

Basic Policy of Assistance	Utilization of Mineral Resources and Promotion of Diversified and Resilient Economic Growth
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Priority Area 1	Industrial Revitalization													
(Development Issue 1-1) Improvement of Environment for Industrial Diversification and Revitalization	【Background and Current Situation】 Zambia relies on copper for approximately 70% of its export earnings, and industrial diversification has been a longstanding issue in order to break away from overdependence on the mining industry. Above all, micro, small and medium enterprises account for about 70% of Zambia's GDP, 88% of employment and 97% of the number of enterprises, and are positioned as the most important measure in terms of boosting the overall Zambian economy, creating jobs, and reducing poverty. However, the lack of easy access to markets and finance, low capacity to obtain loans, and low productivity are considered to be challenges. In addition, although the Zambian government is promoting entrepreneurship as one of the means to create jobs, fostering entrepreneurship and creating a start-up ecosystem are considered to be challenges. Furthermore, in its 8th National Development Plan (8NDP), the Zambian government emphasizes industrial development by attracting domestic and foreign investment, and has identified mining, tourism, manufacturing and agriculture as priority sectors for investment. The government is focusing on the development of Multi-Facility Economic Zones and industrial parks so that investors can receive preferential treatment. However, the complicated procedures for starting a project and the lack of a sufficient system for investors to obtain centralized information on investment opportunities are challenges.					【Strategy】 With a view to promoting intra-African trade, including the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), Japan will identify promising industries and support improvement of the investment environment. For small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), Japan will support the establishment of a comprehensive support system to improve access to finance and market access. In the long term, Japan will support the establishment of a start-up ecosystem and contribute to the creation of an environment that facilitates the birth of start-ups, thus contributing to industrial revitalization and job creation. At the same time, as copper and cobalt are abundantly produced in Zambia and are important minerals for realizing decarbonization, Japan will consider support that leads to their development and utilization.								
	Programme	Project Name				Scheme	(Japanese Fiscal Year)				Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Programme for Private Sector Development	Advisor for Industrial Promotion and Entrepreneurship Development				EXP							9	
		Master's Degree and Internship Program of African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)				CTR							4	
		Human Resources Development Program in the Mining Sector				CTR							9,16	
		Training Programme for Private Sector Development				TR							8, 9	
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Private Sector Development and Vocational Training				JOCV							8, 9			

<div>(Development Issue 1-2) Economic Revitalization and Strengthening of Resilience in the Agricultural Area</div>	<div>【Background and Current Situation】</div> <p>Zambia's agricultural development potential is high, given its abundant water resources and vast arable land. About 70% of the total working population is engaged in agriculture, and small-scale farmers, who make up the majority of the population, produce about 80% of the food consumed in the country, thus contributing to the country's food security. On the other hand, low irrigation rates, slow development of appropriate technologies and limited market access have resulted in low productivity, vulnerability to climate change, and low value addition to crops. In addition, as about 90% of the Ministry of Agriculture's budget is allocated to subsidized projects for maize and other crops in the country, the budget for research and development is low, thus hindering the development of appropriate technologies and the provision of extension services to farmers. Diversification of crop production is also an issue in order to increase the industrial competitiveness of agriculture by taking advantage of the country's cultivation potential, and to meet the diversified food needs that have emerged in recent years.</p> <p>The Zambian government is promoting the resettlement of refugees from neighboring countries within the country. The resettlement areas where the resettlement of former refugees is being promoted have arable land that could become a regional food source. By utilizing former refugees as human resources for national development, the potential of the area should be harnessed, and the opportunity to secure livelihoods and improve livelihoods for both the host community and former refugees and refugees should be provided.</p>		<div>【Strategy】</div> <p>Japan will continue support to improve the livelihoods of small-scale farmers by making use of the results of past cooperation. Specifically, in order to promote rice cultivation, Japan will continue to provide multidisciplinary support, from technology dissemination to farmers through technical cooperation to policy implementation, within the framework of the "Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)". Japan will support establishing the "Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP)" approach in the country to strengthen the capacity of small-scale farmers, improve market access and income, and develop cooperation that contributes to comprehensive food value chain development. In addition, by leveraging the results of past cooperation for "Community-Based Smallholder Irrigation", Japan will support making it mainstream in the country while expanding to neighboring countries. Furthermore, with the University of Zambia School of Veterinary Medicine as a base, Japan will support the improvement of the quality of veterinary education to promote human resource development for the livestock production, and initiatives for wide-area development.</p> <p>To ensure that former refugees, who are caught in the gap between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation, are not left out of the scope of assistance, Japan will provide cooperation with an awareness of the Humanitarian, Development Nexus. From the perspective of humanitarian assistance, Japan will work with international organizations and others in advocacy activities to ensure that former refugees have appropriate access to government services. From the perspective of development cooperation, Japan will promote the livelihood of former refugees through agriculture, etc., and promote social integration by supporting the formulation and implementation of the Local Area Plan, including resettlement areas and refugee camps, where former refugees and refugees mainly reside.</p>									
	Programme	Project Name	Scheme	(Japanese Fiscal Year)						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
	Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development	Soybean Production Technology Improvement	EXP	<div></div>							1, 2, 12	
		Southern Africa Agriculture Value Chain Enhancement	LA	<div></div>							1, 2, 12	
		Market-Oriented Rice Development Project	TCP	<div></div>						7.81	1, 2, 12	
		The Project for the Development of Rice Seeds Production Field and Training Facilities	GA	<div></div>						15.00	12	
		Mainstreaming of Community-based Smallholder Irrigation Development Project	TCP	<div></div>						2.00	12	
		The Project for the Establishment of an Immediate Rice Variety Development System Using Anther Culture and Citizen Science	STC	<div></div>							12	
		Advisor to the Department of Agriculture	EXP	<div></div>							1,2,12	
		Clinical Studies Enhancement Project for the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Zambia	TCP	<div></div>							1,2,12	
Zambia Marumori Rural Community Development Project through Market Oriented Farming		JPP	<div></div>							12		

Development	Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)											CTR									1,2,12	
	Training Program in the Agriculture Sector											TR									1,2,12	
	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Agriculture Sector											JOCV									1,2,12	
	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Former Refugee Sector											JOCV									10. 16	
	Advisor on Local Integration of Former Refugees											EXP									1,10,16	
	Project for Promoting Local Integration of Former Refugees in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba											TCDP									1, 10, 16	
	Comprehensive Development Promotion in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Area											TCP								3.60	1, 10, 16	
Priority Area 2	Strengthening of Economic Infrastructure																					
(Development Issue 2-1) Strengthening of Connectivity within the Country and Neighboring Countries	【Background and Current Situation】 Zambia is a landlocked country bordered by eight neighboring countries, and most imports and exports are transported through international corridors (North-South, Dar es Salaam, Nacala, Beira, Lobito, Trans Caprivi, etc.) As over 90% are transported by truck, therefore, in addition to high logistics costs, the stability of the logistics network is at risk of being greatly affected by the situation in neighboring countries, thus and from the perspective of economic security, multiple international logistics routes must be secured. The Zambian government is promoting the AfCFTA to stimulate intra-regional trade. Although reducing logistics costs is important for both price control and export promotion, the physical challenges of international corridors (lack of roads and bridges including cross-border infrastructure and inadequate maintenance) and institutional challenges (inefficient customs clearance and entry-exit procedures) have resulted in persistent high logistics costs.											【Strategy】 With a view to promoting AfCFTA, Japan will continue to focus on the development of transportation infrastructure such as roads and bridges on international corridors such as the Nacala Corridor, as well as on strengthening the capacity for operation and maintenance of cross-border infrastructure, in order to strengthen connectivity with neighboring countries. In addition, Japan will provide necessary support by paying attention to the disparity between urban and rural areas. Furthermore, Japan will pursue further collaboration with Zambian and Japanese universities, including the use of human resources who studied in Japan, in order to build a sustainable human resource development system with excellent practical skills and to disseminate the knowledge to neighboring countries.										
	Programme	Project Name										Scheme	(Japanese Fiscal Year)						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Programme for Corridor Development and Strengthening of Connectivity	The Project for Improvement of Bridge Maintenance Capability Building in Zambia, Phase II										TCP							8.25	8, 9		
		The Bridge Inspection and Maintenance Capacity Building Project in Zambia										TCP							4.00	8, 9		
		The Project for Capacity Development on Smooth Operation of OSBPs on the North-South Transport Corridor										TCP							5.56	9		
		Core Human Resource Development for Road Asset Management										CTR								9		
		Training Programme for Transport Issues										TR								9		
		Training Programme for Energy Issues										TR								7		

<div>(Development Issue 2-2)</div> <div>Strengthening of the Foundation of Greater Lusaka</div>	<div>【Background and Current Situation】</div> <div>Lusaka, the capital city, is located at the nexus of many international corridors (North-South, Dar es Salaam, Nacala, Beira, etc.) and plays an important role as a major center of economic and social activities in Zambia. On the other hand, the country's overall population growth and the influx of people from rural areas have not kept pace with the development of infrastructure that forms the foundation for economic and social activities. In addition, the chaotic expansion of the urban area beyond the city of Lusaka has created an urgent need for appropriate urban planning and management. Furthermore, although there has been a noticeable increase in the demand for intra-urban mobility, the urban transportation system is inadequately developed.</div>		<div>【Strategy】</div> <div>Through support for the formulation of the next comprehensive urban development plan for the Lusaka metropolitan area, Japan will establish medium- and long-term development policies and sectoral development plans in line with actual conditions. We will identify high-priority urban infrastructure (waste management, water and sanitation) in the plan and explore the possibility of cooperation in both hard and soft aspects through financial and technical cooperation, and also consider the mobilization of funds from other donors.</div> <div>In addition, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the plan, Japan will carry out capacity building of relevant people involved in urban planning and management.</div>									
	Programme	Project Name	Scheme	(Japanese Fiscal Year)						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Programme for Development of Greater Lusaka	The Project for Formulation of Comprehensive Regional Development Plan for Greater Lusaka	TCDP	<div><div></div></div>						3.47	9, 11	
		The Lusaka Clean City Project	TCP	<div><div></div></div>						4.48	6, 9, 11	
		The Project for Risk-based Participatory WASH Planning and Citizen-Data WASH Statistics for African Peri-Urban Settlements	STC	<div><div></div></div>						3.63	6, 11	
Participatory Action Research for Peri-Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygine (WASH) Co-Creation		JPP	<div><div></div></div>							6, 11		

Priority Area 3	Improvement of Social Services													
(Development Issue 3-1) Improvement of Access and Quality Social Services	【Background and Current Situation】 The Ministry of Health of Zambia has adopted "Achieving Quality Universal Health Coverage" as the slogan of its National Health Strategic Plan (2022-2026), and although primary health care services have been made free of charge in principle, its access is still insufficient due to lack of medical infrastructure and medical personnel. Although the Ministry of Health is promoting the construction of medical facilities with donor funds and other resources, the medical infrastructure, including medical facilities and equipment, is still insufficient in terms of quantity. In addition, there is a notable shortage of medical personnel, and the supply system for medicines is fragile, as evidenced by the shortage of essential medicines in 2022, and there are still other issues in the management of medical services. Meanwhile, infectious diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis are still the leading cause of death, and must continue to be addressed. In addition, measures against transnational infectious diseases such as new coronaviruses are also an issue. Thus, it is essential to develop an infectious disease surveillance system by strengthening cooperation with neighboring countries in order to detect and respond to infectious diseases at an early stage.					【Strategy】 While paying attention to the cooperations under the "Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative", in addition to the development of hard infrastructure such as hospital construction and medical equipment, Japan will strengthen the capacity of hospital management, including hospital administration management, pharmaceutical and medical equipment management, and measures to prevent infectious diseases, in order to form a model hospital for hospital management in Zambia. In addition, the project will also develop an infectious disease surveillance system. Furthermore, to strengthen the infectious disease surveillance system, Japan will conduct testing and human resource development on surveillance at the reference laboratory of the Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI), which is the center of public health in Zambia. Through collaboration between ZNPHI and the provincial hub laboratories, Japan will also support the strengthening of Zambia's national surveillance system and the capacity of each laboratory. In addition, Japan will support the strengthening of collaborations between ZNPHI, which conducts human testing, and the University of Zambia School of Veterinary Medicine (UNZA-SVM), which conducts both animal and human testing, in various infectious disease surveillance and joint research.								
	Programme	Project Name				Scheme	(Japanese Fiscal Year)					Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Programme for Improvement of Health and Medical Services	The Project for Strengthening Laboratory-based Surveillance for Infectious Diseases				TCP	<div><div></div></div>					5.99	3	
		The Project for the Epidemiological Research on Zoonotic Virus Infections in Africa				STC	<div><div></div></div>						3	
		Advanced Training Program for Fostering Global Leaders on Infectious Disease Control to Build Resilience against Public Health Emergency				CRT	<div><div></div></div>						3	
		The Project for Strengthening Management Capacity of the General Hospitals in Lusaka District				TCP	<div><div></div></div>					5.61	3	
		The Project for Upgrading Health Centres to District Hospital in Copperbelt Province				GA	<div><div></div></div>					45.35	3	
		Establishment of Sustainable Mineral Development through Strengthening of Monitoring System and Human Capacity toward Heavy Metal Pollution: ZAZINAMBO PROJECT				TCP	<div><div></div></div>						3	
		Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Health Sector				JOCV	<div><div></div></div>						3	
		Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects in the Health Sector				GANP	<div><div></div></div>						3	

(Development Issue 3-1) Improvement of Access and Quality Social Services	【Background and Current Situation】 Zambia's literacy rate between ages 15-24 is not low at 93% (World Bank 2020). However, reading and math skills are among the lowest in the Southeast Africa region, according to some surveys. Although the Zambian government is trying to improve the school enrollment rate by offering free tuition and hiring new teachers, the country faces a lack of educational infrastructure (classrooms, teachers, textbooks, teaching materials, etc.) and education quality issues. There is an urgent need to improve both educational infrastructure and quality (curriculum revision, textbook improvement, teacher training, academic achievement assessment methods). In particular, there is a need to improve the quality of education in the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) fields in secondary education, which contributes to the development of industrial human resources that will drive economic growth.		【Strategy】 Japan aim to improve academic achievement in STEM fields in the first-half secondary grades (G8-9) in order to develop high quality human resources who will support economic activities as industrial human resources in the future. Specifically, we will carry out the measures to improve the content (methodology) of science and mathematics classes and teaching materials at multiple schools in order to obtain evidence of academic achievement improvement. In addition, based on the results of JICA's cooperation to date (class research, teacher training, textbook development), Japan will make recommendations for curriculum revision and develop pan-Africa textbook templates that can be use in neighboring countries.									
	Programme	Project Name	Scheme	(Japanese Fiscal Year)						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Programme for Development of High Quality Education	STEM Education	EXP								4	
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project in the Education Sector	GGP								4	
		Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects in the Education Sector	GANP								4	
		Improvement of Pedagogical Content Knowledge of Mathmatics and Science Educators in SMASE Africa	TTR								4	
		Improvement of Pedagogical Content Knowledge of Mathmatics and Science Educators in SMASE Africa Phase II	TTR								4	
		The Project for Enhancement of Science and Mathmatics Education at STEM Secondary Schools	PS								4	
		The Project for Enhancement of Science and Mathmatics Education at STEM Secondary Schools	GA							16.44	4	
		Improvement in Children's Learning	CTR								4	
		Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Education Sector	JOCV								4	
		The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Research, Conservation, Exhibition and Education at the Livingstone Museum	GA							0.89	4	
		SDGs Global Leader	CTR								4	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic Information Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule
[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1「No Poverty」, 2「Zero Hunger」, 3「Good Health and Well-Being」, 4「Quality Education」, 5「Gender Equality」, 6「Clean Water and Sanitation」, 7「Affordable and Clean Energy」, 8「Decent Work and Economic Growth」, 9「Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure」, 10「Reduced Inequalities」,

11「Sustainable Cities and Communities」, 12「Responsible Consumption and Production」, 13「Climate Action」, 14「Life Below Water」, 15「Life on Land」, 16「Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions」, 17「Partnerships for the Goals」
[Outline of SDGs] https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/pdf/SDGs_pamphlet.pdf