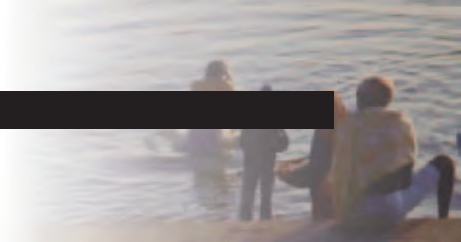


# South Asia

## Flexible Assistance to Address Diverse Challenges



In the South Asia region, each country faces a different situation. While India has grown to become the third largest economy in Asia, most countries of the region face a pressing need to build a foundation for economic growth and overcome conflict to achieve stable peace and reconstruction. Poverty remains high in the region, and climate change and disaster prevention also present critical challenges.

JICA is utilizing various schemes to provide sustained and flexible assistance tailored to each nation. Working towards achieving sustainable economic growth for the region, JICA provides assistance for social and industrial infrastructure development in such areas as electricity, transport, and clean water and sewage. JICA also assists the development of supporting industries and the promotion of human interaction.

### Key Aid Strategies

Assistance for Sustainable Growth, Environmental and Climate Change Measures, Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Assistance, Invigoration of Private Sector Economy

South Asia is comprised of the nations of India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan. One-third of the roughly 1.5 billion people who live in the region are considered to be impoverished. Eliminating poverty is a challenge facing each nation.

Many countries also need to develop their social services, including the need to expand access to primary education and medical services. There is also a pressing need to develop key agricultural industries and provide social services and living infrastructure. Furthermore, countries and regions that face political and social instability also face a critical challenge in terms of improving governance and enhancing administrative capabilities.

JICA has set four priority areas for addressing poverty reduction

in the region.

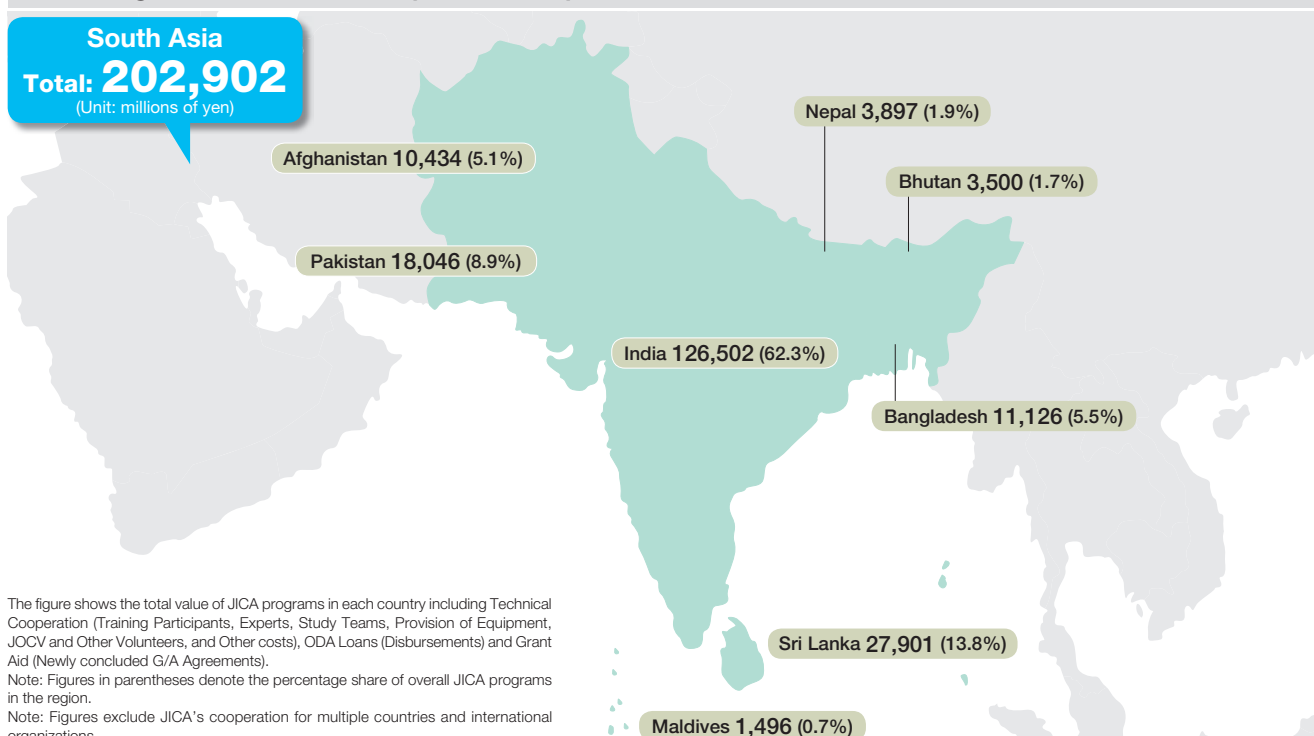
## Priority Issues and Efforts

### Assistance for Sustainable Growth

JICA supports the development of the infrastructure that forms the foundations of economic growth, including transport, electric power, clean water and sewage, and urban transportation. JICA also works aggressively to address poverty by developing the health and medical, educational, and agricultural and rural sectors, and by promoting assistance aimed at achieving inclusive economic development.

In recent years, Bangladesh has continued to achieve annual economic growth of around 6% and has begun to attract attention

### JICA Programs in South Asia (Fiscal 2010)





as a potential industrial center and marketplace. At the same time, one in three Bangladeshi citizens suffer from poverty. The country is held back by a tremendous lack of social and economic infrastructure. Accordingly, JICA is providing a diverse range of support measures with a view to promoting economic growth and reducing poverty [→ See the Case Study on page 51]. At the beginning of fiscal 2011, JICA decided to provide ODA Loans to Bangladesh for the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project, which is intended to construct one of the longest bridges in the world. The construction of the Padma Bridge will significantly reduce the travel time between southwest Bangladesh, where the poverty rate is high, the capital Dhaka, and the eastern part of the country. This will greatly contribute to vitalizing the country's overall economy. In addition, JICA has also decided to provide ODA Loans for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). These enterprises form the core of the country's manufacturing industry. ODA Loans will also be put toward the development of water supply system in Khulna, Bangladesh's third largest city.

In Sri Lanka, 25 years of internal conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) finally came to an end in May 2009. Since the end of the conflict, public order has rapidly improved and an environment conducive to peaceful development is being steadily established. Sri Lanka's real GDP over the first three quarters of 2010 grew by 7.8% from the previous fiscal year. For 2011, the country has set itself a real GDP growth rate target of 8.5%. In this way, Sri Lanka's economy is steadily undergoing a full-fledged recovery. Nevertheless, numerous issues remain to be faced, including the lack of infrastructure, disparities between regions, and a deteriorating financial situation. In order to address these problems, since 2009 JICA has provided ODA Loans for the Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project, a project to construct highways that connect major national roads and southern highways in the suburbs outside of Colombo. The project aims to alleviate traffic congestion in the capital and improve connectivity with rural areas, as well as to provide support for the promotion of logistics development.

In Pakistan, with the aim of promoting recovery and reconstruction from damage caused by major flooding in July 2010, JICA signed two ODA Loan agreements at the beginning of 2011 for a rural road rehabilitation project in an area where damage was particularly great, and for Emergency Import Support Loan to be appropriated for the purchase of imported supplies needed for recovery and reconstruction [→ See the Case Study on page 50].

### ■ Environmental and Climate Change Countermeasures

Many countries in South Asia are deeply influenced by the effects of climate change and are in need of mitigating measures

to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in conjunction with measures to address the effects of climate change. The region also faces many natural disasters, with the critical challenges of requiring disaster relief and assistance for recovery and restoration in addition to assistance for disaster prevention and awareness-raising.

Having launched economic reforms in 1991, India has achieved an annual economic growth rate between 4% and 9%. At the same time, there is a big challenge for India to achieve growth targets while ameliorating the environmental burden. JICA is therefore providing assistance through three ODA Loans to support a model of development which is environmentally harmonious and preserves the nation's biodiversity: the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project, the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project, and the Yamuna Action Plan Project (III).

In Bangladesh, JICA is implementing Technical Cooperation in order to improve meteorological analysis and forecasting capacity to support the effective use of equipment associated with the meteorological radar previously installed by Grant Aid. Furthermore, as a preparatory countermeasure against expected large-scale earthquakes, JICA is cooperating with Bangladesh to improve construction administration in order to promote construction and improvement for earthquake resistant buildings.

In Sri Lanka, in addition to providing Technical Cooperation for enhancing disaster preparedness capabilities in response to climate change, JICA is implementing Technical Cooperation for the renewal of the Sri Lankan clean development mechanism (CDM) policy, strategy, and action plans.

Besides the aforementioned flood damage of 2010, Pakistan also suffered from extensive damage from a massive earthquake in 2005 in the northern part of the country that left approximately 75,000 people dead. Through these tragedies, disaster preparedness has become a priority agenda alongside recovery and reconstruction in Pakistan. In March 2010, the project to formulate the National Disaster Management Plan was started with the support of JICA. This project aims to reinforce the national disaster preparedness structure based on the Government of Pakistan's prevention and mitigation efforts as well as on a cross-sectoral disaster response.

### ■ Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Support

Effectively promoting peacebuilding support remains a vital issue for countries such as Afghanistan, which is still politically and socially unstable, and Sri Lanka, where peace has yet to be fully established.

In Afghanistan, JICA carries out projects that contribute to economic growth, including the creation of employment opportunities and stabilizing the lives of citizens. At the same time, JICA implements the maximum level of safety measures

possible in consideration of the instable security situation. Specifically, while establishing the priority areas of infrastructure improvement focusing on developing the capital of Kabul and on the development of agriculture and of rural areas, JICA is working to improve administrative services and support the establishment of systems. Furthermore, JICA is promoting a plan to dispatch 500 long-term trainees to Japan over a five-year period.

In Sri Lanka, the internal conflict destroyed major economic infrastructure in the country's north, an area that was continuously affected by the conflict until its end. Moreover, internally displaced persons (IDPs) generated as a result of the conflict still need be returned to their homes and the livelihoods of these people must be restored. In order to improve the living conditions of IPDs and vitalize economic activity by safeguarding the stable supply of electric power to the northern region, JICA is providing an ODA Loan for the repair of power lines running between Vavuniya and Kilinochchi and for the reconstruction of transformer stations.

Furthermore, JICA also supports reconstruction through such efforts as the Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District in northern Sri Lanka and the Project for Development Planning for the Urgent Rehabilitation of the Resettlement Community in Mannar District in eastern Sri Lanka.

### ■ Vitalizing the Private-Sector Economy

South Asia, comprising countries such as India and Bangladesh, which continue to see remarkable economic growth, is rapidly becoming an attractive region for Japanese companies.

In keeping with the New Growth Strategy of the Government of Japan, JICA works in collaboration with the private sector to form PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business-related projects. At the same time, JICA is actively engaged in promoting human exchanges and technical partnerships, and improving the investment environment [ → See the Case Study on page 22].

## Case Study **Pakistan The Emergency Import Support Loan / The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rural Road Rehabilitation Project**

### Contributing to Early Reconstruction Following the Worst Flood Damage in Pakistan's History

**Pakistan experienced extraordinary rainfall in mid-July 2010, which continued until September 2010, causing the worst flood damage since the birth of Pakistan and leaving 20% of the country covered with water.**

**In the wake of the disaster, JICA, as a leading bilateral aid donor, participated in a Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) led by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. This assessment had the aim of forming a reconstruction assistance plan in response to the massive damage. JICA promptly began formulating particular projects based on the DNA, and by February 2011 committed to support early reconstruction by two ODA Loan projects totaling ¥19.7 billion.**

#### Coordination with Other Donors

The flooding caused extensive damage throughout the country, affecting more than 20 million people (12% of Pakistan's population) and destroying 1.9 million houses. In response, Japan provided emergency assistance by extending emergency aid supplies, dispatching



This bridge was washed away in the flooding. (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province)

Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams, and supporting early recovery by providing Emergency Grant Aid.

Thanks to the efforts made by JICA, in parallel to providing emergency assistance, in preparing medium and long-term reconstruction assistance plans based on the DNA, as well as to its efforts to coordinate its activities with those of other donors, JICA was able to: 1) provide emergency import financing for immediate relief, recovery, and reconstruction needs; and 2) support the rehabilitation works of the roads sector, which JICA has continuously supported in the past.

Concerning Emergency Import Support Loan, an ODA Loan agreement was signed in January 2011 for up to ¥5 billion. This loan will contribute to the stabilization of the balance of payments under the framework of international cooperation spearheaded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

#### Contributing to the Stabilization of the Border Areas

In February 2011, a ¥14.7 billion ODA Loan project was launched in order to support road rehabilitation in the rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, which was severely damaged by the flooding.

This province is host to many mountainous areas and suffers from a high level of poverty. The western side of the province shares a border with Afghanistan, neighboring the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).



A severed road in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

Accordingly, development in the province has been far behind due to the severe security situation. Furthermore, since April 2009, a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been generated as a result of the Pakistani government's military operations against the Taliban.

The people faced life-threatening conditions when a large number of their communities were isolated as the transportation access collapsed or became severely damaged by the floods. The unrestored roads and bridges in the flooded areas significantly interfere with the lives of local people and strongly impede efforts for the return of IDPs to their homes, which was being addressed before the flooding.

JICA is working to restore severed logistics and infrastructure, promote an early recovery of the region's socioeconomic activities, and mitigate poverty by rehabilitating damaged roads and bridges. These efforts are expediting the return home of IDPs and the reconstruction of livelihoods, while contributing to reconstruction from conflict.



## Linking People and Government; Reaching Beyond Sectors; Changing the Society

Across the country, the Government of Bangladesh promotes two “frameworks,” linking peoples’ needs and public services, which were developed with JICA’s technical cooperation. The JICA Bangladesh Office reports.



Matching of community needs and public services facilitated by Mr. Rahman (far left)

### Link Model, Reversing Stereotype

When (then) Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida of Kyoto University first visited Bangladesh in 1986, he witnessed the huge dissociation between the people and government. For sustainable development, the people and government must collaborate with each other with a sense of unity. With this strong belief, Prof. Kaida proposed a “framework”, named the Link Model, through JICA’s Joint Studies on Rural Development. The model focuses on “vertical linkages” between communities and local government institutions and “horizontal linkages” among various public services.

Mr. Moshir Rahman is the only government official working at the Dehunda Union. Union is the lowest tier of local government institutions, covering a population of 30,000. He used to feel helpless with no budget and no manpower. However, Mr. Rahman changed his home Union after initiating the Link Model. Budget and manpower are available at the Upazila level. Upazila is the upper tier of local government institutions above Union. The people know what they really need. All that was needed was a “platform” where these two sides can meet with each other. Today, the Meeting of Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC)\* deals with a variety of proposals, including “Let’s conduct a cow vaccination program at once and at one place”, and “Let’s make a recipient checklist for pension payment.” This meeting is just like a market where the peoples’ needs and public service deliveries are actively matched together.

Ever since being assigned to Bangladesh as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) in 2002, Mr. Hiroki Watanabe, a JICA Expert, has devoted himself to the dissemination and establishment of the Link Model. He

notes, “Once a ‘platform’ is set, peoples’ consciousness will change, peoples’ behaviors will change, and ultimately the society will change. When the people began to show their willingness to pay more Union Tax based on their expectations of public services, I became very emotional thinking about how far things have come.”

### Narsingdi Model, Protecting the Lives of Children and Pregnant Women

In Rishipara, Narsingdi District, the pilot district of JICA’s Safe Motherhood Promotion Project, a farmer and leader of the villagers’ group, Mr. Chandra Das, sat in a circle with his colleagues and health workers, and gazed seriously at a handmade map of the village. The map is color-coded to indicate the houses of pregnant women. Based on the information of the map, women volunteers visit the pregnant women and see what supports are necessary for them. Mr. Das boasts, “Since the project’s commencement, we have not lost any women and babies during labor and delivery for three and a half years.”

The Narsingdi Model establishes a “framework” of linking the villagers’ will to protect the lives of pregnant women, health services, and local government. Under this model, the community people are part of the health system and assist health service delivery by the government while ensuring accountability and government responsiveness.

Ms. Yuki Yoshimura, Chief Advisor of the project, explained with deep emotion. “The community support groups demonstrated the power of the people to change the

situation. They have the know-how to solve problems. I was able to get this far by extracting this know-how, learning from it and feeling empowered by it.”

Mr. Das’s group strives to promote not only maternal and child health, but also seeks to resolve a variety of issues facing the village, including domestic violence, premature marriage, and the need to establish more elementary schools.

### Scaling-Up Nationwide

In 2010, the stakeholders of both models visited each others’ sites and shared information about their activities. Then the Link Model was adopted and expanded in the Narsingdi District. Furthermore, it was introduced as one of the good case studies of people-government linkages at the Horizontal Learning Program organized by the World Bank. Since then, the model has begun to be implemented over a wide region.

In the same year, the Narsingdi Model was presented at international conferences and the G8 Summit as a successful case study of mother and child health improvement projects.

In 2011, both models were integrated into the institutions and policies of their respective local government institutions, as part of the Government’s efforts to scale up the models nationwide. Today, a new Mr. Rahman and Mr. Das are emerging one after another across the country. These people no longer believe that poverty is the problem and that they are powerless. They are filled with pride and confidence of having the power to link the community and government and transform society by themselves.

JICA will continue to stand with the people, and feeling inspired by them, continue to extend assistance with the aim of realizing human security. (JICA Bangladesh Office)

\* One of the components of the Link Model. The Committee is comprised of stakeholders engaged in the Union development programs: elected Union council members, village representatives, public service providers, NGOs, etc. Meetings are held every month to mainly coordinate the public service delivery based on peoples’ needs.



Mr. Das (far right) is confirming the due dates of pregnant women. Rishipara holds the ongoing record for accident-free labor and deliveries. (The record is now at three and a half years.)

# Middle East

## Achieving Regional Stabilization through Inclusive Development

In 2011, many Middle Eastern countries were greatly shaken by ongoing political turmoil. The region has undergone many conflicts in its history, which have impoverished its people and also had a grave impact on international politics and the global economy. Accordingly, the international community is being pressed to come up with new responses to the problems facing the Middle East.

Approximately 60% of the world's oil reserves and 40% of its natural gas reserves are in the Middle East. Japan depends

on imports from the Middle East for nearly 90% of its domestic oil consumption, which makes the peace and stability of this region a critical factor for Japan's economic development. In addition to providing conventional assistance, JICA is implementing cooperation with the aim of playing a major role in the Middle East and in the international community as a whole by actively responding to the newly surfacing issues of the region.

### Key Aid Strategies

### Supporting Regional Stabilization with Focus on Six Priorities

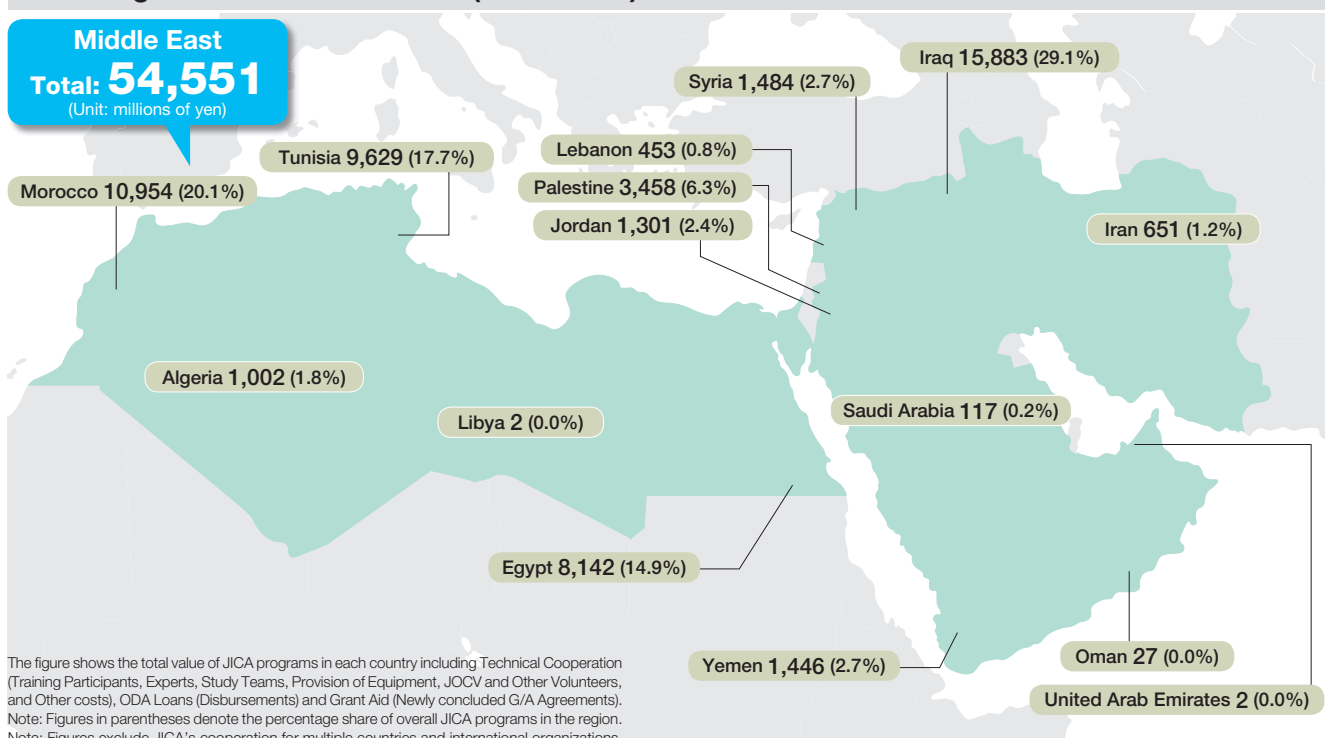
The year 2011 marks the beginning of a major political upheaval in the Middle East. The political turmoil of Tunisia that began in January quickly led to a similar political reform movement in Egypt, which in turn spread to generate political unrest in Yemen, Libya, and Syria. People in many countries were able to make use of this opportunity to reveal to the world the deadlocked and domineering political and economic standards that had been prominent in their countries. This unrest indicates clearly urgent needs for democratization and the improvement of employment opportunities (particularly for young people), and that overlooking these issues could lead to the incitement of new factors that threaten the security of the Middle East region.

Furthermore, given that the region has been host to the Gulf

War, the Iraq War, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, assistance for nation-building and national reconstruction in the Middle East is also an important issue from the standpoint of international politics and economics.

By trying to maintain a neutral and objective position toward all parties in the region, Japan has acquired the trust of countries involved in disputes with each other. Japan seeks to build on this trust in carrying out efforts together with the international community based on the following priorities: 1) support for new nation-building (assistance for the policies and systems of countries such as Tunisia and Egypt that are trying to make the transition towards new systems); 2) promotion of peacebuilding assistance (reconstruction in Iraq, support of the on-going peace

### JICA Programs in the Middle East (Fiscal 2010)





process in the Middle East via assistance provided to the Palestine Authority, etc.); 3) development of socioeconomic infrastructure and support for measures mitigating poverty in low- and middle-income countries; 4) support for water resource management; 5) support for human resource development tailored to the unique local needs of each country; and 6) support for cultivating industries that facilitate employment.

### Assistance Tailored to the Different Needs of Oil-Producing and Non-Oil-Producing Nations

The Middle East is broadly separated into countries that enjoy high incomes from oil production and low- to middle-income countries that do not produce oil. Moreover, its populations are characterized by diverse ethnic backgrounds and cultures, which have created a complex social makeup that requires finely tuned aid that meets the individual needs of each country.

Raids on ships by pirates in the Indian Ocean and the Straits of Malacca have been more frequent in recent years, and JICA is providing aid for anti-piracy measures. These include training for officers in charge of the coast guard authorities in Yemen, Oman and some Asian countries in 2009.

## Country Overviews and Priority Issues

### Iraq

The repeated conflict and economic sanctions that Iraq has suffered since 1980 have led to the destruction of much of the country's economic and social infrastructure and impoverished the country. Now, eight years after the Iraq War, many Iraqis are still living in abysmal conditions with shortages of electricity and clean water. Iraq has the world's third largest oil reserves, and the government relies on revenue from oil exports for approximately 90% of its annual revenue, which means that trends in oil prices significantly impact the country's finances.

In order to meet Iraq's massive reconstruction and development needs, JICA has provided comprehensive assistance in the following four priority areas: 1) Strengthening the Foundation for Economic Growth (improving the production and export capacity for oil and gas, improving agricultural productivity); 2) Activation of the Private Sector (electric power reconstruction, transportation and telecommunication development); 3) Rehabilitation of Basic Living Infrastructure (developing water supply and sewage, improving the quality of medical care and education); and 4) Governance Development (building a foundation for administration and developing human resources) [ → See the Case Study on page 94]. From the end of the Iraq War up until the end of fiscal 2010, JICA committed to 15 projects for a total of ¥364.6 billion through ODA Loans, and carried out various training courses for more than 4,400 Iraqis through Technical Cooperation. JICA is expanding

its assistance in Iraq with the objective of achieving independent development, while paying consideration to the regional balance between the northern Kurdish, mid-western Sunni, and southern Shia regions.

In fiscal 2010, dredging work carried out via an ODA Loan was completed for Umm Qasr Port, Iraq's southern gateway to the ocean. Also, in Iraq's northern Kurdish region, experts in the agriculture sector were dispatched for the first time since the conclusion of the Iraq War. In this way local efforts have been achieving progress.

Despite a long political blank following the country's General Parliamentary Elections of March 2010, a popular-participation-type administration beyond ethnic background and religion was formed in December of the same year. The security situation continues to necessitate vigilance due to the scheduled withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq by the end of 2011. Nevertheless, efforts aimed at independent development are anticipated to pick up speed under the new administration.

JICA is proactively implementing reconstruction assistance by talking directly with government officials in Iraq and through project site visits in order to further enhance its cooperation campaign on the local level.

### Palestine

In accordance with the Oslo Accords signed in September 1993, a Palestinian Interim Self-Government was established and the international community accelerated aid in order to achieve peace in the region. However, the outbreak of the Second Intifada in September 2000 caused deterioration of the security situation in the area and the peace process stalled at that point. Subsequently, the Israeli government has imposed a blockade on the occupied territories, and the Palestinian economy has been severely damaged because of the restrictions imposed on transportation and limited distribution of goods as well as a decline in job opportunities for the Palestinian workers within Israel.

In July 2006, the Japanese government proposed the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity concept as a medium- to long-term framework for future co-existence and co-prosperity of Israel



Meeting between President Ogata and Palestinian Authority Prime Minister Salam Fayyad on his visit to Japan (November 2010).



and Palestine. This framework is based on the idea that a “two state solution” is crucial to achieving peace between Israel and Palestine, and is intended to strengthen the socioeconomic foundation of the Palestinian Authority in order to ensure a smooth transition to economic independence for future statehood, while building trust with neighboring countries through regional cooperation among Palestine, Israel and Jordan. Working towards realizing the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity concept, JICA is providing Technical Cooperation for improving agricultural technologies and supporting the promotion of sustainable tourism, as well as surveying and providing Technical Cooperation for the construction of an Agro-Industrial Park in the Jericho area.

Furthermore, from the perspective of supporting future nation-building in Palestine, JICA is extending support in the following seven priority areas in view of the First Japanese-Palestinian High-Level Governmental Consultative Meeting: 1) support for small and medium-sized enterprises and promoting trade; 2) agriculture; 3) tourism; 4) local governments; 5) restoring fiscal health; 6) water and sewage; and 7) child and maternal health [→ See the Case Study on page 89].

## Egypt

In February 2011, long-time Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak resigned as a result of the democratization demonstrations that had been held since January. After the collapse of the Mubarak administration, Egypt’s constitution was temporarily suspended and presidential authority was entrusted to the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. Going forward, a People’s Assembly election



Conduit repair work at a pilot site being carried out together with an irrigation association (Water Management Improvement Plan Phase II in Egypt).

is scheduled for November 2011 and there is also a plan to hold an election to select a new president in 2012. This process will lead to Egypt being reborn as a democratic state.

The political unrest in Egypt is said to be due to the large number of people that have failed to receive the benefits of development despite the country’s favorable macroeconomic growth in recent years, as youth unemployment remains high and the poor face skyrocketing food prices.

JICA provides cooperation with the priority on sustainable growth and creating employment, and reducing poverty and improving living standards. This cooperation is in response to the result of political turmoil in the country, and JICA will continue

## Case Study

### Support for Early Childhood Education in the Middle East

#### Effective Cooperation through Volunteer Dispatch Coupled with Training in Japan

**JICA volunteers serving in early childhood education in the Middle East are promoting “Learning through Playing” while sharing information beyond borders. The efforts of the volunteers are steadily producing positive effects that are further confirmed by their counterparts who have received training in Japan.**

##### “Learning through Playing” for Each Country

Early childhood education in the Middle East often means intellectual trainings where children engage in memorization and dictation exercises. JICA volunteers specializing in early childhood education in Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia contribute to improving preschool education on-site aiming at spreading child-centered care with methodologies to support the sound mental development through playing with hands,

physical exercises, etc.

In 2008, along with dispatching volunteers, JICA launched a training program in Japan with the objective of human resources development related to early childhood education in the Middle East. It is not always simple for the volunteers to explain the significance of Japanese childcare in Arabic. Collaboration between the JICA volunteers and the training participants, including counterparts, who have a deepened understanding of Japanese early childhood education through interacting with Japanese preschool children and their teachers, is strong support for Japanese cooperation for the development of the expertise of counterparts in this field.

Since 2009, the JICA

volunteers and their counterparts have been implementing regional training for sharing information within the region. This is a good opportunity to discuss their common challenges by sharing various practices in each country with those who received training in Japan as well.



These smiles are to change Arab early childhood education (Syria).

to contribute to the economic and social development of Egypt utilizing the experience of Asia in its compound approach that combines Technical Cooperation with financial cooperation. Specifically, JICA implements assistance for developing transport, electricity, and other economic infrastructure so as to improve the investment environment, assistance for soft aspects such as the Institute for International Studies and Training (IIST) in order to vitalize economic activity, and assistance that contributes to improving living standards, such as for promoting school health services in different regions in Egypt, a country with a low level of income, and developing water and sewage systems in the Nile Delta area. JICA also provides assistance by dispatching experts to support elections, which is also a pressing issue, and developing a new Five Year Development Plan.

### Morocco

Morocco has been able to steadily achieve economic growth and reduce poverty after implementing economic liberalization policies since the 1990s. However, the reduction of urban-rural economic disparity and effective use of the country's rare water resources remain priority issues.

For this reason, JICA provides cooperation mainly in the areas of rural development and water resource management. Specifically, JICA supports the development of water and sewage systems in rural areas, improves urban environments, and develops rural roads with ODA Loans. Furthermore, JICA allots emphasis to third-country training under its Assistance Program for Francophone African Countries.

### Tunisia

In Tunisia, on January 14, 2011 longstanding President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali stepped down from office. Citizens began to hold demonstrations in the city streets, and the political unrest that forced the President out of office was later to be called the "Jasmine Revolution," taking the name of Tunisia's national flower. This led to later pro-democracy movements in surrounding countries such as Egypt.

These demonstrations were triggered by the death of a young man without a job who committed suicide by self-immolation. Tunisia has a high unemployment rate that stands out in the younger generations, and it is particularly high for individuals with higher education levels. The issue is that national industries have yet to advance sufficiently enough to create employment opportunities for such individuals. Furthermore, the areas where the first demonstrations broke out were rural areas with larger poverty levels than Tunis, the capital of Tunisia, and it is necessary to also address the issue of rectifying regional disparity.

JICA provides assistance for developing Tunisia's industries, mitigating disparity, and preserving the environment. Specifically, in addition to developing economic infrastructure such as railway and roads, JICA uses ODA Loans to construct higher education institutions and research institutes, train science and engineering human resources, and support local economic promotion programs. Moreover, JICA dispatches experts and provides other assistance to support elections, which are currently a pressing issue.

#### Case Study

### Yemen Improvement of Enrollment Rate and Quality of Basic Education Program (Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girls' Education (BRIDGE) Project)

#### Nationwide Expansion of a School Based Management Model that Promotes Girls' Education

**Yemen has one of the largest gender gaps worldwide in terms of basic education. The net enrollment ration in primary education is 85% for boys and 65% for girls. Accordingly, there are high expectations for the nationwide dissemination of the BRIDGE model developed by JICA.**

#### Creating a Model that Works in the Field and Establishing it as Policy

JICA has been implementing projects since June 2005 in order to promote girls' education, carrying out pilot activities to improve the management of 59 schools in Taiz Governorate with the participation of local governments, schools, and communities.

Community religious leaders (Imam) have used religious messages in order to spread awareness of the importance of girls' education, and a Mothers' Council

has even been established for the purpose of reflecting the opinions of mothers in school operations. As a result, the number of female students increased by 1.5 times and the number of male students has increased by 1.3 times during the same period. Furthermore, when cooperation started, the ratio of school principals that answered, "boys and girls share the same right to an equal education" was a mere 9.4%. By the completion of the project, however, this had risen dramatically to 96.6%.

JICA has developed these pilot activities into the BRIDGE (Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girl's Education) model. In Phase II of the project, which began in December 2009, cooperation is being implemented on the policy level and efforts are being made to disseminate the BRIDGE model throughout the country, while guidelines are also being drafted to promote girls' education together with the Ministry of Education and other Development Partners.



A primary school where the BRIDGE model has been implemented. (Photo: Marcos Abbs)



# Africa

## Boosting Economic Growth, Seizing an Unprecedented Opportunity toward Poverty Eradication

In 2010, Africa achieved a remarkable recovery from the global economic, financial and energy crises since 2008. Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa achieved a GDP growth rate of 5.8%, which exceeded the average GDP growth rate prior to the crises (2000-2008) of 5.6%\*<sup>1</sup>. Although Africa faces many challenges such as economic

diversification, strengthening of administrative capabilities, creation of employment, and enhancing social services, it is now an opportunity to achieve results toward the eradication of poverty through the timely and concerted efforts of the international community to support Africa's growth.

### Key Aid Strategies

### Achieving Fair and Sustainable Growth through the Yokohama Action Plan

#### Changes in the Environment Surrounding Africa

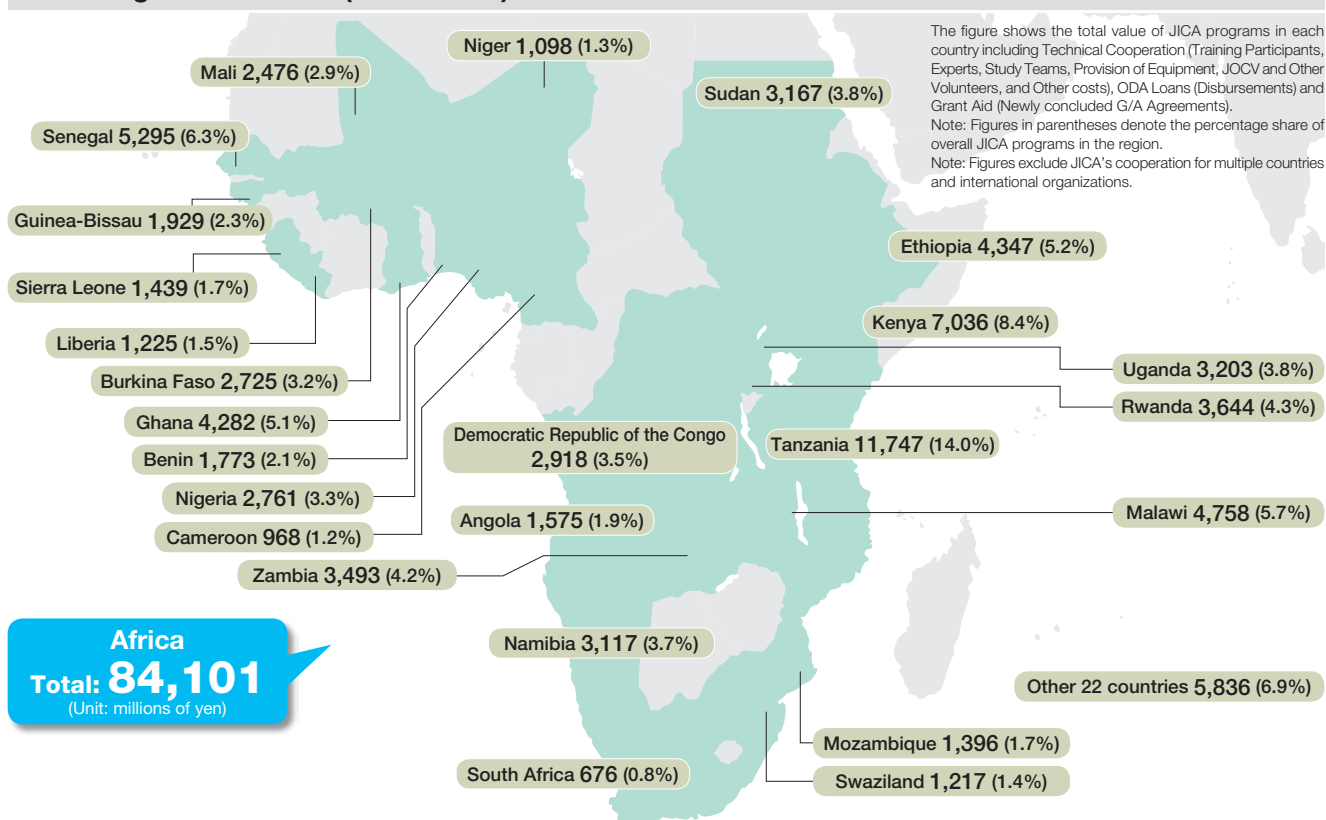
The Africa that was ruled out from opportunities of economic development due to conflicts, refugees, draught and dictatorship is becoming a past. With the political situation stabilized, Africa is becoming increasingly attractive as an investment destination including as a source of natural resources. Due to the expansion of domestic consumption, increases in the prices of export goods and other factors, Africa is achieving stable economic growth as mentioned above, which also extends to non-oil-producing countries and countries that have suffered conflicts\*<sup>2</sup>. During the decade leading up to the global financial and economic crises, Africa had achieved an average GDP growth rate of 5%.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa, which has become a more attractive investment destination, first exceeded the net amount of ODA in 2005 and has continued to do so each year

since then, including during the time of the global financial and economic crises. It is expected that a similar trend will be maintained from 2011, and FDI in Africa in 2011 is anticipated to amount to US\$60 billion\*<sup>3</sup>. Given this situation, as the relative role played by ODA is declining, it is becoming more important to provide support for Africa's sustainable economic growth in collaboration with the private sector.

In addition, there have also been changes in the actors providing development assistance. In particular, the rise of emerging donors such as Brazil, India, China and the Republic of Korea is remarkable. As the international community considers the system and framework change of development assistance, it is necessary for JICA to seek approaches of cooperation that can maximize the impact of support in the field level through partnership with them.

#### JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2010)





## ■ Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Process

Japan has been initiating the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) since the 1990s to provide the international community with opportunities to discuss the cooperation required by Africa, based on the principles of ownership and partnership. In 2010, the African Union Commission (AUC) has become a co-organizer of TICAD representing Africa, in addition to the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. TICAD is a forum that is widely open to partners that contribute to the growth of Africa, such as aid agencies of the governments of developed countries, international organizations, private companies, emerging donors, Asian countries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). TICAD has developed as a forum where the knowledge and experience of the various participants are consolidated and the roadmap toward Africa's growth is discussed.

TICAD IV, which was held in May 2008, prioritized the three pillars of 1) boosting economic growth, 2) ensuring human security, and 3) addressing environmental and climate change issues, and culminated in the adoption of the Yokohama Action Plan to be implemented collectively by the international community. As an ODA implementation organization of Japan, JICA is extending cooperation in collaboration with various partners for the sustainable development of Africa through the Yokohama Action Plan, along with the international community.

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### ■ Partnership with TICAD Co-organizers

JICA has been collaborating with the United Nations, which has been a TICAD co-organizer since the process was launched in 1990s, in order to raise awareness of the importance of the development of Africa within the international community. Nowadays, Africa is always included on the agenda of discussions on international development, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Looking back on the fact that Africa was the "forgotten continent" in the 1990s when the TICAD process was started, it is clear that the process has made a great contribution in terms of outreaching Africa development agenda to the international community.

JICA has continued to engage in various forms of cooperation with the UNDP in implementing projects in the field, and this has made possible a wide range of activities that take advantage of each organization's strength. For example, while the UNDP provides support for the establishment of climate change adaptation policies as part of the Africa Adaptation Programme to which the Government of Japan made a contribution through the UNDP, JICA conducts training in related areas, and supports



Then Foreign Minister Matsumoto giving a speech at the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting held in Senegal on May 1 and 2, 2011.

its efforts to improve the environment to implement the policies. JICA is also carrying out cooperation utilizing the Trust Fund for Human Security<sup>\*4</sup> in collaboration with the UNDP.

JICA and the World Bank jointly identify and formulate co-financing projects, in an effort to implement large-scale projects that cannot be implemented by one organization alone. Moreover, regional and sub-regional approach could be effective since the African continent is divided into many countries with diversified size and capacity. For example, in the field of infrastructure development, the development of an international corridor and power pools is carried out on a priority basis as regional infrastructure development.

With the AUC, which became a TICAD co-organizer in 2010, JICA is deepening discussions on what forms of cooperation are possible, including cooperation with the sector committees of the AUC. It is expected that African ownership will be further ensured toward the achievement of the commitments made at TICAD IV.

### ■ Establishment of Various Partnerships with a Focus on Africa's Future

The target year for achieving the commitments made at TICAD IV is 2012. While the various commitments are being achieved smoothly, JICA is moving ahead with the expansion of projects with a focus on 2012 and beyond. On the other hand, the development needs of Africa are so enormous that it is difficult for JICA alone to respond to them. Furthermore, when taking into consideration the changes in the situation surrounding Africa, such as its economic growth, the increase in FDI, and the changes in the actors providing assistance, partnerships with various partners such as private companies, NGOs, research institutions including

<sup>\*1</sup> World Bank, 'Africa's Pulse' Vol3, April 2011

<sup>\*2</sup> World Bank, 'Africa's future and the World Bank's support to it,' March, 2011

<sup>\*3</sup> DAC dataset, FDI and ODA flows to Africa 2000-11

<sup>\*4</sup> A trust fund established at the United Nations under Japan's initiative in March 1999. As of April 2009, the Government of Japan has contributed a total of approximately ¥37.3 billion (approximately US\$330.43 million) to the fund. Through the fund, Japan has supported more than 190 projects of international organizations related to the United Nations that address various threats against the existence, livelihood and dignity of people from the perspective of human security. (From the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)



The Project for Urgent Improvement of the Electric Power Supply System in Freetown in Sierra Leone

universities, other donors and international organizations are becoming more important than ever for JICA in expanding its support for Africa.

### ■ Cooperation with Private Companies

The development of the private sector is essential for Africa to achieve self-reliance and sustainable growth. Japanese private companies, which boast advanced technologies and possess strengths in corporate and organizational management, are broadly expected to bring benefits to both Africa and Japan through their diverse economic activities in Africa accompanied by technology transfer, human resource development and the creation of employment. As many African countries achieve rapid economic growth, JICA is continuing its endeavor to maintain and improve an environment that enables the private sector to pursue sound and active economic activities.

Some Japanese companies are carrying out actively corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities in Africa. JICA is promoting its partnership with these companies in order to work for the development of Africa as “All Japan” by creating synergistic effects with various projects implemented by JICA in the field. For example, when the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Soccer World Cup was held in South Africa in 2010, JICA partnered with Sony Corporation to set up huge screens in Ghana, and held events that combined the airing of soccer matches and educational activities on HIV/AIDS. In addition, when Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. donated solar lanterns to Africa, JICA solicited ideas on how to utilize them from Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), who were working in Africa, and also selected the donation destinations.

In fiscal 2010, JICA started the framework to support a preparatory survey in order to promote partnership with the BOP (Base of the Pyramid) businesses carried out by companies and other organizations [ → See “Public-Private Partnerships” on page 142]. Half of the projects that were selected under this framework were those targeting Africa (10 out of 20 projects), which gives an indication of the increase in Japanese companies’ interest in Africa. As JICA has more than 25 local offices in Africa, which has high potential as a market, JICA can help Japanese companies enter the African market and contribute to Japan’s national interest in a broad sense.

### ■ Partnerships with NGOs

In Africa, JICA promotes the provision of in-depth support closely connected to the basic human needs including water and hygiene (access to safe water), education (promotion of girls’ attendance), health and medical care (enhancing the capabilities of local health centers), and rural development (increasing productivity and improving livelihoods) through partnership with NGOs. While Africa is achieving high economic growth, there are places in Africa where administrative capabilities still cannot keep up with the provision of social services. It is anticipated that the various projects implemented by JICA and its support through NGOs will contribute to the equitable development of Africa in a complementary manner.

Although it is expected that the achievement of the MDGs by the target year of 2015 will be difficult, it will be possible to expect to achieve them in not-too-distant future<sup>\*5</sup>. While supporting the economic growth of Africa, JICA will also extend its cooperation toward the promotion the equitable growth through which the benefits of growth will be shared among people.

### ■ Cooperation with Emerging Donors

Together with China, Brazil and the Republic of Korea, all of which are increasing their presence as emerging donors, JICA is exploring ways to maximize the impact in the field. In particular, China has a large presence in Africa, and JICA is promoting dialogue with China regarding information sharing and the modality of cooperation in order to carry out projects that will bring benefits to all three parties, namely Africa, China and Japan.

In cooperation with Brazil, JICA is promoting agricultural development in a tropical savannah area of Mozambique. Japan and Brazil acquired the abundant knowledge through the agricultural development in the tropical savannah area called “Cerrado,” in the mid-western part of Brazil. Parts of Mozambique share similar natural conditions to those of the cerrado areas of Brazil, in both countries food security can highly contribute to poverty reduction. Mozambique and Brazil, both of which were Portuguese colony, use the same official language (Portuguese). These were the factors that led to the decision that efficient technology transfer would be possible<sup>\*6</sup>.

Increases in food prices on the international market, in conjunction with increasing consumption due to economic growth and rising populations, is posing a threat to food security in many African nations. JICA will contribute to ensuring food security in Africa by supporting the agricultural development of Africa, including through the agricultural development project in Mozambique being carried out in a partnership between Japan and Brazil.

### ■ South-South Cooperation

One of the characteristics of the TICAD process is the perspective of “passing Asia’s experiences on to Africa.” Japan

<sup>\*5</sup> World Bank, ‘Africa’s future and the World Bank’s support to it,’ March, 2011

<sup>\*6</sup> ‘International Cooperation of Agriculture & Forestry,’ article contributed by Advisor Hongo, ‘Triangular Cooperation for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique: ProSAVANA-JBM’



## Aiming to Become a Center of Excellence in West Africa

JICA's Capacity Development of Government Administration Project was aimed to enhance the capacity of mid-level civil servants in Ghana and improve their moral values. The impact of the project is gradually having effect on the country's public sector reform. In March 2011, the second phase of the project, Project for Institutional Capacity Development of the Civil Service Training Centre was started to further expand the outcome of the project to other West African countries.



Training targeted at mid-level civil servants of Ghana conducted in the first phase. The participation of civil servants from Sierra Leone and Liberia served as an important step to intra-regional cooperation.

### Knowledge Acquired by Countries through Third-country Training Programs

One of the important challenges that Ghana faces is the reinforcement of the public sector. Nevertheless, while some progress has been made such as the establishment of the Ministry of Public Sector Reform in 2005\*, there has been little training conducted in order to foster the mid-level civil servants who will be the actors of reform.

During the first phase of the project that started in 2007, JICA worked toward the development and implementation of new short-term training courses targeting mid-level civil servants in partnership with the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC) of Ghana. These efforts have yielded excellent results such as significant increases in the numbers of training courses and lecturers, and the establishment of a training evaluation cycle.

The Action Plan System contributed greatly to the achievement of these results. The mechanism under which the trainees implemented the action plans they created during training after returning to their workplaces, with the CSTC following up the implementation status to encourage organizational reform, proved to be effective. This mechanism and the system whereby the

trainees evaluate their lecturers, as well as the holding of seminars to share training results, are based on sound practice as recognized in countries including Tanzania, South Africa, Singapore, Malaysia, and Bangladesh, to which JICA has previously extended cooperation in the area of fostering of civil servants, and on what the concerned parties have learned in the course of third-country training programs.

The biggest key to the project's success was that Ghana drew actively on other countries' experiences under the framework of South-South cooperation.

### From a Recipient to a Leading Player

Those involved in the work of the CSTC are increasing their awareness in order to upgrade the training center to an international level and strengthen their ownership, with the goal of making it a Center of Excellence (CoE) for the

training of civil servants in West Africa.

In order to support this movement, in the second phase of the project, JICA will invite trainees from the neighboring countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, both of which are facing shortages of human resources due to civil wars, and are faced with the need to build up a base for training civil service workers and human resources from scratch. In this way, JICA will provide support centered on trilateral cooperation as a means of joint cooperation in the area of fostering civil servants. The first step has been made to enable the CSTC to provide high-quality training in the future that can respond to the emerging needs of the countries in the region.

#### From the Field

### Ms. Dora Dei-Tumi, Principal of the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC)

In the past, receiving training was considered to be a very painful thing as we had poor staff and facilities. Through the cost-sharing with JICA, however, the facilities were renovated and the capacity to provide training improved. As our good reputation has spread by word of mouth, we are now able to attract many trainees.

### A Trainee Who Attended the "Ethical Leadership" Training Course

(From the post-training evaluation interview)

In the action plan, I aimed to make improvements in respect of important matters that had previously been overlooked, such as document management, attitude toward customers, and punctuality for work. With a view to implementing this action plan, we received organizational support through the issuance of a letter from the Head of the Civil Service to the Chief Director of our ministry, as well as a follow-up survey on the status of progress. As a result, the above-mentioned basic practices to be followed by civil servants are now well recognized and followed in the workplace.



CSTC Principal Dei-Tumi giving a lecture



The Renovated Civil Service Training Centre

\* The Ministry of Public Sector Reform was reorganized into Public Sector Reform Secretariat under the Office of the President in 2009.

is expected to apply its experience of its own growth and also its knowledge, with which it has led growth in Asia, to Africa in a flexible manner and to promote the sustainable growth of Africa. There are countries in Asia that are transforming themselves into providers of assistance, such as the Republic of Korea, which recently joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Thailand, Malaysia, and Viet Nam. For example, the governments of Thailand and Viet Nam both made contributions to the formulation of the Yokohama Action Plan and have expressed their commitment to supporting Africa.

Having promoted South-South cooperation for over 30 years, JICA is implementing third-country training programs for Africa in cooperation with Thailand and Malaysia. JICA has also provided co-financing together with the Republic of Korea to Mozambique.

In the context of South-South cooperation, JICA also focuses on the promotion of intra-regional cooperation within Africa, in addition to cooperation with Asia. The trainees from neighboring countries are accepted mainly at the vocational training centers that have accumulated knowledge through JICA's support. For example, the vocational training centers in Senegal and Uganda accept trainees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, respectively. Supporting cooperation among countries that share common languages, similar histories, cultures and social backgrounds enables the efficient implementation of projects. There are also benefits such as the strengthening of the organizations responsible for Technical Cooperation and the deepening of these organizations' understanding as they play a



Training provided to trainees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (at the Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center)

role in passing on the knowledge they have obtained from JICA's Technical Cooperation to other countries. As the promotion of mutual understanding through collaborative work is of benefit to African nations that have the will to achieve regional integration, it can be said that JICA's role in promoting cooperation among African nations will continue to be important.

#### Cooperation with Donor Countries (Conventional Donors)

JICA is promoting cooperation with the following donors that rank high in terms of the amount of assistance they provide

#### Case Study

### Sierra Leone The Project for Establishment of Water Supply Management System in Kambia District / The Project for Establishment of a Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town

#### Supporting the Stable Supply of Safe Water

**In Sierra Leone, less than half of the population has access to safe water. Many people use unhygienic water from wells, rivers and streams, which is a major cause of water-borne diseases. In order to supply safe water in a stable manner, JICA supports the introduction of water supply systems that are easy to maintain and manage.**

#### Sustainable Supply of Water Utilizing a Slow Sand Filtration System and Managed Under a Public Corporation System

The civil war that raged in Sierra Leone for 11 years from 1991 destroyed most of the country's water supply facilities. Furthermore, because many of the remaining water supply facilities lacked appropriate maintenance and management, there was almost no water supply in the country.

Given this situation, JICA implemented Technical Cooperation, the Project for

Establishment of Water Supply Management System in Kambia District, over a two-year period from December 2006, and restored the water supply facility in Rokupr in the Kambia District, which was constructed through Grant Aid in 1989, as a water supply facility utilizing a slow sand filtration system that is economic and easy to maintain and manage. At the same time, in addition to transferring technology related to the system's operation and maintenance and management, JICA also made efforts to create a system for collecting water bills, establish a public interest corporation as the organization responsible for operation, maintenance and management, and enhance the capabilities of the staff. As a result, the facility is now able to supply safe water to approximately 15,000 people in a sustainable manner.

Based on this experience as a model case, JICA plans to implement a Grand Aid project entitled the Project for Establishment of Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town from 2011. Kambia Town is the district

capital of Kambia District, and JICA plans to construct a water supply facility utilizing the slow sand filtration system, and also extend Technical Cooperation to establish a system of maintenance and management by a water corporation. It is expected that the number of users of safe water in the area will increase from the current 3,400 to 30,000 by 2016, three years after the completion of the project.



Treating water at the slow sand filtration plant



to Africa; the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, while making use of each other's comparative advantages. Specifically, JICA concluded a cooperation agreement with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (the German Agency for International Cooperation, GIZ) in 2010, and agreed to enter into a partnership for the improvement of access to safe water in Africa. JICA and the GIZ will share each other's expertise and know-how on strengthening the capabilities of human resources in the water supply field and on improving water supply ratios, etc., and will make joint efforts to expand the outcomes of various projects to more regions. Furthermore, JICA cooperates with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) for the improvement of regional infrastructure, carrying out activities intended to respond efficiently to Africa's enormous need for infrastructure, which cannot be dealt with by any one organization alone.

In September 2010, JICA joined the Harmonization for Health in Africa (HHA), an international framework for aid coordination, under which it is endeavoring to enhance health systems in the countries of Africa in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), a major donor in the area of health, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), USAID, the World Bank and other organizations.

In keeping with the promotion of aid coordination in Africa, JICA is expected to make a contribution by delivering its expertise rooted in the actual sites of assistance in an effective manner

in order to formulate assistance plans and sector-specific development strategies, and also to make the relevant policies more practical.

### ■ Collaboration with Local Governments

While conducting research on yellow fever, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese bacteriologist was infected with the disease himself and died in Ghana. Given this relationship between Noguchi and Accra in 1928, the Government of Ghana requested Japan to provide medical cooperation. In response, since 1969 to date, JICA has continued to extend cooperation, including the cooperation of Fukushima Medical University in research on virology and also through the establishment of the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research.

In order to further strengthen its support for Africa, JICA requested Fukushima Prefecture, where Hideyo Noguchi was born, to lend its cooperation, and the prefecture decided to accept more than 100 trainees during the three years from 2010. During the first fiscal year, a total of 40 people visited Japan to attend the four courses on the promotion of industry, the promotion of rice cropping, the maintenance and management of roads, and primary education. The training was conducted with the cooperation of Fukushima Prefecture, as well as companies and universities in the prefecture, Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (JA), etc.

JICA will continue to support the development of Ghana together with Fukushima Prefecture, while placing importance on the deep relationship between Fukushima and Ghana.

## Case Study Kenya Mwea Irrigation Development Project

### Contributing to Food Security through Rice Promotion

**Over the years, JICA has provided support for the irrigation development in the Mwea division in central Kenya. Under the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), an initiative that can be called the key to food security in Africa, JICA is aiming to further increase the production of rice at Mwea. In August 2010, JICA started an ODA Loan project to newly establish and renovate the irrigation facilities and expand the area under cultivation.**

#### Contributing to a More Fruitful Harvest in Kenya's "Rice Production Center"

If you travel about 100 kilometers northeast from Kenya's capital city of Nairobi, you will find a zone of paddy fields spreading before your eyes. This is the Mwea irrigation area, the Kenyan "rice production center" that currently supports over 50% of rice production in the country.

Since the development study conducted in 1988, JICA has provided Grant Aid for

the construction and renovation of irrigation facilities, etc. Moreover, through a series of Technical Cooperation projects, JICA has fostered human resources for the National Irrigation Board, provided guidance for rice cultivation to farmers, and conducted rice cultivation testing of New Rice for Africa (NERICA). Thanks to the provision of both structural and non-structural support, the area under irrigation has expanded to 7,860 hectares, and the Mwea irrigation area has become one of the leading rice-producing zones in the country.

In recent years, however, the irrigation facilities have been subject to extreme deterioration, with the result that production has declined due to a shortage of irrigation water. The implementation of this project is intended to restore a stable supply

of irrigation water, and is expected to enable double-cropping (two harvest per year) of rice and horticultural crops, as well as to double both the total annual crop acreage and the production volume of rice within in 10 years. This project is attracting enormous expectations as a core project to realize the CARD initiative.



People involved in the project in Kenya confirming the status of rice cropping in the agricultural fields in the Mwea irrigation area, to which JICA has provided support. The project also involves transfers of technology such as for the maintenance and management of irrigation facilities and water management.



# Central America and the Caribbean

The countries of Central America and the Caribbean\*1 share many commonalities in respect of language, culture, etc. At the same time, however, the region has diverse needs due to marked differences in the sizes and socioeconomic situations of each country.

While taking into consideration the unique context of each country as well as the regional integration and intra-regional cooperation initiatives to overcome region-wide development

issues, JICA assists in the stable development of this region by placing a priority on the following three areas: 1) infrastructure development for sustainable economic growth; 2) addressing global issues (measures against climate change, environmental conservation and improvement, disaster prevention); and 3) poverty reduction from a human security perspective.

## Key Aid Strategies

### Supporting Stable Development by Addressing Common Issues Facing the Region

The Central American Crisis (a collective term for the series of civil wars that occurred in numerous Central American countries), which continued for over 10 years starting from the late 1970s, heavily impacted the social and economic development of the Central American region. Later, as the various conflicts wound down and the peace process advanced in the 1990s, democracy began to establish itself and today most Central American countries are experiencing stable economic growth.

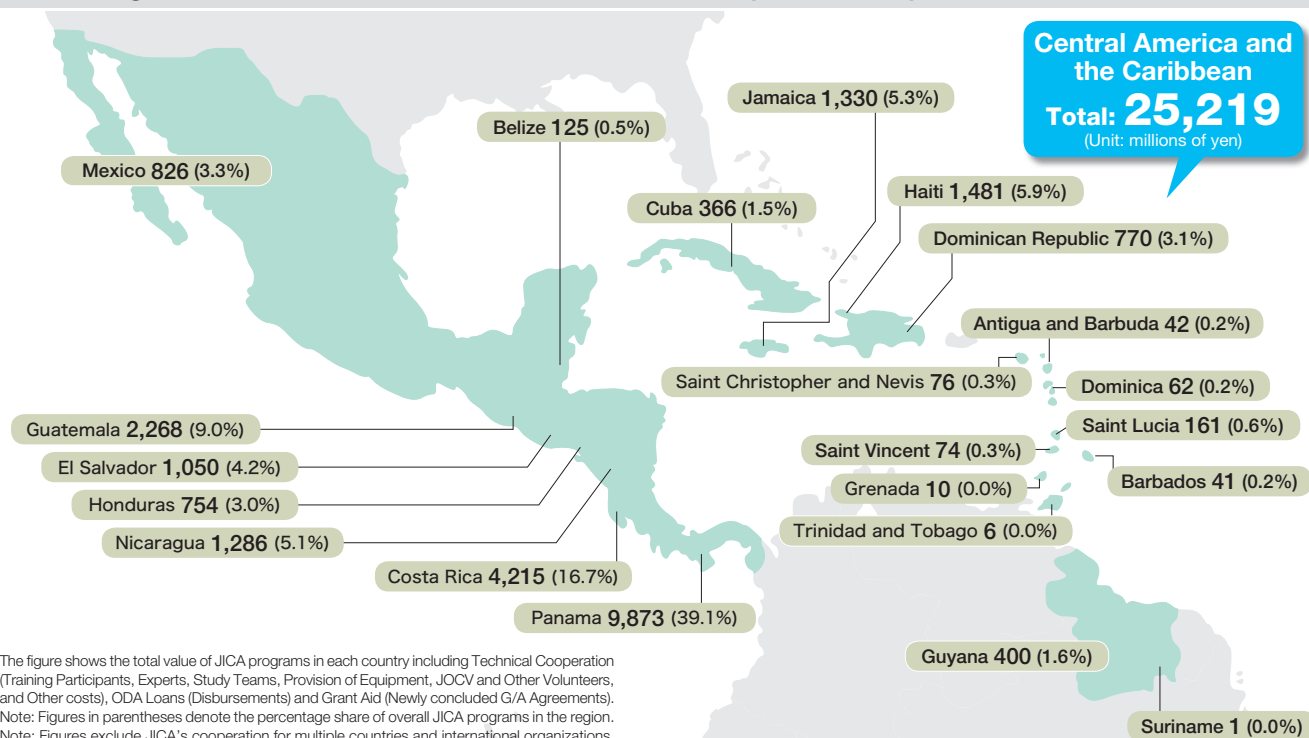
The Caribbean region is also maintaining a certain degree of economic growth thanks mainly to its tourism industry and to remittances from migrants residing in the United States. Meanwhile, however, Central America and the Caribbean continue to face numerous challenges, as every year the region experiences natural disasters such as hurricanes, and also on account of its

vulnerable economic structure, which remains dependent on the export of primary commodities and on remittances from overseas. With the aim of overcoming these common issues, regional organizations such as the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) work actively to promote regional integration and intra-regional cooperation.

In consideration of language and cultural commonalities and regional integration as well as intra-regional cooperation frameworks, JICA works to provide assistance on a regional scale (regional cooperation) to overcome common development issues that affect each country. JICA works in partnership with international organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and other aid-donors.

Celebrating 70 years of diplomatic relations between Japan

## JICA Programs in Central America and the Caribbean (Fiscal 2010)



## Promoting Effective Cooperation in View of Regional Integration and Intra-Regional Cooperation

and five Central American countries, 2005 was designated as the Japan-Central America Year and was marked by the Japan-Central America Summit, which led to the issuing of the Tokyo Declaration and the Action Plan\*<sup>2</sup>. Using the Action Plan as a guideline, JICA implements assistance for the establishment of peace and democracy, further economic cooperation, development, promotion of tourism, and disaster prevention.

In consideration of the agreement concluded at the 2nd Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference held in September 2010, JICA is providing the CARICOM member states with assistance for environmental and climate change countermeasures, mitigation of the impacts of the economic crisis, reconstruction following the Haiti earthquake, etc.

JICA promotes triangular cooperation through such frameworks like the Japan Mexico Partnership Programme (JMPP), which supports emerging countries such as Mexico to provide assistance to developing countries in the region.

### Priority Issues and Efforts

#### Infrastructure Development for Sustainable Economic Growth

Historically, the long-running civil wars in the region delayed basic economic infrastructure development and stood in the way of economic growth. JICA provides cooperation to fund development projects for roads and bridges in order to streamline region-wide logistics. (ex. ZONAPAZ Road Improvement Project financed by ODA Loans, construction and replacement of bridges along borders provided by Grant Aid) Moreover, JICA has provided ODA Loans to El Salvador for the La Union Port Development Project in order to develop the port into a logistics hub, and for a hydroelectric power plant in Costa Rica through the Pirris Hydroelectric Power Development Project. In this way, JICA provides comprehensive assistance mainly in the form of financial assistance necessary for sustainable economic growth in the region.

The global financial and economic crisis that started in late 2008 and the decline in foreign direct investment and remittances slowed economic growth in this region, which has close economic ties with the United States. In response to this situation, JICA is providing assistance, including the dispatch of experts to improve the productivity of small and medium-sized enterprises in several

countries that contribute to the revitalization of economic activities throughout the region for industrial promotion and reduction of dependence on other countries.

Furthermore, Japan's economic relations with Mexico, with which it enacted an economic partnership agreement (EPA) in 2005, continue to deepen. With the aim of promoting partnerships with the Japanese private sector, JICA is implementing Technical Cooperation projects, such as the Project for Human Resource Development in the Technology of Plastic Transformation and the Project for Human Resource Development for the Electronics Industry in Maquiladora Zone in Baja California, which are supporting the training of human resources for these industries.

#### Addressing Global Issues

##### Climate Change Measures, Environmental Conservation and Improvement, and Disaster Prevention

JICA helps countries to address climate change by providing support for mitigation measures such as encouraging the use of renewable energy and teaching energy conservation, as well as adaptation measures such as improving disaster prevention capabilities. In January 2011, JICA concluded a memorandum with the IDB on climate change. Based on this memorandum, JICA will implement financial assistance for renewable energy and energy conservation promotion in Central America and the Caribbean Region [ → See the Case Study on page 20].

Furthermore, JICA supports environmental improvement through ODA Loans in countries such as Costa Rica and Panama, where waste processing and water pollution amelioration measures are becoming priority issues in urban areas due to the high concentration of population and industry\*<sup>3</sup>. In the areas of waste processing and total management, JICA provides Technical Cooperation on a regional scale based on Japan's knowledge and experience to support the efforts of various countries that aim to promote understanding of the "Three (3) Rs" (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), and the formation of a sound material-cycle society.

Due to the frequent occurrence of hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters in the region, strengthening disaster preparedness capabilities in this region is a tremendously important issue. In efforts to enhance the ability of local governments and residents to prepare themselves against disasters, and to facilitate their coexistence with such disasters, JICA is working to share and disseminate expertise on community disaster prevention for disaster prevention agencies in Central America and the Caribbean. JICA is also working to support reconstruction following the massive earthquake that

The Pirris Hydroelectric Power Development Project supports sustainable economic growth in Costa Rica (ODA Loan project completed in September 2011).



\*1 Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, and Cuba.

\*2 As a follow-up to the Tokyo Declaration and Action Plan, Japan and the Central American countries hold the Japan-Central America Forum every year in order to continue dialogue and strengthen relations.

\*3 Examples include the Metropolitan San Jose Environment Improvement Project in Costa Rica and the Panama City and Panama Bay Sanitation Project in Panama.

struck Haiti in January 2010 [ → See the Case Study on page 65].

## Poverty Reduction from a Human Security Perspective

While Central America and the Caribbean are achieving a certain degree of economic development, there are still large numbers of people living in poverty who do not have access to basic education, health and medical services, nor to safe drinking water. In consideration of the principles of human security, JICA remains strongly aware of ensuring that benefits reach the socially vulnerable and supports the capacity development of local communities and individuals in partner countries. In so doing, JICA is actively providing comprehensive assistance for promoting efforts to share the experiences and results of previous cases from various countries within the region, as well as efforts by individual countries to address common regional issues.

In the education sector, for instance, the expertise in developing mathematics teaching materials and training teachers that was acquired through the Project for the Improvement of Teaching Methods in Mathematics in Honduras is now being shared and disseminated to four neighboring countries. As one result of these efforts, the teaching materials developed through this project are being used as nationally designated textbooks and improvements have been observed in children's grades.

In the health and medical sector, JICA is providing assistance for countermeasures against infectious diseases such as Chagas disease. JICA also carries out a leading role in supporting the Central American Initiative for Control of Chagas Disease, which is a joint undertaking between Central American countries in the region. As a result of this assistance, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially recognized the interruption of



Japanese experts and their counterparts discussing teaching materials created in the Project for the Improvement of Teaching Methods in Mathematics.

transmissions resulting from foreign reduviid bugs in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. JICA also supports the Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service Training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic in order to train health professionals that play central roles in improving public health services [ → See the Case Study below].

The countries of Central America and the Caribbean each share common linguistic and cultural backgrounds, making it possible to boost the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation by sharing experiences. Moreover, by supporting initiatives and forming networks not only at the national level, but also on a region-wide scale, it is possible to promote regional undertakings to address development issues and increase the sustainability of results achieved. JICA will continue to promote such region-wide cooperation in Central America and the Caribbean.

### Case Study

## Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service Training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic

### Winner of the Outstanding Performance Award at the High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

**In November 2010, this project was awarded the Outstanding Performance Award at the High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which was co-hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other organizations. The project was commended as a superior example of South-South cooperation that has allowed a country to utilize its own experience and strengths in assistance for other developing countries. The project's coordinator, Consuelo Olano de Eilas, presented the project's results at an award ceremony in Geneva, Switzerland.**

#### The "Proyecto Angeles" (The Angels Project)

This award-winning project based in El Salvador has been implemented in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican

Republic since 2007. It is a region-wide nursing education program commonly referred to as "Proyecto Angeles".

What makes the project so special is that local nurses who have undergone past JICA assistance programs in El Salvador are now working with Japanese experts to train nursing education instructors in neighboring countries. Trained counterparts in turn pass on project knowledge to others. A TV conference system is used to connect participants for joint undertakings to improve the quality of nursing education and promote friendly cooperation in all five countries.

A basic nursing curriculum has been drafted in each country and participants are promoting a collaborative practice model for

nursing education and on-site training. Project leader Masako Ogawa has created a network of nurses ("angels") that drive the project forward. She commented that in the future she hopes to form a regional "Nurses Without Borders." It seems the achievement of her dream may not be that far off.



Project members in El Salvador receiving a report on the progress of the other four countries during a TV conference.



## Helping to Restore Infrastructure and Improve Lives

A massive earthquake struck Haiti on January 12, 2010. The disaster left more than 316,000 people dead and nearly 310,000 injured. It also caused extensive damage in the capital of Port-au-Prince, destroying numerous buildings, including hospitals and schools. JICA dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Team (medical team) immediately after the earthquake. Since then, JICA has continued to provide assistance, helping the people of Haiti to restore infrastructure and gain skills for reconstruction and development through training.



Trainees observe Nagata Ward in Kobe City, which was successfully reconstructed after the earthquake.

### Rapid Initiation of a Survey and Project Immediately After the Earthquake

The international community took the catastrophic damage caused by the Haiti earthquake very seriously. Many countries swiftly announced intentions to extend support. JICA participated in the reconstruction needs survey carried out directly after the disaster by the Haitian government together with the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Based on the outcomes of this survey and reconstruction plans drafted by the Haitian government, JICA launched the Urgent Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Project for Haiti in May 2010. It was forwarded three pillars: 1) reconstruction of living conditions in the disaster areas including restoration of infrastructure such as water supply systems; 2) assistance to help the Haitian government draft a national land use plan; and 3) confirmation and implementation of technical surveys related to additional assistance needs. JICA also opened a field office to further coordination with the Haitian government and manage project operations.

Alongside emergency reconstruction assistance, JICA began work to train human resources for the future development of Haiti, which is one of the poorest countries in Central and South America. Since October 2010, JICA has been implementing the Project on Technical Training in Agricultural Production System in Mountainous Areas to Technicians

of the Republic of Haiti in order to foster agricultural technicians and bolster Haiti's food production. This project was carried out through cooperation with the Dominican Republic, Haiti's neighbor on the island of Hispaniola.

### A Resident Participation Model for Reconstruction and Disaster Prevention from Hyogo

In March 2011, JICA Hyogo accepted a group of Haitians for post-earthquake reconstruction training.

Fourteen persons from Haiti's central government, local governments, and NGOs participated in the training program. The participants gained knowledge on reconstruction activities implemented by local governments and NGOs in the aftermath of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Following the training, each of the participants created a concrete action plan based on the knowledge they acquired through the training program.

Action plans included projects such as "Care for the Heart," an effort suggested by a trainee managing an orphanage. Another trainee who works at the Haitian Red Cross Society proposed the "Shelter Construction Project." The former project aims to provide mental healthcare and counseling for children orphaned as a result of the disaster, while the latter will work to construct disaster prevention centers that can be used ordinarily as disaster prevention education facilities. JICA is continuing to support these trainees in realizing their action plans.

#### From the Grassroots

**Pierre Louis Germaine**  
Supervisor, Haitian Red Cross Society

I had wanted to forget about the earthquake before the program, as it was such a sad event. Visiting each of the local governments and NGOs in Hyogo, I could tell that everyone possessed a strong will to overcome tragedy through reconstruction and to prepare for future disasters. I learned about the "rebuild better" concept, in which we do not forget disasters, but learn from them, rebuilding in a better way than before. The people of Haiti tend to rely on the government. I want to promote reconstruction and disaster prevention together with the people using the action plans that we created. I hope to empower people and help them raise their voices. I want them to engage in reconstruction on their own.

#### From Our Officer in Charge

**Hajime Tsuboi**  
Central America and the Caribbean Division, Latin America and the Caribbean Department

Even before the earthquake, Haiti experienced political unrest for many years and its poor governance had become a major issue. As the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission set up in the wake of the earthquake showed, to rebuild Haiti, the international community and the Haitian government need to work together based on a mid- to long-term perspective. Japan has continued to assist Haiti as a member of the international community ever since the disaster. Aside from JICA, a great many organizations, including UN peacekeeping operations, NGOs, and others continue to assist Haiti. There is a lot of support for Haiti in Japan. This support comes from both local governments such as Hyogo Prefecture as well as individuals and groups. We will continue to offer cooperation and assistance, utilizing our respective strengths to help Haiti recover and rebuild as quickly as possible.



A public water hydrant established by the Project. From October 2010, cholera infections increased in Haiti, causing a large number of deaths. Efforts continue to deliver safe and clean water to the people of Haiti.

# South America

Promoting Effective Aid Tailored to Each Country's Diverse Situations While Advancing Inter-Regional Partnerships

South America, gifted with fertile soil and abundant natural and mineral resources, is achieving strong economic growth spurred by the recent increases in demand and prices of resources and foods. At the same time, however, South American countries are still characterized by large disparities in both income and access to social services, resulting in many regions where large numbers of people are forced to live in poverty in the shadows of economic growth. Taking into account the specific circumstances under which each country lives, JICA addresses the issues that are considered to be priorities in

each country, and also focuses on environmental conservation of the region's resources, such as the Amazon Basin, which have a significant impact on the global environment.

Going forward, JICA will focus on extending cooperation on economic infrastructure development, global issues, and mitigating disparities, while assisting the development of countries inside and outside of the region through private sector partnerships and partnerships with countries in the region that have achieved relatively high income levels and possess advanced technology, such as Brazil.

## Key Aid Strategies

Contributing to Regional Stability by Developing Economic Infrastructure, Addressing Global Issues and Mitigating Disparities

South American economies depend heavily on the production and export of primary products, which makes them extremely vulnerable to global economic and market trends. In the future, these countries will need ongoing industrial development, trade promotion, and an improved investment environment, as well as economic development that facilitates sustainable growth. It is also essential to strengthen the administrative capacities of the governments as a foundation for encouraging private sector economic activity. Moreover, there are many areas in which urban environmental problems are growing more serious due to economic growth, and these problems require an urgent response as well.

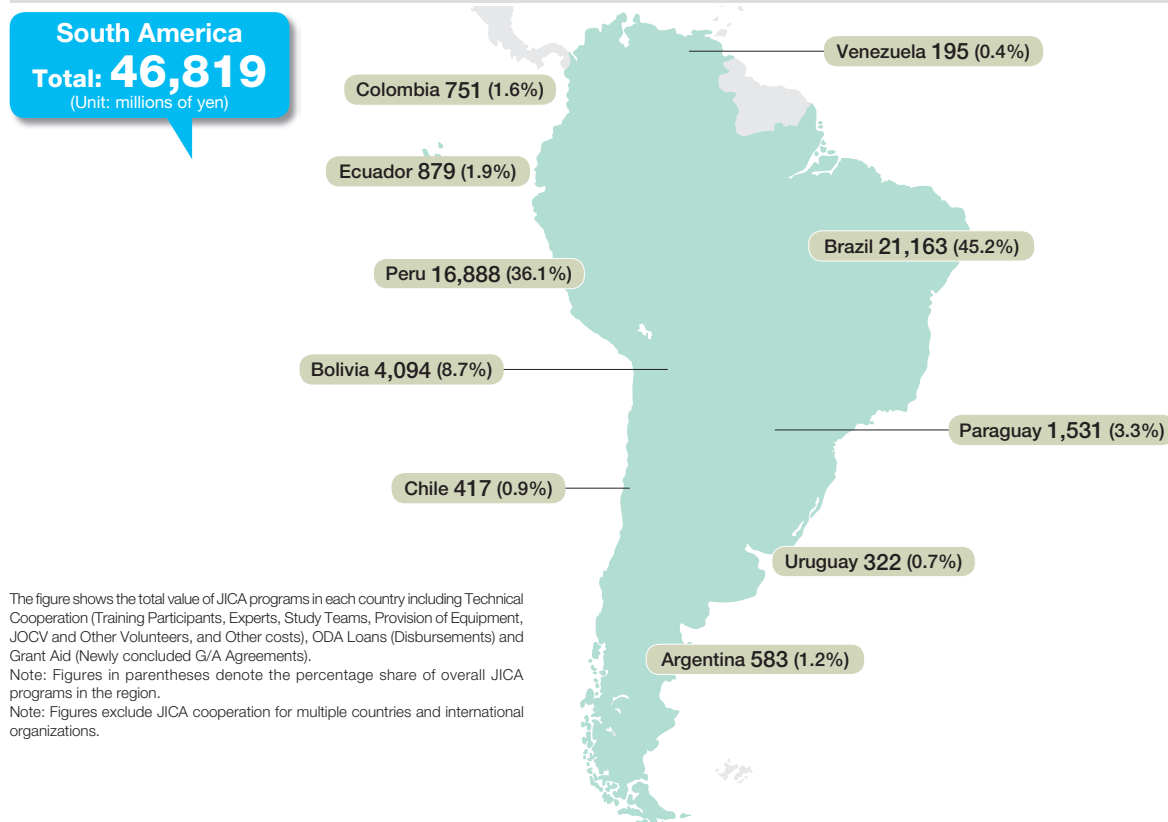
In the shadows of the strong economic growth of recent years,

there persists considerable social anxiety created by the presence of continuing economic disparities at the national and intra-regional levels. Under these circumstances, in addition to undertakings to foster economic growth, efforts are being made to mitigate disparities and stabilize the economy and society in the region.

It is important to address global issues in South America because the Amazon, the world's largest rainforest, greatly impacts global climate change, and because this area still offers significant potential for developing both agricultural land and natural resources, which are related to food and energy security.

Furthermore, South America has witnessed frequent major natural disasters in recent years, including an earthquake in Chile

### JICA Programs in South America (Fiscal 2010)





and flooding in Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela, making disaster prevention countermeasures an important issue.

Placing a priority on utilizing this key aid strategy, JICA implements assistance taking into consideration the characteristics of the South American region and keeps the next three points in mind when carrying out cooperation programs:

- 1) Mitigating disparities both within regions and within countries
- 2) Contributing to development while maintaining respect for the ownership of the recipient countries
- 3) Ensuring that the benefits of growth are extended to the poorest segment of the population

In addition, JICA is strengthening its relationships with emerging countries such as Brazil and Argentina, where income levels have grown higher and technological capabilities have also improved compared to other countries in the region, in order to form partnerships to address development in neighboring countries and in Africa.

South America is host to a large Japanese immigrant community numbering more than 1.6 million people, and in recent years Japan has been importing more and more of its resources and food from this region. As such, the relationship between Japan and South America is likely to deepen further in future.

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### Building a Foundation for Sustainable Economic Growth

Blessed with abundant natural resources, South America has achieved steady economic growth in recent years, primarily driven by private-sector investment. Although the region was impacted by the global economic crisis in 2008 and by volatile prices for natural resources, the economy recovered in 2010. JICA is providing support to reinvigorate the economies of rural areas in consideration of mitigating domestic income disparities, which is an important development issue faced by various countries in the region.

In Paraguay, 87% of the roads remain unpaved, and are commonly unusable in the rainy season. This threatens the country's social safety net, as it hinders the sales channels for livestock industry, Paraguay's major industry, as well as slowing down economic activity and restricting access to schools and hospitals. JICA is implementing the Rural Road Development Project (ODA Loans) for local roads with particularly low pavement ratios.

In Bolivia, there is an increasing demand for electric power to facilitate mine development, which is an important industry for the country. The mining industry in Bolivia is also an important source of foreign investment due to the skyrocketing prices of resources around the world. Nevertheless, the power supply is tight and securing electric power is a major issue. Bolivia is striving to provide stable electricity supplies using geothermal power generation, as the

potential for thermal or hydroelectric power generation in this part of the Andes is limited. JICA is assisting Bolivia in securing electric power, which is essential for sustaining economic growth, by helping the country to realize its geothermal power plant construction plans.

In addition, JICA is considering financial assistance to improve the investment environment of South America in order to promote private sector investment, where demand is increasing in line with regional economic growth, as well as for small and medium-sized enterprises.

### Addressing Global Issues

South America is affected by global issues such as climate change, but at the same time the region can have a significant impact on the resolution of such problems. Accordingly, JICA is cooperating in this field with many South American countries. In some countries with relatively advanced levels of technology, JICA pursues research cooperation together with universities and other Japanese research institutes by utilizing Japanese science and technology in order to contribute to resolving global issues.

In the Amazon region, the world's largest rainforest, deforestation is progressing due to such reasons as reckless logging, and this carries the risk of precipitating climate change and affecting ecosystems. Conservation of the Amazon region is therefore an issue of global concern, and JICA has provided ongoing assistance in this field. For instance, under the Carbon Dynamics of Amazonian Forests Project (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development: SATREPS) in Brazil, JICA assists in the development of quantitative assessment methods for the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> that is achieved by preventing the depletion and deterioration of the Amazon rainforest. Furthermore, through the Development of an Integrated Solution related to Industrial Waste Management in the Industrial Pole of Manaus (Technical Cooperation), JICA assisted in the creation of blueprints that would allow for developing industry while at the same time conserving the natural environment in the Amazon region.

Ninety-nine per cent of the world's tropical glaciers are concentrated in the Andes Mountains of South America, and these glaciers are disappearing rapidly due to climate change. Through the Study on Impact of Glacier Retreat on Water Resource Availability for cities of La Paz and El Alto Project (SATREPS) in Bolivia, conducted jointly with Tohoku University and other partners, JICA is supporting the research and development of a water resource management model that reflects climate change and changes in the social environment in order to reduce the impacts of disappearing glaciers.

In Argentina and Chile, JICA is implementing the Project to Strengthen the Capacity to Measure the Ozone Layer and UV Radiation in Southern Patagonia and the Projection towards the Community (Technical Cooperation), which supports activities related to observing the ozone layer, and warning and educating residents about limiting the health impacts that result from ozone layer depletion.



## Poverty Reduction and the Correction of Disparities

Measures to address poverty and the correction of disparities are an issue common to all South American countries as well as a cornerstone of each nation's governmental policy.

In Bolivia, which has the lowest per capita income level of any country in South America, basic social services in particular, such as education, health and medical care, and safe water, are not reaching the poor. In the water sector, for instance, JICA is implementing the Water is Health and Life project (Technical Cooperation) to assist in the development of drinking water supply facilities in villages in regions where development is lagging particularly behind, as well as to support the organization of water management committees to ensure that people can continue using sanitary water.

In Peru, where income levels have been rising due to strong economic development in recent years, with the aim of improving income levels in the mountain regions where a high ratio of people live in poverty, JICA is supporting the improvement of income levels and the mitigation of disparities by developing the agricultural industry through the incorporation of the Sierra-Natural Resources Management and Poverty Alleviation Project (I) (II) (III) (ODA Loans) with the Project for Improving Livelihood of Small-Scale Farmers in Cajamarca (Technical Cooperation). Moreover, through the Electric Frontier Expansion Project (I) (II) (III) (ODA Loans), JICA works to improve the living standards of community residents by developing power networks in rural areas with low electrification ratios [→ See the Case Study on page 69].

In Colombia, where conflict continues to entangle certain areas, JICA provides cooperation for assisting persons displaced due to conflict, people with disabilities due to landmines, surrendered

soldiers, and other victims of conflict. Under the Improvement of the Nutritional Condition of the Vulnerable People Including Internal Displaced People through Urban Agriculture Strengthening Project (Technical Cooperation), JICA is working to improve the nutritional condition of socially vulnerable people including internally displaced persons through the self-provision of vegetables by teaching agriculture in urban areas. The conflict in Colombia is complicated, making it difficult to find a clear solution. Nevertheless, JICA supports the efforts of Colombia to correct domestic disparities by implementing concrete assistance for communities that accept conflict victims and injured persons.

## Strengthening Relationships with the Japanese Government and People

Aid from national governments themselves or from foreign countries has a relatively smaller impact on the overall economy in comparatively higher income countries, where private sector economic activity drives development.

In South America, Japanese private sector companies have entered the mining industry to start with in particular because of the region's rich mineral resources. The progress of these private sector economic activities will serve to promote further economic development, while also contributing to strengthening the relationships between these countries and Japan.

JICA is also supporting the adoption of Japanese style terrestrial digital broadcasting (Japan-Brazil method) in many countries of Latin America, as well as planning to establish comprehensive development programs for impoverished regions located near mines under development in Bolivia.

### Case Study

## Chile Project on Capacity Building to Seismic Events and Tsunamis

### Towards Earthquake-resilient Nation-building with Japanese Expertise

**In February 2010, a massive magnitude 8.8 earthquake struck the coast of central Chile, generating a tsunami over 30 meters high. This disaster affected two million people and left 521 people dead. JICA commenced Technical Cooperation from October 2010 with the aim of resolving the disaster preparedness issues facing the country that were exposed by the disaster. Chile possesses a high level of awareness and engineering skills, so a major focus of JICA's cooperation was placed on discussions, through which lessons were shared between Japan and Chile.**

#### Enhancing the Soft and Hard Aspects of Disaster Preparedness

JICA has provided Chile with assistance for many years that emphasized the construction of earthquake-resistant structures. As many buildings were partially destroyed in this earthquake, JICA dispatched experts in disaster-preparedness construction assessment and

earthquake-resistance standards for bridges to Chile to assess the situation and offer advice regarding collapsed bridges and other problems.

Moreover, JICA provided cooperation to revise the issuance process and accuracy of tsunami warnings, as the system did not function properly due to damaged communications networks caused by the earthquake. Since Chile has adopted Japan's terrestrial digital broadcasting system, JICA has worked with the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) to create the first joint training program with the aim of introducing a Japanese early warning system in Chile.

In terms of capacity building, JICA has implemented training on the roles of the community during disasters and improving local governments' capacity to respond to disasters (emergency response, reconstruction planning, and mental health care) with the cooperation of Hyogo Prefectural and Kobe City Governments. Despite the short half-year span of this

project, JICA was able to implement prompt assistance to respond to the multifaceted needs of Chile, which will greatly complement the country's accumulated knowledge and technology. This cooperation allowed related Chilean organizations to develop ties and thus contributed to strengthening the country's unified disaster preparedness structure.



**Community Disaster Preparedness Training held at JICA Hyogo. Based on this training, a disaster preparedness training week was established and local plans are beginning to take form, including disaster preparedness training plans for primary schools.**

## Boosting Electrification in Rural Areas through Continued Assistance

JICA has continuously supported the electrification of the rural and mountainous regions of Peru through the Electric Frontier Expansion Project (I) (II) (III). Through Phase I (1997–2008) and Phase II (1999–2006), JICA contributed to the improvement of the rural electrification rate of target regions. Through Phase III, for which an ODA Loan agreement was signed on March 2009, there are plans to develop a power transmission grid in the three regions with the country's lowest electrification rates. The implementation of Phase III is expected to provide the access to electricity to approximately 130,000 households.

### Towards Mitigation of Regional Electricity Disparities

Whether for streetlamps that light dark streets at night, home appliances, or computers, electricity has become an essential element for securing a safe and affluent life. Nevertheless, large populations in developing countries have no access to electricity.

In Peru, approximately six million people, 22% of the total population, are living without electricity services. Furthermore, there are marked disparities in the electrification rate between urban and rural areas. For instance, in Lima, the electrification rate is over 90%, while it falls to a mere 32% in rural areas, where nearly 40% of the country's population lives.

Regional electrification disparities are related to regional disparities in income. In Peru, approximately 40% of the population lives in poverty, and a major portion of those people live in the mountainous regions, where the altitude is higher than 2,000 meters. In terms of per capita income, the income of the people living in the rural mountainous regions is less than half of that of people living in the urban coastal regions including Lima, demonstrating the seriousness of regional disparity in Peru.

### Aiming to Improve Rural Living Standards and Vitalize Rural Economies

In the non-electrified rural regions, people rely on batteries, kerosene lamps, candles and other goods for their power sources and light, which restricts production activities. These regions also face problems such as inferior medical and education services compared to electrified regions.

Since 1993, the Government of Peru has implemented the Plan Nacional de Electrificación Rural (PNER) in order to promote the electrification of rural areas. JICA has continuously supported the PNER through the Electric Frontier Expansion Project (I) (II) (III).

Through Phase I and Phase II, for which ODA Loan agreements were signed in 1997 and 1999, respectively, JICA provided assistance to improve the living standards of residents in rural areas and vitalize local economies by

extending assistance for the development of electricity distribution lines and small-scale power grid systems in 14 target areas.

Through Phase III, for which an ODA Loan agreement was signed in 2009, JICA has supported the expansion of power lines and the development of a small-scale power grid system in the three regions with Peru's lowest electrification rates, Cajamarca, Huánuco, and Loreto.

JICA places priority on poverty reduction and disparity mitigation in its operations in

Peru. JICA expects to further develop poor regions in Peru by improving rural electrification through the implementation of Phase III, mainly targeting sierra regions where particularly high concentrations of poor people can be seen.

#### From the Field

Masao Hasegawa

A Consultant Involved in Phase II

This project provided residents who had been relying on oil lamps and candles for light with access to a stable power source. This not only allowed residents to improve their standard of living by installing lights and household electronics, but also for the promotion of local industry and the efficient processing of agricultural products and traditional crafts.



A rural village in the Andes Mountains where electrification development is underway.



The stable supply of electric power allows for more convenient and affluent lives.

# The Pacific — Overcoming Vulnerabilities of Island Countries

The small island countries of the Pacific Region, which are separated by vast expanses of ocean, are subject to vulnerabilities such as limited land areas and populations as well as small domestic markets and poor access to international markets, which mean that they face many difficulties in developing their economies. The region also faces problems with regard to natural disasters, the effects of climate change, and the management of increasing solid

waste. Accordingly, the region’s challenge is to overcome these vulnerabilities on the economic and environmental fronts, which are peculiar to the island countries. Paying due regard to the situation of each country, JICA is actively providing support aimed at resolving priority issues in addition to region-wide cooperation to address issues of common concern throughout the region such as environmental issues.

## Key Aid Strategies

### Increasing Aid Efficiency by Promoting Region-Wide Cooperation

JICA provides assistance to the following members of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF): Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, as well as the Cook Islands and Niue. These countries are dispersed across the three subregions of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia, each with its own diverse languages and unique cultures.

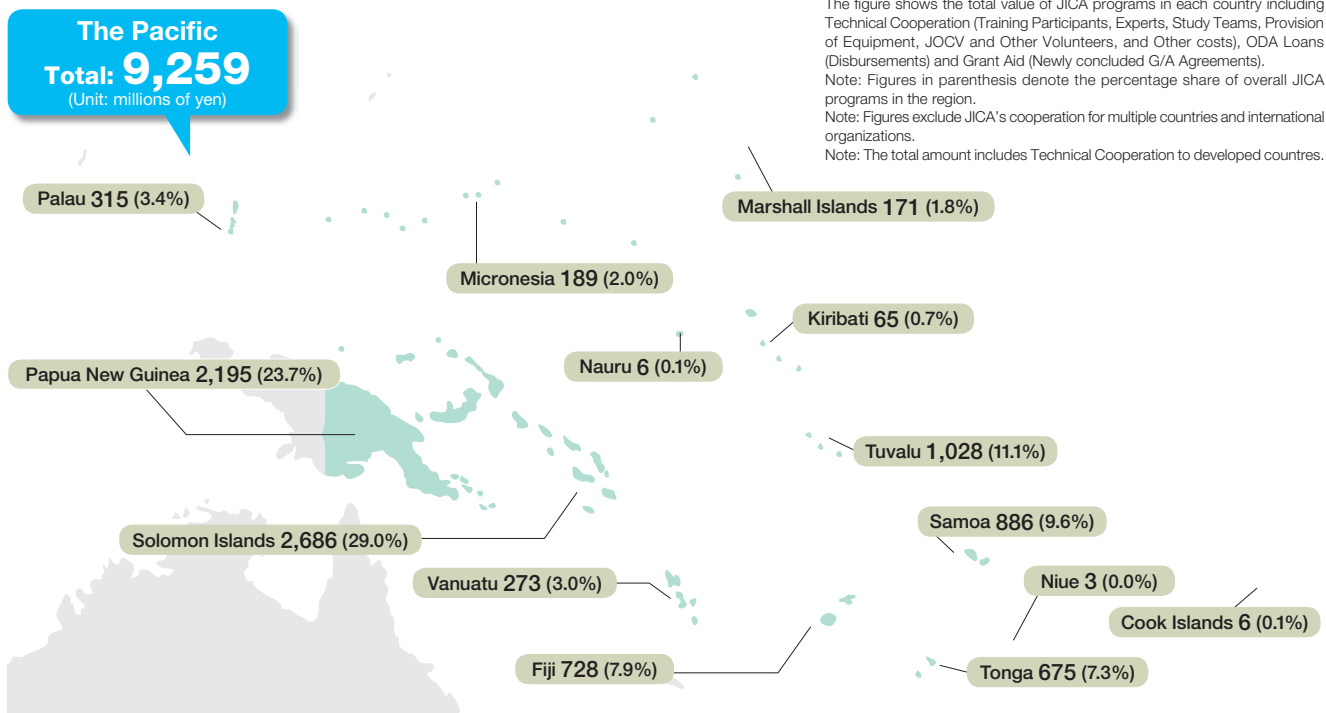
In recent years, these island countries have run large trade deficits as a result of changes in the import-dependent economic structure brought about by the influx of modern economic and cultural influences into what were traditional self-sufficient economies. Environmental issues such as an increase in solid waste that is difficult to treat on the islands have also surfaced. Furthermore, as these countries are small and consist of islands

dotted about in the sea, they suffer from inadequate social services and a lack of transportation infrastructure, which has made it difficult to achieve social and economic development or self-supporting economies.

A summit meeting called the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting is held every three years between Japan and the island nations of the Pacific. At the Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM5), which was held in May 2009, the participants confirmed the necessity of responding to environmental and climate change-related issues, overcoming vulnerabilities from the perspective of human security, and enhancing people-to-people exchanges.

JICA is working to provide region-wide cooperation in the region including solid waste management, climate change, health and education, in order to address issues common to these island

### JICA Programs in the Pacific (Fiscal 2010)







countries while paying due regard to the uniqueness of each country. In this kind of cooperation, JICA's approach involves the creation of development models to be shared across the region by dispatching experts to countries that play key roles, and the dissemination of such models to neighboring countries through such means as third-country training programs. JICA is making efforts to ensure the efficient provision of support by promoting collaboration with international and regional organizations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### Adaptation to Climate Change

The Pacific Ocean takes up the largest area on the globe, and Japan has a share in its benefits, and thus does its part to assist the countries in the region. Low-lying atoll countries such as Tuvalu are especially vulnerable to climate change and rising sea levels. Strengthening the capacity of those countries to adapt to the phenomena is an urgent issue.

With a view to minimizing damage from disasters, JICA is making efforts to improve the capacity for weather forecasting and providing early warnings, and to speed up the communication of disaster information to residents through the improvement of radio broadcasting networks for disaster prevention in Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands, and by upgrading the weather observation facilities in Samoa. JICA is also supporting the enhancement of the community's disaster prevention capacity in the Solomon Islands and Fiji [ → See the Case Study on page 73].

In Tuvalu, JICA also supports the Science and Technology Research Partnership Project for Sustainable Development with an ecological engineering approach to identify the mechanisms by which islands are formed and maintained as sediments are produced by creatures (foraminifera) and sand drifts accumulate. The project also devises long-term measures to prevent soil erosion and considers measures to protect the coastline.

As part of its cooperation toward the mitigation of climate change, JICA is also providing support for the introduction of solar power generation in Micronesia, Palau, the Marshall Islands and Tonga, as well as support for the enhancement of monitoring capacity for forest preservation in Papua New Guinea.

### Strengthening Environmental Management

Waste management is a common challenge for the small islands in the Pacific. JICA supported Samoa in its efforts to improve waste disposal sites and raise management and operation capacities from 2000, and subsequently supported efforts in neighboring countries to improve waste management practices. With the help of Shibushi City in Kagoshima Prefecture



Seawater flowing over a road (Tuvalu)

in Japan, which has had success in reducing waste generation, JICA pursued cooperation programs in Fiji to recycle garbage and reduce volume.

From fiscal 2010, in order to disseminate these initiatives throughout the Pacific, JICA has been working with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional international organization, to provide support to 11 countries in the region for the formulation and implementation of a Solid Waste Management Strategy in each country, with the main focus on reducing, reusing and recycling waste. In this way, JICA is expanding its regional cooperation to support the creation of a sound material-cycle society by reducing the impact of human activity on the environment as represented by waste, with a view to achieving sustainability on these small islands [ → See the Case Study on page 106].

### Health and Medical Services

In the Pacific, where the improvement of the vaccination rate has been a challenge for the prevention of infectious diseases, many donor organizations, centered on the World Health Organization (WHO) have been promoting vaccination and have achieved some successes, including the eradication of Poliomyelitis from the region. Previously, many countries in the region were suffering from insufficient capacity to manage the cold chain networks necessary for vaccine logistics, and the systems required for safe immunization were not adequately established. To address this issue, in 2004 the governments in the region, international organizations such as the WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and bilateral donor agencies from countries such as Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Japan committed themselves to extending cooperation for the Pacific Immunization Programme Strengthening (PIPS) framework as a means of invigorating immunization projects.

Since 2005, JICA has been playing a leading role in PIPS by supporting the dissemination of technology and human resource

development related to the management of immunization projects and vaccines in 13 countries in the Pacific from a base established in Fiji. The cooperation extended by experts working in the field is also highly evaluated in the recipient countries.

Meanwhile, the WHO is improving its support for human resource development in response to the lack of health personnel in the island countries of the Pacific. In cooperation with the WHO, JICA has also strengthened its efforts toward human resource development for community health as well as toward improving medical facilities and research equipment in order to achieve synergistic effects through the provision of both structural and non-structural support.

## Education

In order to expand the education opportunities available in each country, JICA provides support for distance learning programs utilizing television, radio and satellite communication networks, and for the improvement of the quality of education on remote islands.

The University of the South Pacific (USP), headquartered in Fiji, is a regional university founded by 12 countries in the region in 1968. With Japanese support, USP was equipped with a satellite communications network, allowing interactive communication between the main campus in Fiji and branch campuses located throughout the region. JICA is currently providing support to upgrade facilities and equipment and enhance the education

implementation system with the objectives of further improving access to higher education and enhancing the quality of ICT education for which there has been a particular increase in demand in recent years [➔ See the Case Study below].

Meanwhile, in Papua New Guinea, the enrollment rate in basic education is extremely low, and the improvement of the implementation system of basic education represents a challenge for the entire country. JICA is supporting the production of educational programs at the National Education Media Centre, which was established through Grant Aid, providing classes conducted at model schools to elementary and junior high schools in rural areas via television, and raising awareness among local residents about education. In this way, JICA is providing valuable support to expand opportunities for basic education in rural areas.

In the area of primary education, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and JICA Senior Volunteers are working to improve the quality of mathematics education in several countries in the region. For example, in Vanuatu, a cooperation framework was established between those involved in primary mathematics education at the local level and JICA volunteers, and a mathematics association was established to improve the teachers' skills. In Samoa, with the implementation of a volunteer-led project to improve the capabilities of teachers to provide basic education in mathematics and science, JICA has been supporting the improvement of the education level through such means as training local teachers.

## Case Study

## The Program for Distance Education and ICT in the Pacific

### Providing Opportunities for Higher Education to Many People by Utilizing Information Communication Technology

**In the Pacific, there are relatively few institutes of higher education and access to information is not easy. Distance learning is an effective means of providing opportunities for higher education to people living in such areas. Through the provision of support in the area of information communication technology (ICT), JICA is working to improve the learning environment of the inhabitants of these island countries and contributing to human resource development in the ICT area in the region.**

#### A New Base for Distance Learning and ICT Education

In July 2010, the Japan-Pacific ICT Centre opened at the University of the South Pacific (USP) located in Suva, the capital of Fiji. The Centre was established through a Grant Aid project as the USP's new base for distance learning and ICT education and also as a core facility for the utilization of ICT in the entire Pacific.

In keeping with the words of Vice-Chancellor

and President of USP Rajesh Chandra, "In order to further enhance the livelihoods of people in the Pacific, USP will utilize all the knowledge, human resources and infrastructure that it possesses. By utilizing ICT, we will expand the USP network at the community level in the rural areas of the member countries," the Centre is expected to enhance education opportunities for people not only in Fiji but also in other countries throughout the region. USP is a higher education institution established and managed by 12 island countries in the region.

On the other hand, since February 2010, JICA also has been supporting the enhancement of the USP Net System by using satellite communication, as well as by establishing a new ICT bachelor's degree program, etc. The implementation of this project over a three-year period is expected to result in a steady increase in the number of areas in which it will be possible to receive a high-quality education equivalent to the education received on the main campus.



The Japan-Pacific ICT Centre, which is expected to play a leading role in the development of ICT in the Pacific, in addition to serving as a base for distance learning for the island countries of the region.

## Enhancing the Capacity to Respond to Natural Disasters Throughout the Region

The island countries of the Pacific are vulnerable to natural disasters and are strongly affected by climate change. JICA is making efforts to enhance the capability of the entire region on disaster prevention area by improving 1) the capability of governments to manage disasters, 2) the capability of communities to respond to disasters, and 3) the capability to conduct weather observation and forecasting and to issue warnings, through a combination of Technical Cooperation projects, third-country training programs and Grant Aid.



A briefing session on a simplified rain gauge held as part of the project in Nasolo Village, Fiji

### Island Countries with Lands Separated by the Ocean

The Pacific is vulnerable to frequent natural disasters such as cyclones, tsunamis and flooding, as well as the effects of sea level rise and extreme weather that are considered caused by climate change. In addition, every country in the region is comprised of more than one island, and there cannot be said to be sufficient transportation or information and communication systems linking the various towns and villages on each respective islands or between the main islands of each country and the more remote islands. Because disaster information is not promptly and accurately communicated to the residents and emergency relief cannot be easily provided to all the necessary areas, it is important that disaster countermeasures be taken at each community level.

### Providing Disaster Information More Promptly and Accurately

Given such a situation, in October 2010, JICA began to extend cooperation to Fiji and the Solomon Islands for the purpose of enhancing the disaster prevention capabilities of national governments and local communities and promoting cooperation between them.

In this project, community disaster prevention activities are conducted by the residents themselves (installation planning, management and maintenance of simplified rain gauges and water gauges; creation of hazard maps; disaster prevention education activities targeting residents; and evacuation drills) in the target communities.

The project is also aimed at enhancing the capacity to respond to disasters through the use of emergency response manuals created by the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) of the two countries, which are responsible for issuing warnings and responding to emergency situations at times of disaster, and through simulated practice and disaster drills conducted according to the manuals. Efforts are also being made to improve the system of collecting meteorological and hydrological data utilized by the Meteorological Service and related organizations, and to enhance the capacity to conduct analysis by establishing a flooding forecasting model.

By sharing the lessons learned and achievements obtained from these activities between both countries, JICA aims to establish a system where there is a functional collaboration system among organizations at the time of disaster, with evacuation information and warnings promptly issued based on reliable information, and the residents can feel safe and evacuate at an appropriate timing.

### Combination of Region-Wide Cooperation and Bilateral Cooperation

Since 2001, the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS), with observation and forecasting equipment by Grant Aid has been contributing to the fostering of weather forecasters and technicians in 11 countries in the region by providing third-country training programs. In collaboration with this training, weather observation facilities and communication equipment are being established in Samoa through Grant Aid.

Since fiscal 2010, JICA has also been working to secure a method of communicating emergency information, such as disaster information for communication to the residents, by supporting the improvement of radio broadcasting networks in Tuvalu, where atoll islands spread across a wide area around the capital city, and in the Solomon Islands, where the existing broadcasting equipment had broken down.

#### From Our Counterpart

**Akisi Korodrau**  
Principal Disaster Management Officer,  
Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)

The people in the community are extremely vulnerable to damage from flooding. That is why educational activities implemented as part of the project that can help the residents take disaster prevention measures on their own are important. JICA's project is changing the awareness of the staff of the NDMO, particularly the younger ones. We anticipate that in the future the response measures being taken against disasters at the national level will be integrated with those at the community level.

#### From the Grassroots

**Alice Mary Basile**  
Village Nurse of Tamboko Village,  
Guadalcanal Province, Solomon Islands

In the past when flooding occurred, people evacuated after their houses and buildings became flooded, and this resulted in a continuing stream of damage with people being injured and their precious household goods being washed away. The workshops and evacuation drills have helped residents to understand the appropriate actions that should be taken at the time of flooding. If water gauges and rain gauges are installed in the future and we can receive warnings prior to the flooding, it will become possible to take more prompt and safer evacuation action. We will also be better able to protect the drugs and the wireless equipment at the clinics, communicate damage information, and give emergency medical treatment to the evacuees.



Emergency response simulation conducted by the NDMO of the Solomon Islands



# Europe

## Supporting Accession to the EU and Ethnic Co-existence in the Western Balkans

Europe is a complex region with a long heritage of economic and cultural development. Most countries in the region have already joined the European Union (EU), and others are pursuing economic and social development with the intention of joining in the future.

JICA's assistance to the region places an emphasis on infrastructure development, environmental improvement and private sector development. The western Balkan region, in

particular, has been marked by ethnic conflicts in the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s and early 2000s, creating the need to build stable social situations in which different ethnicities can co-exist together. JICA has provided assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina designed to encourage ethnic co-existence. JICA has also initiated bilateral assistance to Kosovo, which declared independence in 2008.

### Key Aid Strategies

### Supporting Environmental Protection, the Private Sector, and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

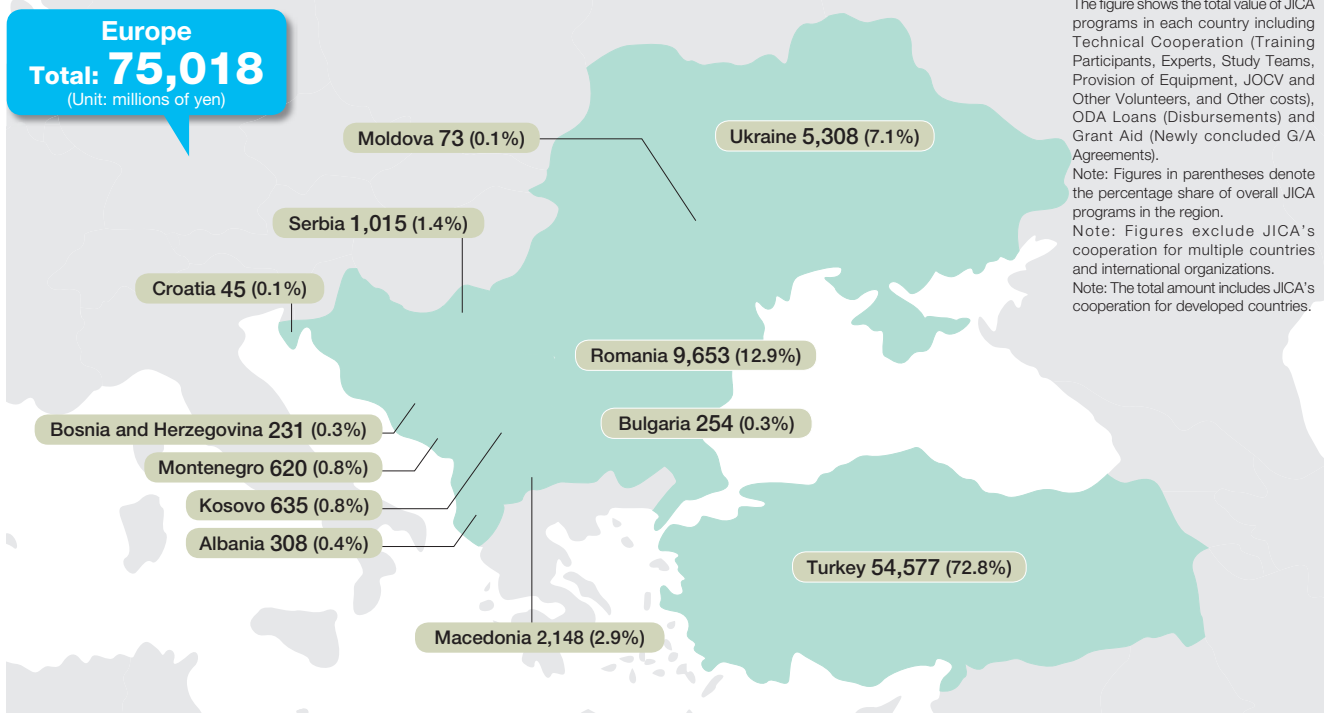
JICA operations in Europe originated with support for the former Eastern Bloc countries and newly independent former members of the Soviet Union to assist their pursuit of market economic systems and democratization following the G7 Summit in 1989.

With the establishment of the EU in 1993, Eastern Bloc countries sought to pursue social and economic reforms with assistance from the international community, with the aim of joining the EU. In 2004, the EU was enlarged with the accession of the four Visegrad Group countries—comprising Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia—together with the three Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and rounded out by Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus. In 2007, Romania and Bulgaria became the EU's newest members. The new EU member states

were removed from the DAC list of ODA recipient countries in 2006. Technical Cooperation projects to EU member states were concluded in fiscal 2008, except for continuing cooperation in the form of ODA Loan projects and followup projects.

The western Balkans region—comprising the countries of the former Yugoslavia and Albania—has achieved a measure of reconstruction from ethnic conflicts and civil wars that originated with the breakup of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s. However, the countries in this region face many challenges including high rates of unemployment and simmering ethnic tensions. Further economic development and enhanced governance is needed for these countries to be accepted into the EU. More and more countries in this region have achieved economic development on

### JICA Programs in Europe (Fiscal 2010)





a par with the newly industrialized economies (NIES), but further effort is needed to build stable social situations in which different ethnicities can coexist together, and pursue environmental measures, which have been a low priority until now.

JICA is focusing on the environment and assistance for the private sector to support countries in the western Balkan region in their efforts to join the EU and help to address global issues. Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to be politically and socially marked by ethnic segregation that stems from conflict during the 1990s, motivating JICA to focus its efforts on assistance to encourage ethnic co-existence. Kosovo, which declared independence in 2008, established diplomatic relations with Japan in 2009, and the governments of both nations have confirmed their intentions to engage in future cooperation. Under this framework, JICA initiated bilateral assistance in 2010 by dispatching experts to Kosovo and conducting training in Japan [ → See the Case Study on page 76].

Ukraine and Moldova are situated in a geopolitically significant position between Russia and the EU. The two nations continue to strive for economic independence and development. Ukraine was severely impacted by the global financial and economic crises that began in the late 2008, and needs critical assistance to enhance the nation's basic economic strength by supporting infrastructure development and promoting investment. Moldova is Europe's least developed country with a GNI per capita of US\$1,590 (World Bank, 2009) and is still in need of sustained assistance.

Turkey has achieved a more developed status, but continues to need assistance to address environmental issues, correct disparities and encourage South-South cooperation as priorities for cooperation.

## Priority Issues and Efforts

### Maximizing Aid Effectiveness to Foster Graduation from the Need for ODA

JICA currently extends assistance to 12 countries in Europe. Aside from Moldova, Ukraine and Kosovo, JICA has nearly concluded all Grant Aid to countries in the region, with the exception of cultural, grassroots and human security Grant Aid. JICA will pursue cooperation centering on Technical Cooperation and ODA Loans. In Romania and Bulgaria, JICA is extending ODA Loans and implementing follow-up projects, while assistance to Moldova and Kosovo is being pursued through Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid.

JICA's cooperation aims to leverage its own expertise and Japan's strengths, while considering the recipient country's EU ties and potential to graduate from the need for ODA in the future. JICA is implementing highly focused Technical Cooperation and projects that can be locally pursued through training and follow-up in the recipient nation. There is also a need to implement projects



Since the conflict, Croatian, Serbian and Bosniak high school students have been educated under different curricula according to their ethnicity. Progress is being made in trials of "informatics" classes, using a shared curriculum developed based on a program for Japanese high schools (Project on Informatics Curricula Modernization in BiH).



The Project for Confidence-Building in Srebrenica on Agricultural and Rural Enterprise Development (SACRED), Bosnia and Herzegovina: Beekeeping has been restarted after ceasing for many years due to the conflict. It requires a high level of skill, therefore the locals are teaching one another. They have begun shipping the product. Vegetables and seeds are being produced for sale in greenhouses. JICA provides technical assistance to returnees in order to help them obtain an income.



that can produce region-wide results.

Many countries in Europe that are eligible for ODA Loans have equaled the performance of the NIEs. In these countries, ODA Loans focus on environmental improvement as a global issue that demands continued assistance.

JICA is pursuing Technical Cooperation in coordination with ODA Loans and schemes for Grant Aid, while also examining collaboration with other assistance agencies and the private sector. These initiatives are aimed at maximizing the benefits derived from ODA assistance.



## Start of the First Post-Independence Full-Scale Technical Cooperation Project

In January 2011, JICA began cooperation in the solid waste sector in Kosovo's second city of Prizren. This represents the first full-scale Technical Cooperation project for Kosovo, which gained independence in 2008.



Litter in empty lots and around the riversides of Prizren is very noticeable—the appropriate management of waste is an urgent matter.

### Aiming at Improving Garbage-Collection Rates

Japan recognized Kosovo as a nation immediately following its independence and established diplomatic relations with the country in February 2009. As of February 2011, 75 nations recognize Kosovo's independence, and the next step for the country is the immediate diplomatic challenge posed by accession to international organizations such as the United Nations. Accession to the European Union (EU) is anticipated in the future, but Kosovo must quickly meet strict environmental criteria in order to qualify.

To this end, JICA has commenced efforts aimed at improving Kosovo's management of solid waste, which is currently the most serious issue it faces in the environmental sector.

In Prizren, the majority of waste is managed via the collection of containers set on street corners and in open spaces, into which the inhabitants dispose of garbage whenever they like. These containers are picked up by collection trucks and transported to disposal sites. However, old urban districts exist in Prizren crisscrossed by many narrow alleys that make the use of collection trucks impossible. For this reason, the garbage in the containers must be collected either by tractor or pushcart. Moreover, the containers lack durability and any garbage that cannot fit into them tends to spill out into the surrounding area, creating insanitary conditions.

Due to the increasing volume of solid waste associated with the lack and dilapidation of collection equipment and the dramatic population increase in recent years, the management of waste is becoming ever more difficult, with the result that current urban garbage collection rates are around 50%.

### Introducing Japanese Garbage-Collection Systems

In response to this situation, JICA has launched a pilot project aimed at serving both the urban and mountain areas of Prizren, and plans are being made to introduce fixed-time, fixed-site collection using garbage bags. Since garbage is only taken out at specific times, the situation involving garbage continually overflowing at all times will be ameliorated, which is expected in turn to improve the town's scenic appearance and hygiene situation. Furthermore, it is hoped that the project will spur understanding among the local residents regarding

The basic agreement on the Technical Cooperation project was signed on January 26, 2011, after which the first assistance for Kosovo was set in motion.



separated waste collection, and that this will help drive recycling in the future.

Environmental education and enlightenment activities to allow local residents to gain this understanding are also planned, while small- and medium-sized collection vehicles of types used in Japan, which can also collect garbage from the narrow alleys, will be provided through Grant Aid. These vehicles will also be accompanied by a characteristic sound when collecting in order to inform the residents.

The objective of this project is to provide practical support using experience already gained by Japan in the field of solid waste management, thereby contributing to the establishment of a waste management program that is suited to the situation in Kosovo, firstly by turning the old historic city of Prizren, the spiritual hometown of many Kosovars, into the cleanest city in the country, and then by extending these measures nationwide.

From the Partner Country's Government Official

**Edon Cana**  
Official, Kosovo's Ministry of European Integration

Support from Japan is being welcomed not only by residents of the project's target region, but from the nation as a whole. The method of developing a system, which includes political capacity in order to contribute to an increase in the standard of living for local residents, rather than by simply providing items and materials, is extremely important in the sense that it will also raise the potential for self-reliance in future development.

From Our Expert

**Yumi Yasuda**  
Advisor for Japanese Aid Coordination

This project is capable of making a direct contribution to the health and happiness of people who live each day at the mercy of political and social complexities. I want to work hard to ensure that before long, each and every citizen will be able to live a better life.



## Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Aid Utilizing Japanese Technology and Knowledge

The Marmara Earthquake in Turkey in 1999 resulted in more than 17,000 victims and caused damage on an enormous scale. Japan provided large-scale aid through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief teams, provision of emergency supplies, dispatch of specialists in temporary housing construction, and an emergency ODA Loan (totaling 23.6 billion yen) to assist those affected. The Marmara region, which includes Istanbul, is considered to be at high risk of a large-scale earthquake occurring in the near future, and cooperation in the field of disaster prevention continues.



Large-scale bridges in Istanbul for which seismic reinforcement work has been completed.

### Support for Strengthening the Seismic Observation Network and Improving Research Capabilities

In order to minimize damage from earthquakes in Istanbul, the main center of economic and social activity in Turkey, JICA has implemented a range of cooperation measures.

Examples of these measures include Technical Cooperation and provision of materials for seismic observation and seismic engineering from 1993 through 2000, as well as technology for the establishment of an earthquake disaster prevention program in Istanbul. In addition, since 2003, a series of Technical Cooperation projects has been provided, focusing on local seminars by short-term consultants and training in Japan for relevant parties, with the objective of raising awareness about disaster prevention among administrative officials such as provincial governors and mayors. This initiative has been highly appreciated by the people of Turkey.

### Seismic Reinforcement Work to Protect Urban Functioning

Furthermore, in 2002, JICA signed an ODA



People involved in a cooperation project visited elementary schools in the target regions where they gave explanations and exchanged opinions on a project for disaster prevention education to teachers, parents and pupils.

Loan agreement with the Turkish government to provide a loan of up to 12.022 billion yen for seismic reinforcement work on bridges and elevated structures built on the Bosphorus. The project introduced the concept of "seismic isolation" to Turkey for the first time, becoming a cooperation project that took advantage of Japanese engineering.

### The First Specialized Project for Disaster Prevention Education

The School Based Disaster Education Project, which began in January 2011, is aimed at developing the capacity of teachers to teach classes on disaster prevention, and at creating a system to address the issue of disaster prevention education across entire schools.

In the interests of extending disaster prevention education nationwide in Turkey, the project's most substantial feature is its use of a training system for Turkish teachers. The approach of developing disaster prevention education and extending it through the framework of the public education system is also a first for JICA. The project targets elementary and secondary schools in eight provinces in the Marmara Region and two neighboring provinces, which had been affected by the Marmara Earthquake and are at high risk of another earthquake in the future.

In the first stage of the project, in March 2011, a total of ten university teachers and Ministry of National Education staff involved in the development of a curriculum for teacher training in Turkey visited Japan. They learned about the experience Japan has accumulated

in areas such as methods of disaster prevention education, based on the lessons learned after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, a M7.2 earthquake which occurred in 1995 and resulted in 6,000 deaths. Based on the outputs of this training, efforts are now underway to establish a teacher-training curriculum on disaster prevention education, and to develop instructors for teacher training.

### The Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011

For a period of approximately three weeks from March 21, 2011, a 32-member Turkish aid and relief team worked on rubble removal and on the search for missing persons in Shichigahama, Miyagi Prefecture, receiving high praise from local residents. Turkey also sent a substantial quantity of aid supplies.

In the wake of the recent earthquake, the friendly relationship built up between Japan and Turkey through many years of cooperation has become even stronger. JICA will continue to work together with Turkey in the field of disaster prevention.

#### From Our Counterpart

**Yurt Necati**  
Section Director,  
Ministry of National  
Education, Teacher  
Training Department

(Project Manager/  
Team Leader)



Working together, the Teacher Training Department and JICA aim to increase the knowledge and ability concerning disaster prevention of the administrators, teachers, pupils and parents of 80 pilot schools in the project's target regions. We are striving to develop a more thoroughgoing disaster prevention program for these and other schools.

The goal of the project is to create "model disaster prevention plans for schools," while also improving the current educational materials and curricula used in elementary schools. In addition, a range of organizations are cooperating to develop educators who are able to play a central role in the region, by conducting trainers training in a number of areas including disaster prevention education, disaster prevention management and disaster risk mitigation. Ultimately, a major objective of the project is to contribute to improving awareness regarding disaster prevention among people nationwide.

We would like to sincerely thank everyone who has supported this project, beginning with JICA.