



# Japan's measures for Africa at TICAD VI “Quality and Empowerment”



- For a period of three years from 2016 to 2018, Japan will invest for the future of Africa through implementing measures centering on **developing quality infrastructure, building resilient health systems and laying the foundations for peace and stability**, amounting to **approx. USD 30 billion** under public-private partnership. These measures align with the priority areas in the Nairobi Declaration and include **human resource development to 10 million people (“Empowerment”)** by making use of the strength of Japan (“Quality”).
- These measures above are the **very first step for Japan to translate the outcomes of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit (quality infrastructure, health, and women) into actions**. As the host of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan will **steadily achieve the outcomes by utilizing the excellent science, technologies and innovation of Japan**.

## I. Economic Diversification and Industrialization: “Quality Africa”

With regard to “Economic Diversification and Industrialization,” one of the priority areas in the Nairobi Declaration of TICAD VI, Japan will steadily translate into action in Africa the outcomes of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit such as “G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment.” To this end, Japan will develop quality infrastructure as the foundation of the economy and promote the private sector’s activities as the core of economic activities.

### ➤ **Strengthen Connectivity by promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment to align with the G7 Ise-Shima Principles**

- Japan will **implement quality infrastructure investment of approx. USD 10 billion (equivalent to JPY 1 trillion)** through such means as region-wide development including the three priority areas where Japanese private sectors show their high interest (the Mombasa/Northern Corridor, the Nacala Corridor, and the Growth Area in West Africa), resources and energy development (ex. geothermal and high-efficiency power generation), urban development (ex. urban transport development). This investment will be implemented partly by utilizing Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA), a joint initiative with the AfDB.
- Regarding electric power supply, as an essential element for economic activities, Japan will **increase the power generation capacity up to 2,000 MW under public-private partnership**. Also, Japan will **increase the geothermal power generation to cover the demand of 3 million households by 2022**.
- Japan will develop master plans for sustainable urban development in **5 cities**.
- Japan will organize a “Public-Private Infrastructure Conference” in Africa to promote understanding of “quality infrastructure investment.”

### ➤ **Promote Private Sector Activity through such means as Human Resource Development and Productivity Improvement**

#### <Human Resource Development>

- Japan will **provide training to 30 thousand of people who will get involved in industrial activities to become a core of economic activities, through providing the opportunity of research, practical learning and business experience**. This includes ABE Initiative 2.0, fostering “manufacturing and maintenance service personnel” by AOTS/HIDA, the practice of Japanese-style education (including KOSEN) and capacity building of technical personnel in the field of natural resource development.

### <Human Resource Development (cont.)>

- Japan will **provide training to 1,000 people to promote public awareness for intellectual property** in Africa.
- Japan will **promote practical training for youths engaged in the IT industry** which is expected to grow in Africa **under the collaboration among industrial, public, and academic sectors.**
- Japan will **promote training for automobile mechanics, and public awareness for automobile-inspection systems** under public-private partnership towards a safe and secure automobile society.
- Japan will **provide training for 20 thousand mathematics and science teachers** to enhance the basic academic level in the field of science and technology, and reinforce the interaction, cooperation and networking among researchers in the aforementioned field.

### <Improve Productivity and Enhance Added Value>

- Japan will aim to **improve productivity by 30% at factories and other industrial sites where KAIZEN is introduced**, through promotion of “KAIZEN Initiative” throughout Africa under a collaboration with the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).
- Regarding agriculture as a primary industry in Africa, Japan will **enhance profitability and productivity by promoting market-oriented agriculture and developing the Food Value Chain**, through such measures as formulating vision, developing human resources, and strengthening public-private partnership.

### <Financing the Private Sector>

- Japan will **expand the amount of EPSA up to more than USD 33 hundred million (2017-2019) together with AfDB, and finance private sector including small and medium-sized enterprises through EPSA.**
- Japan will promote private investments through **expanding the amount of Facility African Investment and Trade enhancement (FAITH) by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) by USD 2 billion** (one year extension of the term).
- Japan will provide micro-credit loans for women entrepreneurs to encourage womens’ participation in business.
- Japan will promote job creation and regional growth in North Africa through the IFC-MENA Fund.

### <Improve the Business Environment with Contribution by Private Sector>

- JETRO will strengthen the partnership with African investment agencies and **set “Japan Desk” in the investment promotion agencies of 9 African countries.**
- Japan will launch “Japan-Africa Public-Private Economic Forum” to promote dialogue between public and private sectors.
- Japan **will aim by 2020 to have agreements related to investment signed or entered into force in 100 countries and regions, and will intensively work towards concluding them with African countries** to achieve the goal above. Japan will also **promote conclusion of a tax treaty** to further accelerate the economic interaction and investment between Japan and African countries.
- Signed **73 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between 22 Japanese private companies and agencies and 26 African countries and international organizations** at TICAD VI.

## II. Promoting Resilient Health Systems for quality of life: “Resilient Africa”

With regard to “Resilient Health Systems for Quality of Life,” one of the priority areas in the Nairobi Declaration of TICAD VI, Japan will steadily translate the “G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health” into action in Africa as the outcome of G7 Ise-Shima Summit. To this end, putting emphasis on the ownership and leadership of African countries, Japan will contribute to realizing “strengthening the capacity for response as well as prevention of and preparedness against public health emergencies” and “promoting universal health coverage (UHC) in Africa”, particularly through human resource development.

### ➤ **Strengthen the Capacity for Response as well as Prevention and Preparedness against Public Health Emergencies**

- For prevention and preparedness against public health emergencies, through various measures including global joint research, Japan will **provide training to about 20 thousand experts, policymakers and managers for measures against infectious diseases** in local areas including communities.
- To strengthen international arrangements for managing public health crises, Japan will **support WHO reforms, the World Bank’s Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF), and the WHO Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) as well as lead the acceleration of coordination between WHO, OCHA and other relevant organizations**, through the participation of Japanese nationals and financial contributions. Also, Japan will aim to enhance prevention of and preparedness for such crises by leveraging efforts including that of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank.

### ➤ **Toward Africa where Everyone can have Access to Health Services (Promoting UHC in Africa)**

- Japan will provide focused assistance, including the capacity building of policymakers and managers in the health sector, to **selected countries that are committed to UHC and thus will serve as models for other African countries**. Also, Japan will **increase the number of people with access to basic health services by 2 million people in Africa** through such assistance and other means.
- To accelerate the achievement of UHC in Africa, Japan together with the World Bank, WHO, the Global Fund and others has made **“UHC in Africa” (policy framework)** and strengthens the coordination among countries including G7, international organizations and CSOs through global platform such as **International Health Partnership for UHC 2030 (global platform)**.
- Japan will improve nutritional status as a basis for health through such means as **launching an Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)** and **establishing a Nutrition Japan Public-Private Platform (NJPPP)**.

Towards realizing the two objectives aforementioned, Japan will implement assistance amounting to **more than USD 500 million in Africa** through the Global Fund, Gavi, and others to **save more than 300 thousand lives\*** in connection with Japan’s pledge to contribute approximately USD 1.1 billion announced at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.

(\* The period for disbursement is different from each organization, and is subject to change depending on the disease situation on the ground)

### III. Promoting Social Stability for Shared Prosperity: “Stable Africa”

With regard to “Social Stability for Shared Prosperity”, one of the priority areas in the Nairobi Declaration of TICAD VI, Japan will steadily translate into action in Africa the outcomes of G7 Ise-Shima Summit. To this end, Japan will implement comprehensive measures to lay the foundations for peace and stability, such as providing education and vocational training as well as strengthening capacity for sharing and analyzing information and border control. In addition, with respect to agriculture, which is the primary industry and essential to social stability in Africa, Japan will promote the strengthening of food security through such means as developing human resources and increasing rice production. Furthermore, Japan will contribute to overcoming the vulnerability of African countries to climate change and natural disasters through such measures as human resource development.

#### ➤ Lay the Foundations for Peace and Stability including Education and Vocational training for youths

##### <Peace and Stability>

- Towards a peaceful and stable Africa, Japan will **implement measures amounting to approx. USD 500 million (equivalent to approx. JPY 52 billion) including vocational training for 50 thousand people as part of human resource development to about 9.6 million people.**

##### <Food Security>

- To strengthen food security in Africa, Japan will **transfer techniques of rice cultivation to 60 thousand farmers and 2.5 thousand extension workers**, under the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative.

##### <Climate Change Countermeasures>

- Japan will implement measures for countering climate change and natural disasters to African countries, amounting to **approx. USD 1.8 billion (equivalent to approx. JPY 187 billion) including providing training to 4,000 people.**
- Japan will contribute to the African initiative launched at COP21, aimed at restoring 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2030, through such measures as **enhancing capacity to monitor forest resources and promoting environment for forestation in 35 African countries.**
- Japan will contribute to sustainable development in Africa by mitigating climate change through such measures as **promoting excellent Japanese low-carbon energy systems including geothermal power generation under public-private partnership**.