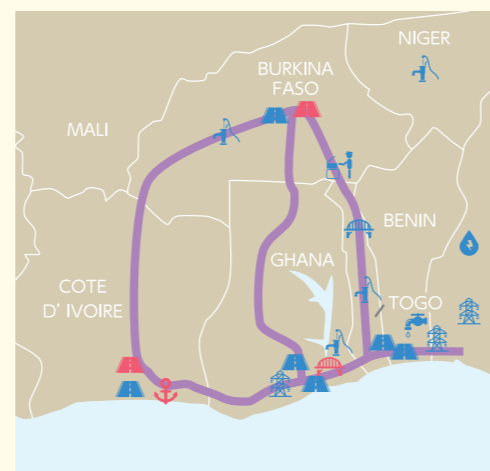
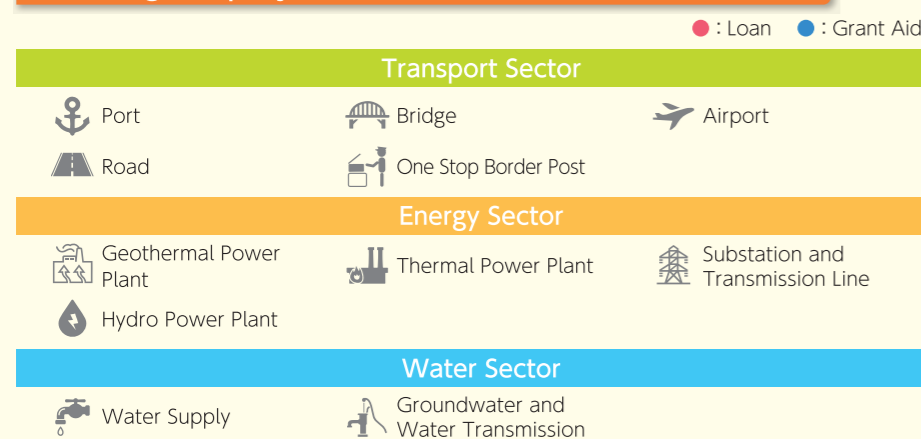
### Example : Promotion of OSBP

JICA has supported 14 OSBPs in Africa to date. For example, in the Project on Capacity Development for Trade Facilitation and Border Control in East Africa, JICA has supported strengthening operational capacity of OSBP and capacity building for customs authorities in five East African Community (EAC) countries to optimize border procedures and improve border control.

### Overview and effects of OSBP



### JICA's major projects in the 3 priority corridor area (loan/grant projects carried out in 2000 or later)



# African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)



The agreement to establish the AfCFTA across the African continent was signed at the 10th Extraordinary Summit of the AU in March 2018, and came into effect in May 2019. In July 2019, it was declared that the AfCFTA had moved from the preparatory stage to the implementation stage, and the operation of the AfCFTA started in January 2021. With a population of 1.3 billion, AfCFTA, the world's largest free trade area, is expected to bring various effects, including expansion of the African market, promotion of intra-African trade, cross-regional infrastructure development, strengthened value chain, and increased investment from overseas.

## JICA's Initiatives for the Operation of the AfCFTA

**Approach** Strengthening connectivity for regional integration through supporting trade facilitation, e.g., the development and expansion of one-stop border post (OSBP) and the modernization of government agencies including customs.

There are many medical and public health challenges in Africa, including infectious diseases, inadequate sanitation, and malnutrition. In order to address these problems, at the 26th Ordinary AU Summit a decision was made to establish the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), which started operation in January 2017. Especially in 2020-2021, the Africa CDC has provided various emergency medical services to AU Member States in connection with COVID-19.

## JICA's Initiatives in the Health Care Field



**Approach** JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine

Following the rapid spread of COVID-19, JICA launched JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine in 2021. In order to achieve "Universal Health Coverage (UHC)", JICA aims to strengthen health systems in developing countries through a focus on 1) Strengthening Treatment Systems (treatment), 2) Enhancing Infection Disease Research and Alert Systems (precaution), and 3) Promoting Infectious Disease Prevention (prevention).

In Africa, in line with the three focuses of the Initiative, JICA supports the strengthening of healthcare service systems, financial base, and human resource development, while giving consideration to maternal and child health and measures against infectious diseases.

### Example 1 (Precaution) : the Partnership for Building Resilience against Public Health Emergencies through Advanced Research and Education (PREPARE)

Three pillars

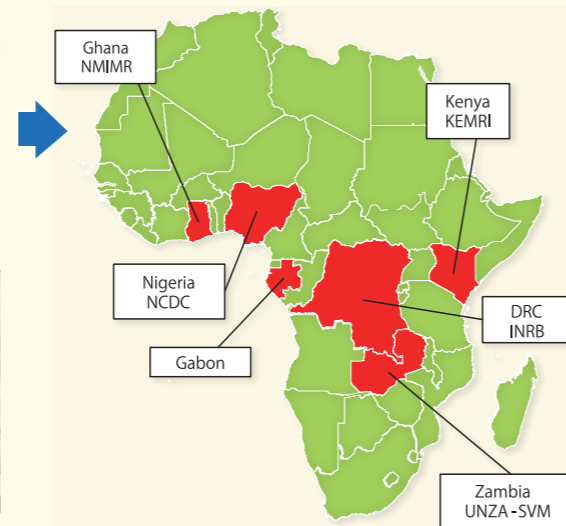
- 1 Developing capacity of national core laboratories: capacity building of infectious disease control, promoting research and education at national laboratories
- 2 Enhancing capacity of disease control experts: Fostering global leaders through Training Programs in Japan and Regional Training Programs (from partnered countries to the region)
- 3 Contributing to regional and global disease control initiatives: Supporting strengthening of networks amongst core laboratories, collaboration with Africa CDC, and participation in international conferences



Dr. Nkengasong, Director of Africa CDC and Dr. Toda, Vice President of JICA (at that time) at the signing ceremony of the Letter of Intent between the two organizations



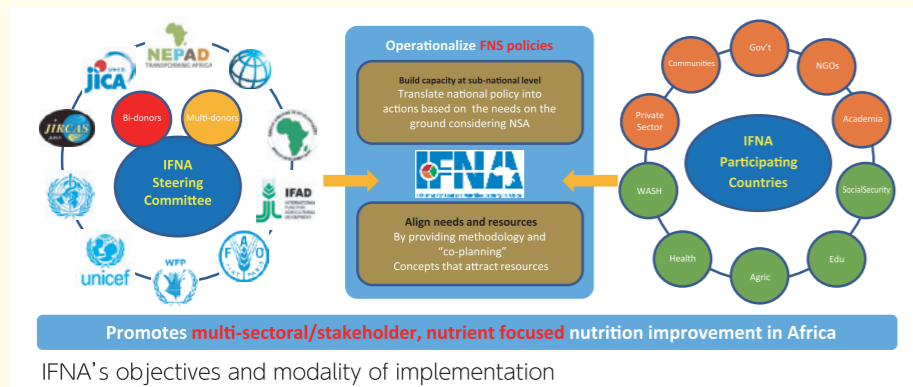
PCR test at Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (Ghana)



National core laboratories that JICA supports

### Example 2 (Prevention) : Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)

IFNA is a joint initiative led by AUDA-NEPAD and JICA, and contributes to improving the nutrition of children in Africa by supporting the formulation of national strategies in African countries and implementing activities that lead to nutrition improvement. At TICAD7, the expansion of IFNA into all of Africa, especially all 200 million of Africa's children, was declared. Through IFNA, various activities have been implemented in the three pillars of 1) Advocacy for political leadership, 2) Capacity development of Government staff, and 3) Accelerating implementation of IFNA related field projects.



School lunch (Food and Nutrition Improvement Project in Madagascar)

The lack of highly educated human resources in Africa is one of the factors that hinders realization of the vision of AU. In 2010, the AU Summit decided to establish a Pan African University (PAU) and support strengthening of higher education systems.

PAU is divided into five regions, allocates research target fields for each region, and establishes host countries, host universities, and Lead Thematic Partners. The AU requested that Japan serve as a Lead Thematic Partner of the Pan African University Institute for Basic Sciences, technology and Innovation: PAUSTI, to support improvement and strengthening of the research environment.

## JICA's Initiatives for Providing Quality Education



PAUSTI's 1st graduation ceremony (2014), attended by Dr. Dlamini Zuma, AUC Chairperson (at that time)

**Approach** Supporting the development of highly skilled human resources for science and technology innovation (STI) through assistance for African universities, such as Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, JKUAT, the host university of the eastern center PAUSTI.

**Example** In African Union-African innovation-JKUAT and PAUSTI Network Project, JICA contributes to the development of highly skilled human resources by improving the research environment and research capacity in JKUAT and PAUSTI in the STI field, and supporting collaboration with other higher education institutions in and outside of Africa.

## Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)



More than 60% of the workforce of Sub-Saharan Africa consists of small-scale farmers. The lack of improved fertilizers, seeds, storage facilities, and irrigation facilities results in poor productivity and food production that does not meet demand. The AU launched the CAADP to set public investment in agriculture at a minimum of 10% of national budgets and improve agricultural productivity by at least 6%, in order to promote development of the agricultural sector.

## JICA's initiatives for the development of agriculture in Africa

**Approach** Supporting increased rice production under the Coalition for Africa Rice Development (CARD) and agricultural development through the market-oriented Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) approach.

**Example(CARD)** In CARD phase 1, the project accomplished its goal of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 10 years from 2008 in 2018 (14 million to 28 million tons). In phase 2, the target countries were expanded from 23 countries to 32 countries with the goal of further doubling rice production (from 28 million tons to 56 million tons). JICA is focusing on the path to doubling rice production through the RICE approach (Resilience, Industrialization, Competitiveness, Empowerment) in order to strengthen the competitiveness of domestically produced rice in each country and promote further cooperation with the private sector. For example, in the Promotion of Rice Development project Phase 2 in Uganda, following the improvement of R&D capacity and dissemination of technology to rice farmers in Phase 1, JICA is providing support to improve rice productivity and quality and is supporting the development of research and dissemination systems utilizing the results of the previous phase.

