

Program Information
“UTokyo-JICA International Cooperation Pilot Program in Ghana”

1. Background to the implementation of this program

(English)

① Educational situation in Ghana (including child labor cases)

According to a UNESCO report published in 2022, Ghana has steadily achieved quantitative expansion of education, with a net enrollment rate of 80.3% in primary education. On the other hand, there are still serious problems with children's academic performance. The report on the result of National Standardized Test published by the Ghana Ministry of Education in 2022 found that about half of Year 4 students at primary schools did not meet the minimum proficiency in math and English.

The Ghanaian government cites a weak education management system as a reason why children's academic ability does not take hold. In the Ghana government's revised Education Strategic Plan in 2018, one of the policy goals is to "strengthen school management systems" Currently, the Ghana Education Service (an implementing agency under the Ministry of Education) is aiming to improve educational management at the school level, with a particular focus on the functioning of the School Management Committee (SMC), which consists of teachers, parents, and local residents. SMCs are established in each school to discuss and promote the preparation of plans for improving school management, the appropriate allocation of educational resources, and the securing of class time, and are closely related to the improvement of children's academic ability.

In relation to the above problem, it is estimated that 1.89 million children (21.8% of children of compulsory education age) are engaged in child labour (1.23 million of whom are engaged in hazardous work) in Ghana, mainly in the cocoa and fisheries industries. The Government of Ghana has formulated a National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and has been working with the international community, including Japan, to design a system for certification of "Child Labor Free Zone." The Child Labor Free Zone is an area where the causes of child labor have been removed, and certain conditions must be met at both the region and community levels (e.g., enactment of county ordinances, establishment of social services subcommittees, implementation of awareness-raising activities, establishment of the Community Child Protection Committees, existence of referral and relief systems, etc.).

② JICA's Cooperation

The Country Assistance Policy for the Republic of Ghana sets out "Promotion of Sustainable and Stable Economic Growth" as its basic policy, and focuses on human resource development and strengthening the industrial base, including agriculture. In line with these priority areas, JICA has been (a) improving educational management, (b) improving the quality of science and

mathematics education in primary education by strengthening the capacity of teachers, (c) providing assistance to the elimination of child labour, and (d) dispatching JICA's volunteer in the field of education. The specific names of the projects are as follows.

- (1) "Project for Improving Learning Outcomes through Community Participation for Sustainable School for All" (COMPASS)
- (2) "Enhancing the Teaching of Mathematics in Basic Schools"
- (3) "Project for Mainstreaming Child Protection through Child Labour Free Zones"
- (4) Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)

The volunteers in Education sector have been dispatched in various field of specialization including Primary School Education, Science Education, Youth Activity, Community Development, School Health, Welfare for Persons with Disabilities, PC instructors, Automobile Maintenance, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. They are based in primary schools, junior high schools, high schools, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions as well as schools for special needs and provide support towards enhancing teaching skills of teachers and academic performance of learners through development of teaching and learning materials and training for teachers in a wide range of fields including Science and Mathematics, Creative Arts, ICT, Health and Hygiene, Environmental Education, and Vocational Training. In addition, some volunteers engage in activities to improve school management and create conducive learning environments involving teachers, parents and local community.

(Japanese)

①ガーナの教育事情について（児童労働案件についても）

2022 年に発行された UNESCO のレポートによれば、ガーナでは、初等教育の純就学率が 80.3%まで到達しており着実に教育の量的拡大を遂げている。一方で、子どもの学力については依然重大な課題を抱えている。2022 年にガーナ教育省に発行された全国統一テストのレポートによれば、初等教育 4 年生の約半数が算数と英語において最低限の能力を満たしていないことが判明した。

子どもたちの学力が定着しない理由として、ガーナ政府は脆弱な教育マネジメント体制を挙げっており、2018 年にガーナ政府が改訂した教育戦略計画では、政策目標の一つに「教育マネジメントの改善」を掲げている。現在、ガーナ教育サービス（ガーナ教育省傘下の実施機関）を中心に、学校レベルでの教育マネジメントの改善を目指しており、特に、教員、保護者、地域住民からなる学校運営委員会（通称 SMC、School Management Committee）の機能化に注力している。同委員会は各学校に存在し、学校運営改善計画の作成、教育資源の適切な配置、授業時間の確保等について議論・推進するもので、子どもの学力改善にも密接に関連している。

また、上記問題に関連して、ガーナではカカオ産業や水産業を中心に、義務教育を受けるべき年齢の子どもの 21.8%に当たる 189 万人が児童労働に従事（その中でも 123 万人は危険有害

労働に従事）していると推測されている。ガーナ政府は児童労働撤廃のための国家行動計画を策定し、日本を含む国際社会と協力して「児童労働フリーゾーン」の認証にかかる制度設計を進めてきた。児童労働フリーゾーンとは、児童労働の発生要因が取り除かれた地域を指し、郡レベル、コミュニティレベルそれぞれで一定の条件を満たしている必要がある（例：郡条例の制定、社会サービス小委員会の設置、啓発活動実施、子ども保護委員会の設置、レファラル・システムや救済システムの存在等）。

②JICA の協力について

対ガーナ国別開発協力方針では、「持続的かつ安定的な経済成長の促進」を基本方針に掲げ、人材育成や農業を含む産業基盤強化を重点分野としている。これら重点分野に則り、JICA は（ア）教育マネジメントの改善、（イ）現職教員の能力強化等を通じた初等教育における理数科教育の質の向上、（ウ）児童労働撤廃に資する支援、（エ）教育分野での協力隊派遣を行ってきた。具体的なプロジェクト名は次の通りである。

（ア）みんなの学校：コミュニティ参加型学習改善支援プロジェクト

”Project for Improving Learning Outcomes through Community Participation for Sustainable School for All ”（通称 COMPASS）

（イ）初等教育（算数指導能力）向上

“Enhancing the Teaching of Mathematics in Basic Schools”

（ウ）児童労働フリーゾーンを通じた子どもの保護主流化プロジェクト

“Project for Mainstreaming Child Protection through Child Labour Free Zones”

（エ）JICA 海外協力隊事業

小学校教育、理科教育、青少年活動、コミュニティ開発、学校保健、障害児・者支援、PC インストラクター、自動車整備、冷凍機器・空調の職種で派遣されている隊員が学校（小学校、中学校、高校、職業訓練校、特別支援学校）を拠点として活動している。理数科教育、情操教育、ICT 教育、保健衛生教育、環境教育、職業訓練等幅広い分野において、教員の指導力及び生徒の学力・スキルの向上を目指した授業のサポート、教材の提案、教員研修等を実施している。また、学校関係者や地域住民を巻き込んだ学校運営及び学習環境の整備に向けた活動にも取り組んでいる。

2. Program Schedule

See Annex.

3. Accommodation

The Following hotel or similar level hotel will be booked by JICA. Payment will be done by the participants. Based on the JICA Ghana Office regulations, reservations will be made by JICA, and payments will be handled by the participating students.

Accra: City Escape hotel (breakfast included, approx. 800 GHS per night)

Restaurant, Wifi, Hot shower available

Ho: Rocklyne Hotel (breakfast included, approx. 400-550 GHS per night)

Restaurant (breakfast only), Wifi, Hot shower available

Cape Coast: Samrit Hotel (breakfast included, approx. 400-550 GHS per night)

Restaurant, Wifi, Hotshower available

Kyebe: K-Archy Lodge (breakfast included, approx. 400-550 GHS per night)

Restaurant, Wifi, Hot Shower available

4. Costs

- Accommodation: In regional areas, 400-550 GHS per night (approx. 25-35 USD); in Accra, 800 GHS (approx. 55 USD)
- Other expenses:
 - Insurance (Futai Kaigaku): approx. 6,000 JPY
 - OSSMA (Overseas Student Safety Management Assistance): 3,300 JPY
 - Visa: approx. 10,000 JPY
 - Passport (if you need to apply for or renew one)

5. JICA's Responsibilities

- Communicate with participants directly after receiving nominations from UTokyo.
- Issue an invitation letter for obtaining a visa.
- Organize the pre-departure orientation and training.
- Provide necessary support, book accommodation, prepare transport, offer airport transfer service, and ensure on-site safety.
- Provide opportunities to meet local students.

6. Passports and visas for travel to Ghana

(English)

Ghana is a country eligible for travel using an ordinal passport, and a visa must be obtained for travel.

Requirements:

Remaining validity period of a passport: 6 months or more at the time of VISA application

Unused visa column: 2 pages or more

<Required documents>

(1) Original passport

- (2) Original yellow fever vaccination certificate
- (3) 1 ID photo * Color, length 4.5 cm × width 3.5 cm
- (4) Original company recommendation letter
- (5) Letter of Official Request for Issuance of Travel VISA (PDF format is acceptable)
- (6) PDF data of the passport copy (face photo page) or ID copy (with photo) of the signatory of the Letter of Official Request for Issuance of Travel VISA (5)

<Number of days required for issuance of VISA>

*The days of the week when the application and issuance are limited. (Apply at the Embassy of Ghana in Japan)

Application on Tuesday → issued on Thursday of the same week

Application on Thursday → issued on Tuesday of the following week

< Fees>

A one-time entry visa is 9,440 yen, a multi-entry visa is 11,000 yen,

If a travel agency applies on behalf of you, a agency fee (the amount varies depending on the travel agency) is required.

(Japanese)

6. ガーナ渡航にあたっての旅券・査証

一般旅券渡航対象国への渡航に際し、査証の取得が必要となっております。

旅券の残存期間 申請時 6 ヶ月以上

未使用査証欄 2 ページ以上

<必要書類>

- ①一般旅券オリジナル
- ②黄熱予防接種証明書オリジナル
- ③証明写真 1 枚 ※カラー、縦 4.5cm×横 3.5cm
- ④会社推薦状オリジナル
- ⑤招聘状 (PDF 可)
- ⑥招聘状のサイナーの旅券コピー (顔写真のページ) または ID コピー (写真入りのもの) の PDF データ

<取得日数>

* 申請および受領の曜日が限定されております。(在日大使館にて申請)

火曜日申請→同じ週の木曜日受領

木曜日申請→翌週の火曜日受領

<料金>

シングル査証は 9,440 円、マルチプルは 11,000 円、

旅行会社による代行申請の場合は別途査証取得手続き代行手数料(旅行会社によって金額はまちまち)が必要です。

7. Yellow Fever Vaccination Certificate (Yellow Card) for Travel to Ghana

(English)

A Yellow Fever Vaccination Certificate is required when traveling to Ghana. It will also be requested at the time of visa application.

(Japanese)

7. ガーナ渡航にあたっての黄熱病予防接種証明書(イエローカード)

ガーナご渡航の際は、黄熱病予防接種証明書が必要です。査証申請時も提出を求められます。

(Reference Websites)

<https://www.jica.go.jp/volunteer/qualifier/document/s3-0-0.pdf>

<https://tokyo.mfa.gov.gh/visaapplication.aspx>