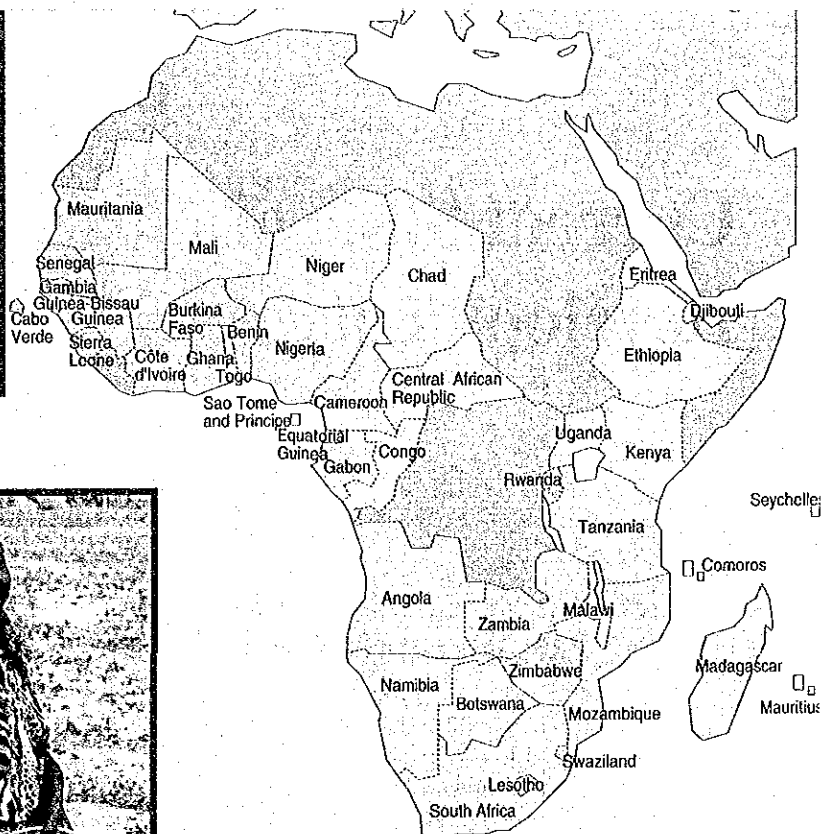


Chapter 4

Africa

Africa



Country	Japan's ODA (Jan-Dec 1998)				JICA's Technical Cooperation (Jan-Dec 1998)									Project type (technical cooperation number of projects)	Development studies (number of studies)
	Grant aid (US\$ million)	Technical cooperation (US\$ million)	Government loans (US\$ million)	Technical cooperation (US\$ million)	Training Participants	Experts	Study group members	JOCVs	Equipment supply (million)						
Angola	14.11	3.74		4.71	9 new + 0 ongoing	1 new + 0 ongoing	15 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing					1		
Benin	17.22	1.36	14.37	2.86	22 new + 1 ongoing	1 new + 1 ongoing	24 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	2.26				1		
Botswana	2.41	2.36	29.21	2.76	20 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 1 ongoing	4 new + 0 ongoing	14 new + 0 ongoing	8.39						
Burkina Faso	7.25	1.60		2.62	11 new + 1 ongoing	2 new + 1 ongoing	23 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	1.70				1		
Cameroon	7.34	1.65	0.72	2.08	31 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	24 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Cabo Verde	1.75	1.04		2.02	9 new + 0 ongoing	1 new + 0 ongoing	37 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing					1		
Central African Republic	12.62	1.39		2.56	14 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	22 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	24.20				1		
Chad		0.30		0.24	7 new + 2 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Comoros	4.09	0.07		0.05	2 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Congo		0.17		1.56	1 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Djibouti	15.85	1.10		0.13	12 new + 1 ongoing	2 new + 0 ongoing	20 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	17.18						
Equatorial Guinea		0.13		0.96	3 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Eritrea	14.16	1.39		0.33	8 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing					1		
Ethiopia	16.87	9.20		8.35	78 new + 7 ongoing	0 new + 15 ongoing	6 new + 0 ongoing	6 new + 25 ongoing	257.14				1		
Gabon	0.14	0.37	0.22	0.33	11 new + 0 ongoing	1 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0.22						
Gambia	0.17	0.41		0.76	7 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	15 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Ghana	39.25	15.42	94.33	19.38	99 new + 10 ongoing	26 new + 15 ongoing	75 new + 2 ongoing	21 new + 58 ongoing	175.74				3		
Guinea	42.35	1.81	1.86	3.72	24 new + 4 ongoing	0 new + 2 ongoing	41 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	67.27						
Guinea-Bissau	10.98	0.64		0.40	1 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0.99						
Côte d'Ivoire	33.42	6.57		10.43	58 new + 4 ongoing	4 new + 5 ongoing	68 new + 0 ongoing	23 new + 37 ongoing	29.58				4		
Kenya	8.91	31.94	11.73	35.52	234 new + 18 ongoing	67 new + 52 ongoing	133 new + 10 ongoing	26 new + 78 ongoing	410.49				7		
Lesotho	3.29	0.34		0.37	18 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	3 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Madagascar	43.29	6.34	2.34	6.84	30 new + 2 ongoing	10 new + 3 ongoing	68 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	52.38				1		
Malawi	41.37	12.30	-6.25	10.77	90 new + 10 ongoing	27 new + 10 ongoing	78 new + 0 ongoing	30 new + 81 ongoing	254.41				2		
Mali	24.31	2.82	-0.30	3.89	13 new + 3 ongoing	1 new + 1 ongoing	25 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	29.39				2		
Mauritania	22.01	3.37	-1.68	2.89	24 new + 5 ongoing	3 new + 1 ongoing	44 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	3.81				1		
Mauritius		1.49	4.16	1.85	23 new + 2 ongoing	7 new + 5 ongoing	4 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	20.28				1		
Mozambique	37.83	3.89	-0.92	6.48	27 new + 0 ongoing	1 new + 1 ongoing	30 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	8.49				1		
Namibia	0.88	2.13		0.72	12 new + 0 ongoing	4 new + 0 ongoing	8 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	6.24				2		
Niger	8.88	5.52	-3.04	6.79	23 new + 5 ongoing	2 new + 2 ongoing	23 new + 0 ongoing	32 new + 30 ongoing	58.90				1		
Nigeria		0.62	11.47	0.47	7 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	5 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	4.02						
Rwanda	8.57	0.46		0.15	2 new + 2 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Sao Tome and Principe	1.15	0.24		0.22	4 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	2 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Senegal	25.67	0.50	0.58	9.51	46 new + 7 ongoing	8 new + 3 ongoing	73 new + 0 ongoing	32 new + 50 ongoing	62.36				1		
Seychelles	2.40	0.68		0.63	16 new + 1 ongoing	1 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	1.37						
Sierra Leone	1.17	0.03		0.01	3 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
South Africa	13.70	4.98	12.06	4.05	126 new + 19 ongoing	9 new + 1 ongoing	26 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	16.93				1		
Swaziland	6.57	0.67		0.73	23 new + 4 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	5 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing					1		
Tanzania	81.05	21.81	-19.49	21.92	293 new + 13 ongoing	28 new + 34 ongoing	43 new + 0 ongoing	24 new + 68 ongoing	271.75				3		
Togo	10.87	0.63	-0.30	0.11	6 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing							
Uganda	16.88	7.03		6.56	60 new + 3 ongoing	10 new + 11 ongoing	24 new + 2 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	103.20				1		
Zambia	22.97	13.12	-2.49	15.66	100 new + 10 ongoing	20 new + 16 ongoing	45 new + 0 ongoing	25 new + 70 ongoing	141.17				2		
Zimbabwe	15.99	11.15	-0.38	14.14	67 new + 6 ongoing	8 new + 8 ongoing	84 new + 0 ongoing	33 new + 90 ongoing	111.02				1		

Notes: New: New expert dispatch or training acceptance programs in FY1998.
Ongoing: Continued from or before FY1997.

Current State of Development



Ghana

Socioeconomic Development Facing Extensive Difficulties

Africa refers here to sub-Saharan Africa with the exception of Sudan. This is a vast area stretching over 21.78 million square kilometers with a varied climate occupied mostly by arid desert zones and humid tropical rain forest.

Although most African countries gained their independence during the 1960s, many, under the influence of agricultural management during the colonial period, have inherited a monocultural structure with their economic foundations resting on specific primary products. The effects of drought and other changes in the natural environment and of fluctuations in international markets are therefore liable to have immediate repercussions on the economic foundations of the state and result in fragile economic structures.

Restricted access to education means that national development has had to go ahead with limitations on the human resources required for nation-building. Since independence, African countries have thus had to face countless difficulties on the path to socio-economic development.

A region with Two-Thirds of the World's LLDCs

During the 1960s, the decade when many African countries gained their independence, these countries benefited from an international economic environment characterized by stability in the international prices of primary products for export, and were thus able to achieve steady growth, assisted by aid received from industrialized countries. However, their economic growth has become sluggish since the 1970s owing to the fall in the prices of primary products, oil crises, the

Basic Principles of JICA Aid for Africa

The basic principle underlying the provision of aid by JICA to Africa is to give the main priority to prevention of conflict and post-conflict recovery.

Regional conflicts have been occurring in many parts of the world since the end of the Cold War, and Africa has had more than its fair share of these. Regional conflict results in waste of resources and energy which should be directed toward improvements in people's lives and economic development, and is one of the major factors which block progress in development. In addition, vast resources have to be directed toward emergency aid while a conflict is under way and to subsequent recovery aid. Assistance from

aid agencies is often interrupted during the period of transition between the provision of emergency humanitarian aid and the provision of development aid, and this often constitutes a major barrier to sustainable development later on.

In the field of conflict prevention, JICA has provided cooperation with strengthening government through police training and seminars on the introduction of democracy. Post-conflict recovery support has included construction of roads and medical facilities and assistance with the vocational training of returning refugees in order to enable these refugees to resume their everyday lives and to help with overall economic reconstruction.

JICA intends to direct yet more effort into cooperation with reconstruction. In this connection, JICA co-organized an international conference on technology transfer* in September 1999 together with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) on the subject of assistance with peacebuilding. By exchanging opinions with other aid agencies, we are engaged on basic studies aimed at the systemic and strategic coordination of past results in peacebuilding with the aim of providing more effective cooperation. JICA is also working on the formulation of conflict prevention and recovery support projects in fields of cooperation new to Africa, such as removal of landmines and assistance for refugees.

failure of economic policies, unstable political foundations, and regional conflict and civil war. During the 1970s, many countries had to take out large loans in order to maintain levels of income and investment. But since the 1980s, GNP has in real terms shown negative growth, and external debt has grown to enormous proportions. The 1980s are thus often referred to as "the lost decade". Accumulated debt at the start of the 1990s was 20 times higher than in the 1970s.

Africa contains 32 of the world's 48 LLDCs*, and about two-fifths of the population belong to the class of the absolute poor, having to live on less than US\$1 a day.

Support for Africa in an Atmosphere of Change

The countries of Africa are currently at a major political and economic turning point.

In the political arena, many countries adopted a strong centralized system of government under powerful leaders in order to maintain their national unity following independence. Many were thus ruled by military regimes or by one-party dictatorships. However, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, there has been a clear move toward democracy as manifest in the change from one-party dictatorship to multi-party systems.

In the economic arena, the economic policies of many countries have collapsed. These countries have now abandoned their previous public-sector-oriented policies and are striving to restructure and liberalize their economies under the guidance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Responding to these economic difficulties experienced by African countries, international organizations and the advanced nations have set up the African Fund and the Special Program of Aid for Sub-Saharan Africa (SPA) under the World Bank, while the IMF has established the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) as part of efforts to support structural adjustment in African countries. As a consequence, there are several countries, such as Uganda and Burkina Faso, whose efforts to make structural adjustments have been highly rated. On the other hand, administrative, fiscal and governmental reforms involving sudden economic liberalization and privatization are having the effect of lowering the standard of social services and of increasing poverty. For this reason, the World Bank and aid agencies are striving to provide cooperation which pays attention to

such social factors in the context of support for structural adjustment.

International agencies and donor countries have been holding frequent on-site donor meetings* in Africa to ensure that aid is provided efficiently in accordance with the actual situation and the development issues faced by each country. They are then working on these development issues in close collaboration. A comprehensive sector development method known as the "sector program" approach has been gradually adopted over the past few years. This approach is applied to sectors such as education, health and medical care and is based upon the idea of ownership* by African countries. Donor countries maintain close cooperative relationships in the formulation, implementation and assessment of development planning in every sector. This idea was previously referred to by the World Bank as "sector investment planning" (SIP). In contrast to earlier forms of project aid, integrated cooperation is provided in accordance with sector development issues, thereby making it possible to establish common aid processes. On the other hand, there is a need for new forms of cooperation that will enable funds from individual donor countries to be injected into common programs.

Democratization and Nation-Building

The abolition of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the election of Nelson Mandela to the presidency were the most pertinent symbols of the trend toward democracy. In the major West African state of Nigeria, a democratic presidential election took place in February 1999, and the process of transfer to civil government is now well under way. Many other African countries have also embarked on a new process of nation-building - Gambia in particular is showing clear signs of moving toward democracy.

In contrast, there are several countries where the process of transition to democracy remains fraught; these include the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) and Angola. These problems are standing in the way of efforts on the part of both advanced countries and developing countries to promote economic and social development.

II

Chapter 4

Africa Region

Tackling Priority Issues in JICA Projects

Building on the TICAD II "Tokyo Action Plan"

The 2nd Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) was held in Tokyo under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the Japanese government in October 1998. Attended by representatives of 80 countries, 40 international agencies, and 22 NGOs, it saw the adoption of the "Tokyo Action Plan", which aims to set the basic agenda for future cooperation in Africa. On the basis of this action plan and in the awareness that the ultimate aim of



Nigeria

African development is eradication of poverty, JICA is contributing positively to capacity building* in Africa in connection with the priority issues summarized below.

Social development

1. Education

Tuition in scientific subjects and mathematics stands at the center of Japanese educational cooperation. Continuing from the package education* provided in Kenya, we are currently examining possibilities for sending experts as advisors to Ghana to implement project-type technical cooperation in scientific education there. In the Republic of South Africa, following the

recruitment of short-term experts in FY1998, assistance with secondary scientific education through the dispatch of a team of experts is scheduled for FY1999. JICA is also using grant aid to construct primary and secondary school buildings (Djibouti, South Africa, Zambia, Cameroon, etc.) and is supporting the formulation of educational development planning through development surveys (Tanzania).

Primary and secondary education will continue in the future to be priority fields of cooperation. Such cooperation will focus on studies of a practical nature and will include the scientific and mathematical education in which Japan excels and vocational training (Uganda) directly linked to employment.

2. Health and medical care

Cooperation with primary health care* and local community education is under way in Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia, while training of medical practitioners to whom ordinary people can gain easy access through medical care services is occurring in Ghana and Kenya. JICA will also be strengthening current cooperation for the prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in Ghana, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The local water supply projects which have been implemented since the 1st Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD I) in 1993



Tanzania

will also be expanded. In this same field, efforts will be made to formulate projects taking account of the potential for sustainable cooperation, for instance by raising the capacity of local communities to maintain and manage facilities on their own, as in Ethiopia.

Economic development

1. Private sector development

Acceptance of training participants on special regional courses and the dispatch of experts to countries such as Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe are the principal ways in which training is being provided in fields such as the upgrading and strengthening of the market economy system, promotion of trade investment, fostering of small- and medium-scale enterprises, road maintenance and management. Further efforts will be made to formulate projects in these fields. Upgrading of

Front Line

Sokoine University of Agriculture Regional Development Centre

Tanzania

Establishing a new methodology through the fusion of traditional wisdom and modern technology (project-type technical cooperation)

◆ Scientific good sense present within indigenous farming methods

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) classifies Tanzania as a very poor country belonging to the lowest category of the Human Development Index (HDI). But what does it mean to say that this

country is poor? Coming into contact with daily life in farming villages in the heart of the country, one sees people who, although they may live in an environment without electricity and a regular water supply, place great importance on family bonds and roles while making maximum use of their inherent knowledge of nature. The spiritual richness

and strength of these people are sure to create a deep impression on any visitor.

This was the impression that JICA experts received from their own practical experience of living in remote farming villages together with counterparts* during the "Comprehensive Research on the Ecology of MIONBO Woodland Agriculture" project.

This research cooperation* has shown that the NGORO farming method used by the MATENGO people (who live in the mountains of the Mbinga region in the southwest of Tanzania) is an indigenous environmental conservation method that contains an astonishing degree of scientific good sense. The research has also shown that the village regions form complex systems that must be comprehensively understood in order to enable sustainable local development.

◆ Sharing the results of development with the local community

The Tanzanian government is so impressed with this research that, in the expectation of even better future results, it has

requested the Japanese government for assistance with the "Sokoine University of Agriculture Regional Development Centre" project. Following a series of studies, agreement was reached on the exact content of cooperation in March 1999.

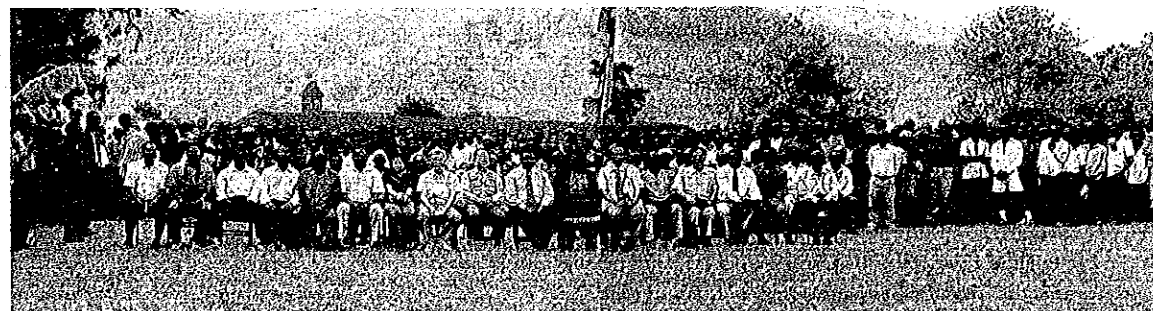
The aim of this project is to create an institution where people can work independently on development topics, the results of this work then being shared and used by the local community and by neighboring countries. More specifically, the project involves setting up a regional development center inside the university and establishing unique methods of regional development through corroborative case research in model zones and reassessment

of conventional methods employed in model projects.

This project will establish a new methodology which will specify the indicators of true prosperity, a methodology which is truly suited to the local environment by linking traditional good sense to modern methods. Practical exploitation of this methodology will then enhance people's abilities. This experience will bring to light a new type of international cooperation contributing to internally motivated, autonomous regional development.

(JICA Tanzania Office)

The basic study mission on project-type technical cooperation together with the Sokoine University team are warmly greeted at the model site in Mbinga.



the economic infrastructure* (roads, bridge construction, local electrification, etc.), which plays an indispensable role in private sector development, is taking place through grant aid in linkage with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), formerly the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

2. Agricultural development

In the awareness that agricultural development in African countries is closely bound up with the eradication of poverty, cooperation aimed at raising the productivity of small-scale farmers is under way in Ghana and Tanzania. In order to promote cooperation in rice cultivation, experts have been sent to the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) and project-type technical cooperation is under way in Ghana.

3. Foreign debt

As is often pointed out, cumulated foreign debt is a major obstacle to Africa's development. To enable African countries to manage their debt and control their funds appropriately, support is being provided with capacity building through the acceptance of training participants in collaboration with development finance agencies in Japan and overseas.



Malawi

Foundations of development

1. Good governance

Taking account of the historical and cultural backgrounds of African countries, JICA is exploring the possibilities for cooperation by enhancing the explanatory liability, transparency and efficiency of government in accordance with the essential principles of constitutionalism, democracy, basic human rights, and maintenance of freedom. The specific fields in which such cooperation can be provided are support for the democratization, administrative support, support in connection with legal and judicial systems, support for

Front Line

Project for Strengthening Education in Medical Skills

Kenya

Achieving minimal levels of initial medical care in isolated districts

(project-type technical cooperation)

◆ Medical clinics without doctors in remote areas

Although Kenya is situated on the equator, much of the country is located on relatively high ground, so that the air is cool and refreshing in the mornings and evenings and all day in the shade. In the farming villages, work begins with drawing water, which is followed by gathering firewood for use as fuel. Families build three or four small structures with mud and paneled walls. The parents are at the center of the household next to their children who, when they grow up, live in the same compound with their own spouses and children. A single family compound may thus consist of as many as 30 people. The houses are surrounded by fields where maize, bananas and vegetables are grown to ensure the family's self-sufficiency. If circumstances permit, people may also cultivate coffee which they sell for cash. Then, if all goes well, they can purchase fresh milk.

Kenya is known as the "land without sadness", but people do of course get worried if a family member becomes feverish. The first suspicion is that the fever has been

caused by malaria, but relatively few people have any idea of how malaria spreads. When young children show signs of diarrhea, parents worry that they should take their child immediately to a clinic or hospital, but the nearest clinic is often several kilometers away on foot. And, to make matters worse, almost none of the clinics is equipped with its own qualified doctors.

◆ Training people who can solve problems by themselves

The Kenyan Medical Training College (KMTC) is an institution which trains not only doctors, but also nurses, associate doctors, and clinical examiners. The College has 24 branches in Nairobi and throughout the country, and produces around 1,000 graduates every year. It provides the basis for medical activities all over the country, from clinics in villages without doctors to general hospitals in the capital.

JICA is providing cooperation for a five-year term beginning in March 1998 at KMTC's headquarters in Nairobi. The aim of this cooperation is to provide training in fields such as nursing, public health and hygiene,



Observing a mother-and-child examination at Kakamega District Hospital

clinical medicine (associate doctors), information management, and compilation of teaching materials. The training participants will hopefully be able to solve all the problems that they face ranging from dissemination of preventative methods to improvements in living conditions, so that even people living in the most isolated parts of the country - where there is little chance of doctors being sent - will be able to receive at least a minimal degree of initial medical care. (JICA Kenya Office)

police forces, and prevention of corruption. JICA is expanding its acceptance of training participants in these areas through seminars to support the democratization process and courses on police activities (South Africa). We are also examining the possibilities for cooperation in the administrative and legal fields.

2. Conflict prevention and recovery support

JICA is involved in basic research on support for efforts aimed at enabling African countries to prevent and resolve conflicts themselves. We are formulating projects in this field with reference to discussions that took place at the International Conference on Technology Transfer, held in September 1999 on the theme of support for the construction of peace under the joint sponsorship of JICA and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Taking account of continuity between humanitarian and recovery development aid, the idea is to formulate projects in Africa in line with the previous models afforded by Cambodia and Bosnia. The topics treated will include removal of landmines and support for the victims of landmines, and support for refugees with consideration given to conditions in neighboring countries in addition to the parties engaged in a particular conflict.



Rwanda

II

Chapter 4

Africa Region

Front Line

Infectious Diseases Control Project Zambia (project-type technical cooperation)

Viral Research Institute at the forefront of medical research in Africa

◆ Establishment of the Viral Research Institute at the University of Zambia Hospital

There is surely no need here to stress the importance of HIV/AIDS in the context of measures being taken in Africa to prevent infectious diseases, but Africa is also the final target area for the WHO's polio eradication campaign that is due to end in 2000. The "Infectious Diseases Control Project" is concerned specifically with these two issues.

It is impossible to tell from symptoms alone whether a person is infected with the HIV virus. A definitive diagnosis can be made only when a blood sample has been taken and an HIV/AIDS virus test has been performed.

In the case of polio, evidence for eradication of the disease is obtained by searching for the virus in the feces of patients with a form of paralysis similar to that caused by polio and then checking whether the polio virus is indeed the cause of the paralysis.

Viral inspection facilities thus play an essential role in combating AIDS and polio.

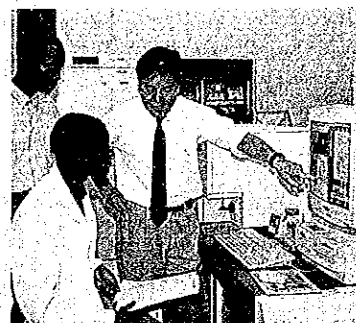
The Viral Research Institute was set up at the University of Zambia Hospital with cooperation from Japan in 1992. Most counterparts come to Japan for training.

◆ Detection of wild-type polio strains

The Viral Research Institute at the University of Zambia detected several cases of the Type 1 polio virus (wild strain) in 1996 from patients in Zambia and Tanzania that confirmed that the polio virus was still surviving in this region. With cooperation from the World Health Organization, the Zambian government is implementing a nationwide polio vaccination campaign. The search for polio will continue at the University of Zambia until the day when eradication of the disease can at last be declared.

◆ Visits from the world's leading AIDS specialists

AIDS specialists all over the world are keeping a close watch on the activities of the Viral Research Institute at the University of Zambia. This is because research which has hitherto been carried



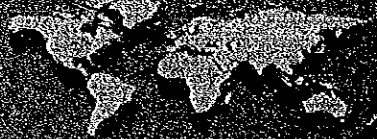
Studies are carried out daily on prevention of HIV/AIDS and polio.

out by air-lifting patients' blood to the United States and Europe is now possible at the Institute. Applications to conduct joint research have been flooding in, and the Institute has become a major source for the generation of research information on HIV/AIDS in Africa.

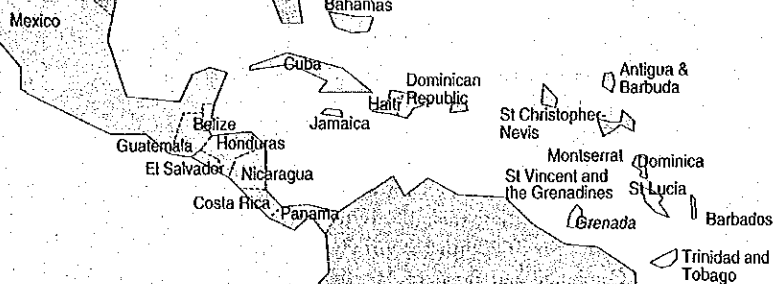
(JICA Zambia Office)

Chapter 5

Central America and the Caribbean



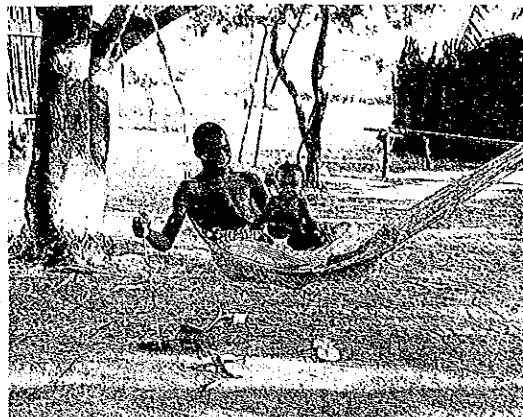
Central America and the Caribbean



Country	Japan's ODA (Jan-Dec 1998)				JICA's technical cooperation (Jan-Dec 1998)						
	Grant aid (US\$ million)	Technical cooperation (US\$ million)	Government loans (US\$ million)	Technical cooperation expenses (100 million)	Training participants	Experts	Study group members	JOCCs	Equipment supply (1 million)	Project expenses (1 million)	Development impact (number of beneficiaries)
Antigua & Barbuda	3.80	0.24		0.24	2 new + 1 ongoing	1 new + 0 ongoing	2 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	8.57		
Bahamas		0.01		0.03	2 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing			
Barbados		0.19		0.20	5 new + 3 ongoing	1 new + 2 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	1.46		
Belize	0.45	0.18		0.12	10 new + 2 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing			
Costa Rica	0.42	5.05	9.44	5.58	55 new + 1 ongoing	11 new + 6 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	7 new + 38 ongoing	100.82	1	1
Cuba	7.87	0.83		0.66	30 new + 2 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	8.97		
Dominica		1.22		1.57	5 new + 1 ongoing	1 new + 0 ongoing	18 new + 3 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	47.39		
Dominican Republic	10.63	8.35	-0.71	11.30	61 new + 3 ongoing	25 new + 21 ongoing	45 new + 0 ongoing	30 new + 32 ongoing	59.03	1	1
El Salvador	13.64	7.62	19.46	11.27	70 new + 2 ongoing	19 new + 7 ongoing	51 new + 0 ongoing	28 new + 17 ongoing	254.21	2	2
Grenada		1.02		0.84	4 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 1 ongoing	11 new + 5 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing			
Guatemala	16.62	6.63	14.26	8.35	66 new + 3 ongoing	10 new + 6 ongoing	50 new + 0 ongoing	26 new + 49 ongoing	33.35	1	1
Haiti	14.46	0.85		1.42	12 new + 3 ongoing	4 new + 1 ongoing	14 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	22.67		
Honduras	16.70	11.31		15.02	51 new + 3 ongoing	224 new + 30 ongoing	51 new + 0 ongoing	18 new + 68 ongoing	272.77	2	1
Jamaica	1.67	5.80	3.58	8.61	20 new + 3 ongoing	7 new + 7 ongoing	5 new + 0 ongoing	12 new + 28 ongoing	126.87	2	2
Mexico	0.26	29.20	-85.77	37.26	241 new + 14 ongoing	54 new + 37 ongoing	163 new + 5 ongoing	13 new + 28 ongoing	451.07	6	6
Nicaragua	19.95	9.07		11.46	44 new + 1 ongoing	33 new + 9 ongoing	71 new + 1 ongoing	34 new + 40 ongoing	67.68		2
Panama	0.46	8.65		10.15	72 new + 2 ongoing	16 new + 13 ongoing	19 new + 0 ongoing	20 new + 30 ongoing	136.13	3	2
St Christopher-Nevis	0.08	0.06		0.11	3 new + 2 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	5.47		
St Lucia	3.57	0.88		0.97	7 new + 2 ongoing	1 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	5 new + 8 ongoing	2.41		
St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.31	0.50		0.59	7 new + 3 ongoing	1 new + 1 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0.57		
Trinidad and Tobago		1.50		2.32	11 new + 3 ongoing	7 new + 4 ongoing	6 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	56.86		
Montserrat				0.05	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	0 new + 0 ongoing	4.66		

Notes: New: New expert dispatch or training acceptance programs in FY1998.
Ongoing: Continued from or before FY1997.

Current State of Development



Honduras

II

Chapter 5

Central America and the Caribbean Region

A Region Consisting Mainly of Small Countries

The Central American and Caribbean region comprises 21 countries, eight in Central America and 13 in the Caribbean. It occupies an area of 2.96 million square kilometers (2.2%) of the world's surface, and is home to 158 million people (3%) of the world's population. The economies of most of the countries in this region are based on agriculture and are reliant on the export of primary produce underpinned by the region's plentiful natural resources. The main industries in the Caribbean countries are fisheries and tourism. With the exception of Mexico, manufacturing industry and other industries remain relatively underdeveloped. Many countries in the region have problems of accumulated debt and are engaged in a process of reconstruction. The region has many small countries - eight have land areas of less than 10,000 square kilometers - and nine (or about half the total) have populations of less than one million.

The civil strife which began in the late 1970s and racked

Central America for more than a decade devastated the territories of the countries involved and wreaked havoc on their economies. Repercussions were felt by neighboring countries in the form of refugee problems. A process of transition to civilian government at last began to emerge in the early 1980s, and all the countries in the region, with the sole exception of Cuba, now have democratically elected governments. Furthermore, all the countries of Central America have now achieved peace, following the signing of the Guatemalan peace treaty in December 1996. However, the social and economic infrastructure of these countries was severely damaged during these years. Still today, many countries have inadequate social infrastructure in areas such as water supply facilities, health and medical care, and basic education. Assistance from advanced countries is thus essential if these countries are to solve these problems, including the problem of accumulated debt.

In fall 1998, the Central American and Caribbean region was struck by a hurricane of unprecedented proportions, which caused enormous damage. Honduras, which was especially hard hit, and the other countries that fell victim to this hurricane are now giving priority to improvements in infrastructure* on the basis of recovery and regeneration plans.

Basic Principles of JICA Aid for Central America and the Caribbean

Cooperation in the fields of human development and nation-building will continue to be provided to Central America and the Caribbean, taking account of the following priority issues and self-help on the part of the recipient countries.

1. Development after civil strife

The civil strife that racked the Central America for several decades severely damaged the region's social and economic infrastructure. Sectors particularly badly hit and in need of support include water supply and drainage, health and medical care, basic education and other areas bearing on people's everyday lives, the development of agriculture needed for the stable supply of food, and infrastructure upgrading in connection with roads, bridges, etc. Establishment of firm democratic structures and

alleviation of poverty are also important points which need to be addressed.

2. Development following the hurricane damage

In October 1998, the Central American and Caribbean region was struck by a hurricane of unprecedented proportions that caused enormous damage. The other countries which fell victim to this hurricane are now giving priority to improvements in infrastructure and disaster prevention on the basis of recovery and regeneration plans.

3. Environment

Industrial and economic modernization and development have been accompanied in this region by air and water pollution and the generation of harmful waste products. Concentration of population in metropolitan districts has caused problems in processing

everyday waste products and sewage. And development has brought about environmental problems such as the destruction of forest and pollution caused by mining. Dealing with these problems has become an urgent issue.

4. South-South cooperation

There are several countries in this region such as Mexico with relatively high per capita GDP and technical capacity. These countries are providing their own South-South cooperation*. Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama have so far provided support for South-South cooperation in the region through third-country training*. Now that sources of funding are decreasing as a result of many advanced countries showing the symptoms of aid fatigue, South-South cooperation in Central America is likely to become an increasingly important issue.

Tackling Priority Issues in JICA Projects

Independent promotion of South-South cooperation

Mexico, the country with the largest land area and population in Central America, has seen a solid improvement in its status within the international community since conclusion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in January 1994 and its entry to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in May 1994. The nation has already begun its own cooperation, albeit on a small scale, with other countries in Central America and the Caribbean and, as the leader of the region, has incorporated South-South cooperation into its foreign policy. Therefore, from the standpoint of implementing effective cooperation in the Central American and Caribbean countries, the most efficient approach would appear to center activities on Mexico. Japan has been sending experts on South-South cooperation to Mexico since May 1998 to transmit Japan's expertise and experience and to look into the possibilities for cooperation and assistance.

It was confirmed in the technical cooperation policy discussions between the Japanese and Mexican governments in February 1996 that priority issues for cooperation between the two countries would be the environment and human resources development contributing to industrial development and regional promotion. The main example of cooperation started in FY1998 was a development study, "Study on Solid Waste Management in Mexico City", the aim of which is to formulate a medium- and long-term plan dealing with waste in the Mexican capital.

Adding to the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda

The priority areas for aid to El Salvador are stimulation of the production sector (economic



Experts and JOCVs have been sent to Guatemala to disseminate primary education.

infrastructure, etc.), social development, and the environment. The first project-type technical cooperation scheme in this country, the "Project for Strengthening Nursing Education", was begun in FY1997. "Civic Society and Democratization" in El Salvador was newly added to the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda* on the occasion of President Clinton's visit to Japan in April 1996. This was followed by a special country-specific training program entitled "Promotion of Civic Society and Democratization" which has been held since FY1997.

Support for Response to Hurricane Damage

Nicaragua is, with the exception of Haiti, the country with the lowest levels of income in Central America. Agreement has been reached between the Japanese and Nicaraguan governments that the priority areas for aid should be social development and poverty measures, social and economic infrastructure, the environment, and democratization and economic stabilization, in addition to cooperation with disaster prevention in the light of the damage caused by hurricanes. Technical cooperation has involved implementation since January 1998 of a development study entitled "Study on a Comprehensive Transportation Plan for the Municipality of Managua". A team of emergency medical aid workers was sent to Nicaragua following the hurricane in October 1998. A study team for promotion of grant aid, project formulation advisors, and infrastructure experts in fields such as river control, soil erosion and bridges were dispatched to provide cooperation with the recovery plan in the wake of the damage inflicted by the hurricane.

Primary Education for Girls from the Indigenous Population

In Guatemala, the government signed a peace treaty with left-wing guerrillas in December 1996, marking the

end of civil strife in that country. This was followed in June 1997 by the dispatch of an economic cooperation survey mission, and it was confirmed that the priority areas for aid would be the upgrading of social infrastructures (education, medical care, etc.), of economic infrastructure, and of law involving the government and the judiciary. Mention should be made in particular of expanding primary education among girls from the indigenous population, which is an item on the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda. In FY1996, JICA dispatched experts to Guatemala to encourage links and cooperation with the United States in this field. In FY1997, Guatemalan administrators active in the field of local education took part in special country-specific training in Japan and JOCVs were dispatched to take part in related activities.

Costa Rica has high educational levels and a well-organized social security system. It has the most stable democracy in Central America. One of the main examples of JICA's cooperation with Costa Rica was the "Technical Instructor and Personnel Training Center for Industrial Development of Central America Project" (project-type technical cooperation), which was completed in August 1997. To ensure that the results of this project rebound on neighboring countries, third-country training* under the title of "Improving Productivity" has been held at this training center since FY1997.

Extensive development needs

Following Nicaragua and Haiti, Honduras is one of the least developed countries in the region with considerable development needs. Japan is providing aid in many forms. The priority areas for Japanese aid are upgrading of basic infrastructure, the social sector (health and medical care) and human resources development (education and personnel training). As in the case of Nicaragua, an emergency aid team was sent to Honduras following the hurricane disaster in October 1998. Project formulation advisors and a study team for promotion of grant aid were sent to provide cooperation with the country's recovery plan, and infrastructure experts in fields such as river control, soil erosion and bridges were dispatched to assist with technical transfer.

Although economic levels in Panama are generally high, the country has the widest gap between the rich and the poor seen in Central America. In recent years there has been depletion of forestry resources due to the use of slash-and-burn methods and tree-felling. In addition to the effects on the environment, there is concern that the decrease in water storage volume may have repercussions on navigation through the Panama Canal. Cooperation is thus required for reduction of poverty and environmental conservation. JICA

II

Chapter 3

Central America and the Caribbean Region

Front Line

Engineering and Industrial Development Center for Small- and Medium- Scale Industries in Queretaro State

Mexico

Support for small- and medium-scale enterprises through quality control guidance and consultations

(project-type technical cooperation)

◆ Enthusiastic response to technical improvement

The town of Queretaro is located 210 kilometers northwest of Mexico City. It is home to many small- and medium-scale enterprises manufacturing parts for automobiles and household electric appliances. Introduction of technology capable of withstanding severe international competition is an urgent task for companies in this region. In February 1998, JICA embarked on a four-year project under the name of "Engineering and Industrial Development Center (CIDESI) for Small- and Medium-Scale Industries in Queretaro State" in order to back up small- and medium-scale businesses active in the state of Queretaro and its vicinity. Since this is the first project JICA has undertaken in this state, the state government is expressing great interest, and CIDESI has had a constant stream of important visitors, including the state governor. The CIDESI staff are showing enormous enthusiasm, and full consideration is being given to the project budget and staff allocation.

◆ Enthusiasm for quality control

The daily activities of experts involve transferring essential knowledge and skills directly to counterparts* through tests and

discussions on the various materials presented to CIDESI by small- and medium-scale enterprises. The purpose of the project is to provide training which will enable the counterparts who are the objects of technology transfer* from the experts to provide appropriate technical guidance to small- and medium-scale enterprises in the fields of materials tests and non-destructive testing.

Actual support activities have included visits since May 1998 by experts and counterparts to around 50 companies to study the technical levels and material testing procedures employed by small- and medium-scale companies. These companies have presented various requests to CIDESI, but a notable feature has been the large number of companies expressing interest in learning about the international requirements of quality control.

◆ Aiming to decrease reject rates

Seminars for administrators in small- and medium-scale companies and training courses for experienced technicians are due to be held on six occasions in 1999. In addition to disseminating the skills and technology required by these people, we intend to select ten model companies from among the companies we visit and, together with the counterparts, provide instruction and take part in discussions on individual



Technical transfer from experts is producing trained quality control personnel

technical problems actually experienced by small- and medium-scale enterprises.

We hope that, in the future, this project will have the effect of increasing the volume of tests requested from CIDESI, and that there will be an increase in the number of products improved as a consequence of technical discussions.

(JICA Mexico Office)

has been dealing with these matters since 1994 through the "Forest Conservation Technical Development Project" (project-type technical cooperation). FY1998 has seen the implementation of the "Plan for Development of Forest Conservation Skills" (project-type technical cooperation), which aims to raise the incomes of small-scale farmers.

Support for Common Development Issues on a Regional Basis

The countries of the Caribbean are mostly small in size and population; many have gained their independence in relatively recent years. Japan does not have a strong record of cooperation in these countries because of their relatively high per capita income and the small scale of their economies. Cooperation with the Caribbean region, with its large number of small nations, needs to involve support on a regional basis for common development issues, employing the resources of local agencies such as the Caribbean Community and

Common Market (CARICOM). Cooperation has so far consisted of specially instituted regional training (tourism development training, etc.) in Japan.

Relations between Japan and Jamaica, the central nation in the Caribbean region, have been growing increasingly closer over the years. Cooperation is currently occurring in both the loan aid and the technical cooperation spheres. FY1998 saw the start of the "Project for Strengthening Health Care in the Southern Region", the aim of which is to strengthen local health care administration and services.

The Dominican Republic is home to many immigrants from Japan and ethnic Japanese and extensive cooperation is being provided, especially in the fields of agriculture, education, and health and medical care, with consideration given to the interests of these people. It was confirmed at policy discussions held in April 1999 that the priority issues to be dealt with would be infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.), health and medical care, agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries, education and the environment. A start was made in FY1997 with the "Project for Agricultural Development on Sloped Terrains" (project-type technical cooperation), which aims to improve the standard of living of small-scale farmers.

Front Line

Individual experts "Organic Farming Methods"

Dominican Republic

(expert dispatch)

Spreading environmentally friendly farming methods

- ◆ Spraying with large quantities of agricultural chemicals a daily occurrence

The Constanza district in the province of La Vega lies a two-hour drive north of the Dominican Republic's capital of Santo Domingo. The district is situated at an altitude of 1,200 meters and, thanks to its cool climate, is known as a production base for highland vegetables. However, the soil has deteriorated considerably through more than four decades of excessive use, and application of large quantities of chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals has become routine in order to maintain productivity. Chemicals are applied almost daily by laborers using their bare hands, and the stench of these chemicals is filling the valleys of Constanza. The attendant risks to the health of not only the laborers themselves, but also of the large number of people on low incomes who live in this district is a matter of concern.

- ◆ A constant stream of visitors

Japanese experts on organic farming methods were sent to Constanza in April 1997. The aim of the project is to make use of the organic waste products generated in this district for agricultural purposes to show how the use of chemical fertilizer and cultivation reliant on agricultural chemicals can be decreased, and to popularize such organic methods among the local people. Organic fertilizer is being

manufactured, cultivation tests are being performed in experimental fields inside the vegetable testing area, and exemplary cultivation is occurring in the producers' own fields. The cultivation tests have been successful in illustrating the effectiveness of organic farming methods in comparison with conventional methods, and harvesting results have been corroborated on model farms. The large lettuces and garlic bulbs produced using organic methods have been particularly well received, and there is a constant stream of visitors to see them. Monthly production of fermenting organic fertilizer (bocasse) created through a process of trial and error with the counterparts has reached five tons, and it is proving impossible to keep pace with farmers' demand. We have decided to embark on a new pilot project for a bocasse fertilizer plant.

A lavish event to mark the announcement of this project was held at Constanza in February 1999; the event was attended by around 130 people, including representatives of farming groups, the Deputy Minister from the Ministry of Agriculture and other senior ministry officials, members of the press, Japanese immigrants who farm locally, and representatives of NGOs involved in contributing to local development through environmental conservation.

- ◆ Ongoing efforts to overcome disaster damage

Hurricane George, which struck the



Organically harvested vegetables

Dominican Republic in September 1998, destroyed many of the seedling houses and flooded the fields, thereby ruining much of the infrastructure which had been put into place over the preceding 18 months. The experts thereafter doubled their efforts to achieve a rapid recovery, and everyone including those working in the JICA office felt proud and excited on the great day when the introductory event was held. Most of Constanza's population of around 53,000 are involved directly or indirectly in farming, and the results of this project will thus have a direct bearing on their future prosperity. We hope that this example will stimulate a greater awareness among the people of the Dominican Republic of the need for environmental measures, as this awareness remains low at present.

(JICA Dominican Republic Office)