

Japan's Official Development Assistance
White Paper 2014

From
the People of Japan

Japan's International Cooperation



Japan's Official Development Assistance
White Paper 2014

Japan's International Cooperation

[Cover Photograph]



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (speech therapist), Ms. Kaori Hirai, with children in a classroom after school. Ms. Hirai assists the children with hearing disabilities/speech disorder at the Embangweni School for The Deaf Children in Northern Malawi. While carrying out lessons with the teachers, she carefully observes the movement of each child's mouth to find out the individual characteristics of their pronunciation. She also conducts pronunciation training after school and during breaks to help the children based on their individual ability. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

[Back Cover Photograph]



As part of the environmental education program, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (environmental education), Ms. Motoko Tatsumi, conducted a lecture at the Second Selong High School in Indonesia with staff from the Environment Agency. In this lecture, students learned how to create pouches and coasters using plastic waste. Through handicraft lessons that develop creativity, students can learn how to recycle plastic and reduce waste. In addition, sales of handicraft goods can be a source of income. The photograph shows the students at the Second Selong High School with their craft work. (Photo: Motoko Tatsumi)

This White Paper can also be viewed on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) website (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda>). In addition to information about official development assistance (ODA) disbursed by Japan, the website also provides a collection of reference materials regarding aid provided by other countries and the activities of international organizations, etc.

All titles of individuals given in this White Paper are those current at the time of the applicable event, etc.

Foreword

In February 2015, the Cabinet decided on the Development Cooperation Charter that sets forth the policy of Japan's development cooperation for the years ahead. The Charter marks the first revision in 12 years of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter, which was established in 2003.

The new Charter takes into consideration the significant changes that have recently occurred in the international environment surrounding development cooperation. In today's world, further advances in globalization have brought widespread benefits on the one hand, while on the other hand, poverty and conflict still persist, and countries around the world are faced with a growing list of risks, including infectious diseases. We have also witnessed further increases in private flows to developing countries and the ever-expanding presence of emerging donor countries. With the political and security environment transforming all over the world, development cooperation has assumed a larger role in achieving regional peace and stability, including in peacebuilding, as well as in sharing universal values. Japan's development cooperation from here on will need to adapt appropriately to these changes in the international environment.

The new Charter makes clear that Japan's development cooperation in the next generation will maintain the direction taken and the achievements made by Japan's ODA, which commemorated its milestone 60th anniversary in 2014. Japan's ODA has secured peace and prosperity in Japan while contributing to economic development and poverty reduction in developing countries around the globe, especially in Asia. The basic approach pursued by Japan's ODA, namely, working shoulder-to-shoulder with partner countries, supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries, promoting their sustainable economic growth, and achieving the human security of each and every person, including the socially vulnerable, has significantly contributed to directing the course of international development cooperation.

This year's White Paper takes a look back at the path Japan's ODA has followed over the past 60 years and examines the prospects for Japan's development cooperation. In this milestone year, it is instructive to reflect on how Japan's ODA has played a role to ensure the peace and security of Japan as it developed hand in hand with Asian and other countries ever since the immediate aftermath of World War II, when Japan itself was an aid recipient. It is also worthwhile to think back on how Japan has demonstrated leadership in the international community as a leading donor. Based on the sixty-year course of Japan's ODA, and guided by the new Charter, Japan's development cooperation in the coming years need to pursue cooperative, mutually beneficial relations with developing countries and further strengthen partnerships with stakeholders, including private companies, NGOs, and local governments. Moreover, Japan needs to continue to respond strategically in a constantly changing international environment based on the concept of "Proactive Contribution to Peace," which is rooted in the fundamental principles of international cooperation. I sincerely hope that this White Paper will help deepen understanding of the various topics related to Japan's development cooperation and encourage active discussions.

March 2015

Minister for Foreign Affairs

岸田文雄
Fumio Kishida



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1. Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.
2. Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.
3. Hyphen indicates there was zero disbursement; "n.a." indicates no data were available.
4. Unless otherwise specified, the values inside parentheses () represent amounts that exclude debt relief.
5. Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [] denote region names.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (rural community development officer), Ms. Mika Aradono, with children who are enjoying watching a total eclipse of the sun for their first time, using eclipse glasses provided by the Miyazaki Prefectural Nobeoka Seiun High School. (Photo: Mika Aradono)

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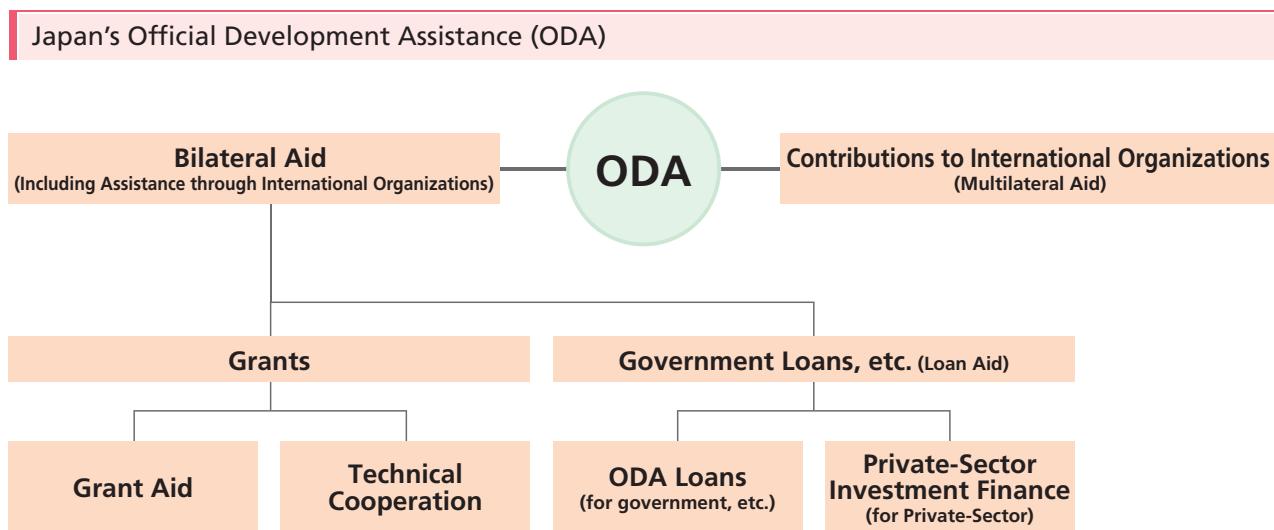
Primary school students in Conakry City, the capital city of Guinea.
(Photo: Kaoru Uemura / Embassy of Japan in Guinea)

Note for International Readers,

The ODA White Paper is published annually by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. It records and illustrates the development and achievements, as well as lessons learned, of Japan's ODA during the past year.

At this critical juncture corresponding with the 60th anniversary of Japan's ODA, this year's White Paper illustrates the history of Japan's Development Cooperation Policy, as well as the new Development Cooperation Charter adopted in February 2015, which sets out Japan's development cooperation strategies for the years to come. The chapters contained in this White Paper illustrate the traits of Japan's ODA that have persisted throughout the years, including Japan's emphasis on ownership, economic growth, and human security. They also indicate that Japan's Development Cooperation Policy is set to evolve to meet emerging challenges in today's world by strengthening partnerships with various stakeholders, including CSOs, local governments and private companies.

We hope that this publication helps improve the readers' understanding of Japan's ODA policy.



Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants and loans, etc. with concessional conditions that are given to developing countries and regions included on the list of aid recipient countries and regions created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), mainly for the purpose of contributing to the improvement of economic development and welfare.

ODA consists of bilateral aid, which supports developing countries and regions directly, and multilateral aid, which is contributions to international organizations. Bilateral aid can be divided into grants and government loans, etc. Grants are cooperation that is provided to developing countries and regions without requiring repayment. There are two types of Grants: grant aid, which provides the necessary funds for the social and economic development of developing countries and regions without obligating repayment; and technical cooperation, which makes use of Japan's know-how, technologies, and experience to train human resources who will become the drivers of social and economic development in developing countries and regions. Grants include contributions to specific projects implemented by international organizations. Government loans, etc. consist of: ODA loans, which provide necessary funds to developing countries and regions with concessional conditions, i.e., low interest rates and long repayment periods; and Private-Sector Investment Finance, which provides loans or investment for private-sector companies that implement projects in developing countries and regions. Multilateral aid includes contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contributions and subscriptions to the World Bank, etc.

Part I

The 60th Anniversary of Japan's ODA: Its Achievements and Future Directions

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A Senior Volunteer, Mr. Seiki Nagata, teaching maintenance and machinery repair at the Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority in the Dominican Republic (Photo: Koji Sato / JICA)





Hanoi City Ring Road No. 3 in Viet Nam helps improve transportation facilities and reduce traffic congestion. (Photo: Satoshi Takahashi / JICA)

Section 1

The Trajectory of Japan's ODA

Sixty years have passed since the start of Japan's technical cooperation to Asian countries after joining the Colombo Plan¹ in 1954. Over the past 60 years, from shortly after World War II ended, through Japan's high economic growth period and until the present day, Japan's ODA has played a significant role in Japan's contribution to regional and global issues as a responsible member of the international community in establishing peace and prosperity of Japan. This section takes a look back at the history of the 60 years of Japan's ODA.

1. The Beginning of Japan's ODA (1950s-1960s)

During the early years, most of Japan's ODA was implemented in parallel with postwar settlements in

the form of reparation payments. The Agreement on Reparations and Economic Cooperation was signed with

Note 1: The Colombo Plan, which was proposed in 1950, is a cooperation mechanism for supporting economic and social development of countries in the Asia-Pacific region. As a member of the organization, Japan began providing technical cooperation from 1955 in the form of acceptance of training participants and dispatch of experts.

the Union of Burma (now Myanmar) in 1954. This was followed by the signing of reparation agreements with the Philippines, Indonesia, and the Republic of Viet Nam (South Viet Nam). As part of Japan's postwar settlements, economic cooperation and other supports were extended to Cambodia and Laos, which relinquished their rights to reparations from Japan, as well as to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, and the Federated States of Micronesia. At the same time, Japan began to provide economic cooperation that was unassociated with postwar reparations, including technical cooperation through the aforementioned Colombo Plan, along with ODA loans, the first of which was provided to India in 1958. The provision of economic cooperation in parallel with reparations was expected not only to help with the implementation of postwar settlements, and in turn, improve relations with neighboring Asian countries and elevate Japan's international status, but also to contribute to the revival and growth of the Japanese economy by expanding the export market.

At this time though, Japan was still a recipient of foreign aid. Japan received U.S. assistance since the period of postwar occupation. From the 1950s through

the 1960s, Japan borrowed funds from the World Bank for the development of many sectors, such as the steel, automobile, shipbuilding, electricity, and road sectors. Infrastructures familiar to the Japanese people, such as the Tokaido Shinkansen, the Tomei and Meishin Expressways, and the "Kurobe Dam²," were built with the international community's assistance. Such assistance laid the foundation of Japan's postwar high economic growth.



In 1962, a prototype train for the Tokaido Shinkansen Line (class 1000) was completed and displayed to the public at a Japanese National Railways facility in Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture. (Photo: Kyodo News)

2. The Expansion and Diversification of Japan's ODA (1960s-1980s)

From the late 1960s through the 1970s, the world's expectations for Japan's ODA increased along with Japan's rising economic power and international status. Against this backdrop, Japan's ODA expanded in quantity, and furthermore, its purpose and programs gradually shifted away from the initial focus on postwar settlements. Japan's cooperation diversified in scheme, with the provision of food aid³ starting in 1968 and the Grant Aid for General Projects⁴ commencing in 1969. Japan became the world's fourth largest donor in 1972 and went on to steadily expand its ODA quantitatively. As regards the ODA recipient regions, a shift began to be seen from the focus on Asia, to a greater coverage of the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania.

During this period, Japan developed an ODA evaluation system stemming from the growing international interest in aid effectiveness and evaluation. A system of ex-post evaluation of individual projects was established at then-Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) in 1975, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1981, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the following year. The evaluation findings began to be made public as

part of the government's accountability to the people.

Even into the 1980s, Japan's ODA continued to expand in parallel with Japan's strong economic performance. In 1989, Japan surpassed the United States of America to become the world's largest donor, with Japan's net ODA disbursements⁵ reaching \$8.97 billion. In the 1990s, the ODA amounts of major donors began to decline with the demise of the Cold War regime. Japan steadily increased its ODA budget in the meantime; Japan continued to be the world's top donor in terms of quantity almost throughout the 1990s, and continued to disburse approximately 20% of the total ODA contributions of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Japan's ODA programs diversified mainly in the areas of agriculture, health, and education. In 1989, the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects (called "Small-scale Grant Assistance" at its inception) was launched to provide funding necessary for comparatively small-scale grassroots projects that directly benefit local people. In this way, Japan's partnership with a variety of partners, including domestic and overseas NGOs, continued to expand.

Note 2: A dam built in the upstream area of the Kurobe River in Toyama Prefecture.

Note 3: Assistance that provides funds in grant form to developing countries facing food shortages for the purchase of foods.

Note 4: Grant aid is a form of financial assistance extended to a developing country or other recipients without an obligation for repayment. Grant Aid for General Projects is assistance provided for the implementation of projects in areas such as basic human needs and education (e.g., building of hospitals and schools and procurement of equipment).

Note 5: As ODA disbursements include loans, gross ODA disbursements are differentiated from net ODA disbursements, which are gross ODA disbursements minus the loan repayment amount.

3. Initiatives as the Top Donor (1990s)

In the 1990s, the end of the Cold War and the advancement of globalization brought to light new issues facing the international community, and various questions were raised with the existing model of development assistance. In particular, peacebuilding, democratization, and governance emerged as new issues that development assistance needed to address. Amidst widening disparities on a domestic and global scale, there was an increasing advocacy for the importance of reducing the poverty of those left behind. Moreover, there were growing calls for further responses to global issues including the environment.

In this context, in 1992, Japan formulated its first ODA Charter, a comprehensive document on Japan's mid- to long-term assistance policy. The ODA Charter presented the basic philosophy of Japan's assistance as follows: (1) humanitarian considerations; (2) recognition of interdependence among nations; (3) environmental conservation; and (4) support for the self-help efforts of developing countries towards economic take-off. Further still, the ODA Charter affirmed that ODA would be provided by paying full attention to recipient countries' situation, including military expenditures, democratization, and the situation regarding the securing of basic human rights.

Japan became the top donor in terms of quantity, and its ODA began to assume greater visibility in various regions of the world. Representative examples of such Japanese initiatives are: Japan's assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and democratization of Cambodia following its achievement of peace in 1991; and the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process that was kicked off with the holding

of the first TICAD meeting in 1993. In the wake of the 1997 Asian financial crisis, Japan pledged up to approximately \$80 billion in assistance in relevant countries. This assistance made use of ODA, including assistance based on the New Miyazawa Initiative and special ODA loans, as well as Other Official Flows (OOF). Through such initiatives, Japan spearheaded



A fish market in Dar Es Salaam, one of the largest cities in Tanzania that faces the Indian Ocean. It was built through the grant aid of Japan in 2002. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

international assistance in the Asian region.

Japan's ODA was also at the helm of international efforts to tackle global issues, such as the issues of the environment, population, and infectious diseases. Representative examples include: the Kyoto Initiative, Japan's initiative to assist developing countries for combating global warming, which was announced during the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3) in Kyoto in 1997; the Initiative on Women in Development (WID) which was unveiled during the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995; and the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative, an assistance package for fighting infectious diseases totaling \$3 billion over five years that was announced at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000.

Around this time, Japan further broadened the sphere of ODA partnership with partners, including NGOs, universities, and local governments. In 2000, the Japan Platform (JPF) was launched for the provision of more efficient and prompt emergency humanitarian assistance through the partnership and cooperation of NGOs, the business community, and the Government of Japan.

In addition, Japan played a leading role in the international community's establishment of development goals. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) formulated the so-called DAC NEW Development Strategy – “Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation” – in 1996. Japan led the discussion for the formulation of the Strategy, and the philosophy and policy that Japan's ODA had underscored in its development cooperation were integrated into the Strategy, such as principles of “ownership” and “partnership” (see page 6), and the importance of institution building, capacity building, and comprehensive approach. In the process of formulating the Strategy, Japan proposed the introduction of numerical targets (International Development Goals [IDGs]) related to poverty reduction and basic human needs (BHN). This in turn led to the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (see ODA Topics on page 42).

Amid the increasingly severe financial situation in Japan, however, Japan's ODA budget began to decline from FY1998 (initial budget base). In 2001, Japan gave up its position to the United States as the world's No. 1 donor in terms of quantity. Accordingly, it became ever more important for Japan's ODA to be implemented efficiently and effectively.

4. Addressing the New Development Challenges of the 21st Century (2000s-Present)

At the turn of the century a decade after the Cold War ended, the world regrettably saw a further rise in the outbreak of conflicts. Terrorist attacks occurred in the United States in 2001, followed by the use of force against Afghanistan and Iraq. Under these circumstances, the international community began to confront broad and complex challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, peacebuilding, and governance. Human security emerged as a critical issue in this regard, namely, the question of how to protect people faced with threats, such as conflict and extreme poverty. Global challenges, including the environment, health, and disaster risk reduction, have become more diversified. Meanwhile, more private flows have been heading to developing countries in pursuit

of new investment destinations. Emerging economies, such as China and Brazil, are playing a bigger role. While Japan is no longer the world's top ODA donor in terms of scale, as one of the major donors it continues to spearhead development works in the Asia-Pacific region and the international community amidst a largely changing international environment, together with other countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. In the ODA Charter that was revised for the first time in 11 years in 2003, the perspective of "human security" was added, and "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building" were identified as ODA priority issues.

(1) Contribution to International Development Cooperation Trends

Japan has proactively contributed to the creation of international ODA trends, while adapting to the changes in the international environment. After the 1994 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took up the concept of human security for the first time, which, as noted earlier, was considered one of the international priorities of the post-Cold War era, Japan has been actively advocating for this concept on various instances and promoting its further acceptance by the international community. For example, Japan led the initiative to establish the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security in 1999 and contributed approximately ¥42.8 billion to the Fund up to December 2013. Through this Fund, many projects were implemented, including programs that repaired schools and hospitals in post-conflict Kosovo, rebuilt informal settlements in provincial cities in Afghanistan, and established One-Stop Centres to

counteract Violence against Women in South Africa (up to December 2013, the Fund supported 223 projects). Japan has been thereby leading international efforts by taking concrete actions in countries and regions where the human security of individual is threatened by such causes as conflict and disaster.

Gradually, concepts outlined in the basic philosophy and policies of Japan's ODA Charter and other documentation, which grew out of Japan's experience with post-war reconstruction, subsequent economic growth, and providing assistance to Asian countries, gained currency in the international community. The basic view that the recipient country's self-help efforts and "ownership" are important above all else for the growth of the country, and that the role of donors and international organizations is to support this endeavor through "partnership," has consistently formed the foundation of Japanese assistance.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivering an address regarding "the development of society that places people front and center, and promotion of human security" at the 69th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2014.
(Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Since the 1990s, Japan has been proactively advocating the importance of “ownership” and “partnership” at international fora, including the aforementioned TICAD process. Moreover, Japan has been consistently giving priority to cooperation in the areas of economic infrastructure development and capacity building to support the sustainable economic growth of developing countries. The premise is that such cooperation will in turn create employment opportunities and income in these countries, which will have a major impact on poverty reduction. In recent years, these concepts have been visibly reflected in international conferences and the development concepts of other donors.

Japan also played a critical role in establishing the MDGs. As mentioned above, Japan led the OECD-DAC’s initiative to establish the IDGs, the precursors to the MDGs. The concepts of human security and developing country’s “ownership” advocated by Japan formed the basis of the goals that make up the MDGs, such as poverty reduction. The 2000s, which included the adoption of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in



The new Chao Phraya River Crossing Bridge under construction in Nonthaburi Province in the northeast region of Bangkok, Thailand. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)



Mr. Yoshio Izawa, who is in charge of the Project for Strengthening of Agricultural Pesticide Residue Analysis System, guiding an assistant to detect agricultural pesticide residues in Ethiopia. (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

2005, saw progress in international initiatives to enhance aid effectiveness, which involved the participation of developed countries, developing countries, international organizations, and the civil society. It has been reaffirmed time and time again that the fundamental principle of developing country’s “ownership” underlay this trend. Furthermore, the policies of international organizations, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), and of other donors have increasingly adopted the approach of prioritizing sustainable economic growth for poverty reduction.⁶ At international meetings on aid effectiveness and other fora, “triangular cooperation” that Japan has consistently implemented since the 1970s, i.e., cooperation in which developed countries collaborate with developing countries to support other developing countries, has received growing attention as a means for realizing effective aid while maximizing the “ownership” and strengths of developing countries.

Note 6: The Communiqué adopted at the 87th meeting of the Development Committee of the World Bank and IMF held in April 2013 states as follows: “Achieving this goal (of reducing extreme poverty) will require strong growth across the developing world, as well as translation of growth into poverty reduction to an extent not seen before in many low income countries.”

(2) Japan's Leadership in the International Response to Diverse Issues

Japan has exercised leadership in tackling issues of various sectors that have emerged in the new international environment of the 21st century.

● Health

Japan has consistently taken leadership in the area of health, which has seen various challenges arise with the advancement of globalization, including infectious diseases. As noted earlier, at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 held under Japan's presidency, Japan for the first time identified infectious diseases as one of the main items on the agenda of the G8 summit, and unveiled the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative. This paved the way for the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) in 2002 (see Part II Health on page 39). Japan not only played a leading role in the establishment of the Global Fund, but has also contributed actively to it while playing a central role in the Fund's operation and management as a member of the Board.

The G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, which marked halfway to the deadline to achieve the MDGs by 2015, discussed the importance of new cooperation focusing on health, as well as the sharp increase of global food prices. The Summit compiled the Toyako Framework



Mr. Raita Tamaki, an expert, conducting home visits with a nurse to investigate the actual conditions of respiratory infections in children in the Philippines
(Photo: Mika Tanimoto / JICA)

for Action on Global Health, which outlines the principles for action related to health. Members agreed on actions for health systems strengthening, including infectious disease programs, maternal and child health programs, and the development of health workforce. In May 2013, Japan launched Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy. In the Strategy, Japan prioritizes global health in its foreign policy, and promotes universal health coverage (UHC) that allows all people to have access to the essential health services they need without suffering financial hardship.



Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida addressing a speech at the side event of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly "Delivering on Universal Health Coverage (UHC)" in September 2014.

● Disaster Risk Reduction

As Japan has experienced numerous natural disasters, including the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 and the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, Japan has proactively led the disaster risk reduction effort of the international community, sharing with the world its experiences, lessons learned, and disaster risk reduction technology. Japan has hosted the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction since its first conference in 1994. At the second conference held in Kobe in 2005, a ten-year international disaster risk reduction guideline through 2015, the Hyogo Framework for Action, was adopted,

which has served as disaster risk reduction guidelines in other countries (see ODA Topics on page 92). In addition, in response to disasters around the world, including earthquakes, typhoons, and flooding, such as Typhoon Haiyan (Japanese name: Typhoon No. 30; Filipino name: Typhoon Yolanda) which hit the Philippines in 2013, Japan conducts relief activities through emergency humanitarian assistance and also provides recovery and reconstruction assistance. Japan also supports the disaster risk reduction initiatives of developing countries.



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Minoru Kiuchi announcing Japan's intention to actively cooperate in international disaster risk reduction efforts, at the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Egypt in September 2014.



Advisor of Landslide Mitigation Project, Mr. Yoshiki Nagai and Mr. Hitoshi Nakazawa (both experts), investigating the landslide affected area in the Abay River Gorge in Ethiopia.
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

● African Development

TICAD, with its first conference in Tokyo in 1993, is an example of an international framework that Japan developed independently from zero, with a view to increasing development effectiveness in Africa. TICAD has served as a pioneering forum for discussing African development with wide-ranging partners, including African countries, development partner countries, international and regional organizations, the private sector, and representatives of the civil society such as NGOs. Since the first conference, five summit meetings have been co-organized in Japan every five years with the UN, UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC)⁷ under the leadership of the Japanese government. At the fifth conference (TICAD V) in 2013, Japan played an active role in promoting the international community's initiatives for Africa, a continent that aims to overcome its many problems such as conflict and poverty through growth. For example, Japan committed up to approximately

¥3.2 trillion, including approximately ¥1.4 trillion in ODA, in public-private initiatives. Arrangements are being made to hold the next TICAD in Africa.



At the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting held in Cameroon in May 2014.

Note 7: An executive organization of the African Union (AU), a regional body with 54 African member countries and regions. The AUC represents the AU overseas, proposes policies and legislation, and enforces decisions.

● Support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) refer to developing countries whose national territory consists of small islands. Such countries are easily affected by disadvantages stemming from their small populations and scattered islands as well as rising sea levels caused by global warming. They are susceptible to damage from typhoon and other natural disasters. Due to their vulnerabilities, sustainable development is a far greater challenge for SIDS than for other developing countries.

Japan has hosted the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM) every three years since 1997, attended by the leaders and representatives of the Pacific island countries, Australia, and New Zealand. Japan launched this initiative to promote continuous commitment in cooperation with the Pacific island countries to responses to natural disasters,



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (tourism education), Mr. Takahiro Hamagawa, conducting research in a waste disposal site to improve the waste collection system in Pohnpei, the Federated States of Micronesia. (Photo: Miki Toukairin / JICA)

measures to cope with environmental problems and climate change, protection of the maritime environment, and addressing challenges such as sustainable development. Six leaders' meetings have been held to date.

Through 2014, Japan has also held four Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conferences with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)⁸ comprised of many SIDS since the first conference in 2000, and the first Japan-CARICOM Summit Meeting was held in July 2014. These meetings have addressed various development issues particular to SIDS. In September 2014, when the Third International Conference on SIDS was held in Samoa to discuss the issues confronting small island states, Japan pledged assistance for the conference's success, including assuming the costs of holding the conference.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivering greetings at the dinner hosted by the prime minister and Mrs. Akie Abe on the first day of the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit in December 2013. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

● Support for Strengthening ASEAN Connectivity

Japan and ASEAN have forged close cooperative relations over 40 years for the realization of peace, stability, development, and prosperity in the region. Japan's assistance through all the years cover a range of assistance types, from assistance that contributes to the development of farming villages and rural areas and to narrowing the development gap including health and education, to assistance aimed at large-scale infrastructure development, human resources development, and institutional development. This assistance constitutes the bedrock of the current dynamic growth of ASEAN countries.

ASEAN aspires to establish the ASEAN Community in 2015 and identifies enhancing intra-regional connectivity as an absolute priority. Japan has supported ASEAN's efforts to strengthen connectivity by drawing on Japan's

experience with infrastructure development and improving the investment environment, from the viewpoint that turning a united ASEAN into a hub for regional cooperation is essential for the region's stability and prosperity. The Meeting between the Japanese Task Force on Connectivity and ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee has been launched. Japan provides assistance for both hard and soft infrastructures that contribute to enhanced regional connectivity, while attaching importance to dialogue with ASEAN. At the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting in December 2013, Japan pledged ¥2 trillion over five years based on the pillars of strengthening connectivity and narrowing the development gap. Japan will continue to enhance its supports for ASEAN.

Note 8: A regional organization with 14 Caribbean member states and 1 member region. The goal of CARICOM is to achieve economic integration in the region. It coordinates the foreign policies among member states, implements common service programs, and extends cooperation for social, cultural, and technical development.

● Peacebuilding

Japan has made a variety of contributions also in the area of peacebuilding.

Japan has consistently been assisting Afghanistan to ensure that it becomes a self-reliant country and does not become a hotbed of terrorism once again. Under Japan's initiative, the first International Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan was held in Tokyo in 2002. Japan has been supporting Afghanistan's efforts to enhance its capabilities to maintain security, reintegrate ex-combatants into society, and achieve sustainable and self-reliant growth of Afghanistan. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan between October 2001 and April 2014 amounts to approximately \$5.4 billion. In July 2012, Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on

Afghanistan and released the Tokyo Declaration, which outlined a new partnership between Afghanistan and the international community.

Japan, furthermore, has been actively involved in the peace process in Mindanao, the Philippines, where clashes between the government and Islamic rebel groups continued over many years. Japan dispatched JICA development experts to the International Monitoring Team (IMT) for the Mindanao Peace Process, conducted a scoping survey on the assistance needed in the conflict-affected regions, and translated the survey findings into assistance via ODA in such sectors as education, health, and agriculture. Since 2013, Japan has extended assistances



In November 2014, female Afghan police cadets traveled to Turkey to attend training that was provided through the support from Japan. At the International Airport in Kabul, the capital city of Afghanistan. (Photo: Kyodo News)

such as institutional building assistance for the new autonomous government and human resources development assistance, looking ahead to the establishment of peace in Mindanao. These supports have earned a high reputation among the local people and government. A comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the government and the Islamic group (MILF: Moro Islamic Liberation Front) in March 2014.

As these representative examples demonstrate, in the 21st century, Japan has continued to proactively exercise leadership as one of the major donors in addressing global challenges, taking stock of Japan's unique experiences and insight.



Smiling students in front of the School of Peace in the Philippines, which conducts peace education. (Photo: ICAN)

See page 98, for more details on the project.

Section 2

What Japan's ODA Achieved in 60 Years

As was outlined thus far, over the past 60 years since Japan's reconstruction period shortly after WWII, Japan consistently assisted developing countries through ODA. At all times, Japan extended a helping hand to people suffering from poverty and disease as well as to people in the world who could not have hope for tomorrow. This goes back to the original purpose of Japan's provision of ODA and gets to the root of what the country of Japan stands for. Above all, as one of the leading responsible members of the international community, Japan today has an inherent obligation to make contributions commensurate with its national power for tackling extreme poverty, global challenges, and issues such as peacebuilding. Also, Japan must meet the expectations that the international community places on Japan which has become a major power. There is a Japanese expression "on-okuri" which dates back to ancient times. The term refers to repaying a good deed one has received by doing good not directly to the original benefactor but to others. The idea is that in doing so, good deed will spread throughout society,

and in turn, all of society will benefit. After WWII, Japan received generous deeds from the world in the form of assistance. Now, Japan is in a position of doing good deeds to developing countries.

Another highlight of ODA is that it creates an international environment that is necessary for the peace, stability, and prosperity of Japan while deepening Japan's relations with other countries, including Asian countries. This is essential, so long as Japan's assistance uses taxpayers' money amid a severe financial situation. If Japan postpones addressing the issues that are mounting across the world, this could, for example, lead to poor countries becoming hotbeds of terrorism or to the further deterioration of the global environment. This in turn could place a considerable burden on future generations. These issues are not somebody else's problems; dealing with them is also vital for Japan. ODA for developing countries not only benefits the recipient countries and the whole international community but also contributes to the peace, stability, and prosperity of Japan.

1. The Characteristics and Achievements of Japan's ODA

As shown in the previous section, throughout the past 60 years, Japan's ODA for developing countries has been provided based on the consistent concept of:

- (1) supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries;
- (2) prioritizing sustainable economic growth through the development of economic and social foundations, human

resources development, and institutional development; and (3) cooperation from the perspective of human security. Japan's ODA which was extended from each of these perspectives and what this ODA achieved will be described with concrete examples.

(1) Supporting Self-Help Efforts

The first characteristic – proactively supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries – is a concept Japan has underscored even before the Western countries, and is premised on Japan's history, experience with postwar reconstruction, and experience of extending assistance to the Asian region. The concept is based on the idea that a country's development based on self-help efforts facilitates the self-reliant economy of that country and that ODA is no more than a tool to this end. While the international community now recognizes the importance of self-help efforts and "ownership," Japan has given priority to them since the launch of its ODA. In the TICAD process that Japan started in 1993, Japan has been advocating constantly the principles of "ownership" and "partnership" from TICAD's commencement.

Japan's approach of supporting the self-efforts

of developing countries is seen in Japan's technical cooperation that emphasizes human resources development



An expert, Mr. Satoru Hagiwara, giving guidance in a muddy rice field to help improve agricultural techniques and develop irrigation facility, which will contribute to increase the income of farmers in Cambodia. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

in developing countries. Many developing countries laud the tradition of Japan's ODA of taking time to develop human resources, thinking together with the recipient country on its development process, and moving forward together. Typical examples that vividly illustrate ODA's achievements are presented below.

One example is a technical cooperation project that commenced in Kenya and was scaled up to the whole African continent. It is called the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE) project. SMASE is the first basic education support project that Japan's ODA implemented in Africa in 1998. Improving mathematics



Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta (far right) watching an experiment at the Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMASTEA) in Kenya (Photo: JICA)



Commemorative photograph at the closing ceremony of the third country training for mathematics and science education in Africa. Many participants attended from African countries around Kenya. (Photo: JICA)

and science education was a pressing issue in Kenya at the time in its quest for industrialization. Specifically, enhancing the capabilities of mathematics and science teachers was an urgent issue. At Kenya's request, Japan dispatched Japanese cooperation experts through ODA and established institutionalized training opportunities for teachers of secondary schools (a Kenyan secondary school is equivalent to Japan's third year of junior high school to the third year of high school). At the same time, classes that encouraged the proactive participation of students were offered using locally procurable experiment equipment. This effort, which was tailored to the situation in Kenya, proved to be fruitful. The teachers' teaching methods changed, and students became more interested in and had a better understanding of these subjects. Students'

academic performance also improved. This training project was subsequently scaled up to the national level. Over a period of 15 years up to 2013, 70,000 mathematics and science teachers and 15,000 principals of secondary schools participated in the trainings, along with 180,000 teachers and 7,000 principals and vice-principals of primary schools.

SMASE activities are not confined to Kenya. In 2001, Japan launched the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SMASE-WECSA) project to scale up the activities to other African countries facing similar challenges. At present, mathematics and science education technical cooperation which draws on the experience in Kenya is or will be implemented in 14 African countries. Since 2004, the Kenyan government has carried out third-country trainings⁹ in Kenya in cooperation with Japan. Through March 2014, 1,749 people in the education field from 30 African countries participated in the trainings. Kenyan teachers who were previously training recipients are now giving guidance to their colleagues in other African countries.

In March 2014, Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta attended an inauguration ceremony following the completion of the upgrading and refurbishment of the Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMASTEA) in Kenya's capital city of Nairobi. CEMASTEA is the major base for training teachers and serves as a training center for mathematics and science teachers that SMASE produced in Africa. As a result of the upgrading and refurbishment, CEMASTEA can host 200 participants in one sitting as opposed to the

Note 9: An agency in a developing country that has received Japan's technical assistance in the past accepts training participants from other developing countries and offers technical guidance. Japan provides financial and technical cooperation.

previous 92 participants. With Japan as its partner, Kenya will continue to contribute to mathematics and science education in Africa.

The second example is also from Africa. At the strong initiative of the Government of Tanzania in East Africa, the Local Government Reform Program has been implemented from 2000 that promotes decentralization by devolving the powers, budget, and personnel of the central government to the districts. However, reform is not easy, and Tanzania requested Japan's assistance for advancing the reforms.

Following the Meiji Restoration, Japan built up an administrative system that was suited to Japan through a process of successive public debates and trials and errors, while learning from Western systems. After WWII, while pursuing economic development, Japan began developing the capacities of local governments and took some time to carry out full-fledged decentralization. While reforms proceeded at a slow pace, Japan has experience with steady reforms. Believing that this experience would be useful for Tanzania, Japan provided the following five supports.

The first was a training program that invited to Japan Tanzanian leaders engaged in local government and decentralization reforms in order to increase their awareness of the issues.

The second was assistance for creating a training framework aimed at the capacity development of local government officials and for local governments to be able to conduct such trainings. The decentralized powers and budget need to be utilized to ensure that decentralization leads to improvements in the lives of the people.

Thirdly, to be able to deliver services despite the limited personnel and budgets of local governments, Japan extended assistance for fostering leaders called "facilitators" who encourage the self-help efforts of the people and who facilitate collaboration between the government and the people (equivalent to the *Seikatsu Kairyō Fukyuin* [Livelihood Improvement Extension Workers] employed in postwar Japan's livelihood improvement campaign) to strengthen local communities.

The fourth was budget support for common basket funds. Programs were funded not only by Japan's ODA but also by common basket funds to which the Tanzanian government and donor countries and organizations contribute funds. Technical cooperation for training local government officials and for fostering facilitators made use of not only Japan's ODA but also funding from such basket funds. This arrangement enables trainings and projects to be sustainable in the future even without Japan's ODA.

Finally, Japan dispatched a policy advisor to the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) in order to give advice and guidance for overcoming challenges, while coordinating the four supports explained above. This expert explained to Tanzanian senior government officials and PMO-RALG

executives about Japan's experience with building up a "Japanese-Western fusion" administrative system through trial and error while studying Western models. Thereby, the expert gave advice that was of help to the efforts of the Tanzanian people for establishing administrative systems based on their own ideas and discussions.

The first training project (in Tanzania, the project was given the congenial name of "Osaka Training" after the city of Osaka where the training facility was located) was also participated by local government directors at the region and district-levels. After learning about the history of Japan's administrative system, the trainees visited Japan's local cities and observed the situation of administrative services there and the government's relationship with residents. The trainees who participated in these trainings in Japan and then returned to their countries wished to share what they learned in Japan with their colleagues. The Tanzanian people organized seminars for sharing what they learned in Japan in all regions of Tanzania. Based on what they learned, various areas of Tanzania have begun making their own unique attempts. Furthermore, at the initiative of the participants of the Osaka Training, the "Tanzania Osaka Alumni" was established for local government directors from regions and districts throughout the country to gather together and report to each other about successful cases in their regions and to hold dialogues on the issues. With ODA backing, the Tanzanian people are harnessing Japan's experience for Tanzania's regional initiatives.



An expert, Mr. Michiyuki Shimoda and facilitators (instructors) in Mpwapwa District, Tanzania. (Photo: Michiyuki Shimoda)

(2) Sustainable Economic Growth

The second characteristic of Japan's ODA is its focus on sustainable economic growth. Based on the view that the fundamental resolution of the poverty issue requires economic development as a basis, Japan has attached importance to the realization of sustainable economic growth through infrastructure development and human resources development. Infrastructure development and human resources development through Japan's ODA, including ODA loans, have developed the investment environment, vitalized trade, and supported the growth of the private sector economy in developing countries. Such activities have expanded employment and income generation opportunities and have had a significant effect on poverty reduction. For example, through Japan's cooperation, Asia witnessed economic leaps and made considerable progress towards the resolution of poverty in the region. Japan's cooperation has contributed considerably also to Southeast Asia's recent dramatic development.

In Thailand, natural gas fields were discovered off the coast of the Gulf of Siam in the 1970s. This prompted the Thai government to turn the eastern seaboard (ESB) facing the Gulf of Siam, southeast of the capital city of Bangkok, into an industrialization hub and embarked on its development. Japan's ODA played a large role in the realization of this development. In 1981, then-Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki announced during his visit to Thailand that Japan stood ready to extend cooperation. Then, in rapid succession, Japan dispatched port construction experts and conducted development surveys, among other activities, through ODA. As a result, in the following year of 1982, Japan established 16 support projects and provided 27 ODA loans in total. In addition to financial assistance, Japan supported Thailand's establishment of plans and provided technical advice, and thereby, implemented comprehensive and detailed ODA. The development of this area was a colossal project entailing the development of the heavy chemical industry that made use of natural gas, the development of industry bases centered on export-oriented industries, and the development of such infrastructures as ports, roads, and railways. Among these projects, the construction of the Laem Chabang Port was

very useful as it supplemented the Bangkok Port, which, at the time, had insufficient water depth and was nearing its limit for transporting container vessels that were growing in size. The Laem Chabang Port alone can handle maritime transport in the ESB.

The development of the ESB had a positive effect on poverty reduction. The advancement of development and industrialization was accompanied by the vitalization of local economies, and many new jobs were created. In addition, the development of the ESB led to improvements in public services (road network expansion and maintenance enhancement based on increases in road transport at ports and industrial bases) and social services (primary education and basic health care services), which were associated with local governments' industrialization efforts and population increases.

The ESB has developed into Thailand's second largest industrial district after the Bangkok metropolitan area. The ESB's GDP growth rate, private investment amount, and employment opportunities, among other figures, are significantly higher than Thailand's national average. The number of containers handled at the Laem Chabang Port surpassed Bangkok Port's in 1998 and was the highest in Thailand and ranked in the 23rd in the world in 2012. As a result of this development, the ESB has transformed into a major industrial district. Many Japanese companies, including automobile-related companies, have moved into this area. Today, the ESB exports products produced in Thailand to all over the world.



The Laem Chabang Port is the largest commercial port in Thailand. (Photo: Eastern Sea Leam Chabang Terminal Co., Ltd. (ESCO))

(3) Human Security

The third characteristic of Japan's ODA is human security, which was explained in the previous section. As was touched upon briefly in the previous section, conflicts frequently broke out all over the world after the Cold War, and the world economy has become increasingly integrated due to the rapid advancement of globalization. Under such circumstances, the concept of human security has become ever more important as issues like poverty, environmental destruction, natural disasters, infectious diseases, terrorism, and sudden economic and financial crises cross national borders and become intertwined with each other, and at the same time, begin to have grave consequences on the lives and livelihoods of people across a large area. Human security provides a useful point of view in examining regional initiatives, such as TICAD, as well as responses to global issues, such as health, disaster risk reduction, and climate change, particularly, measures for people in vulnerable positions.

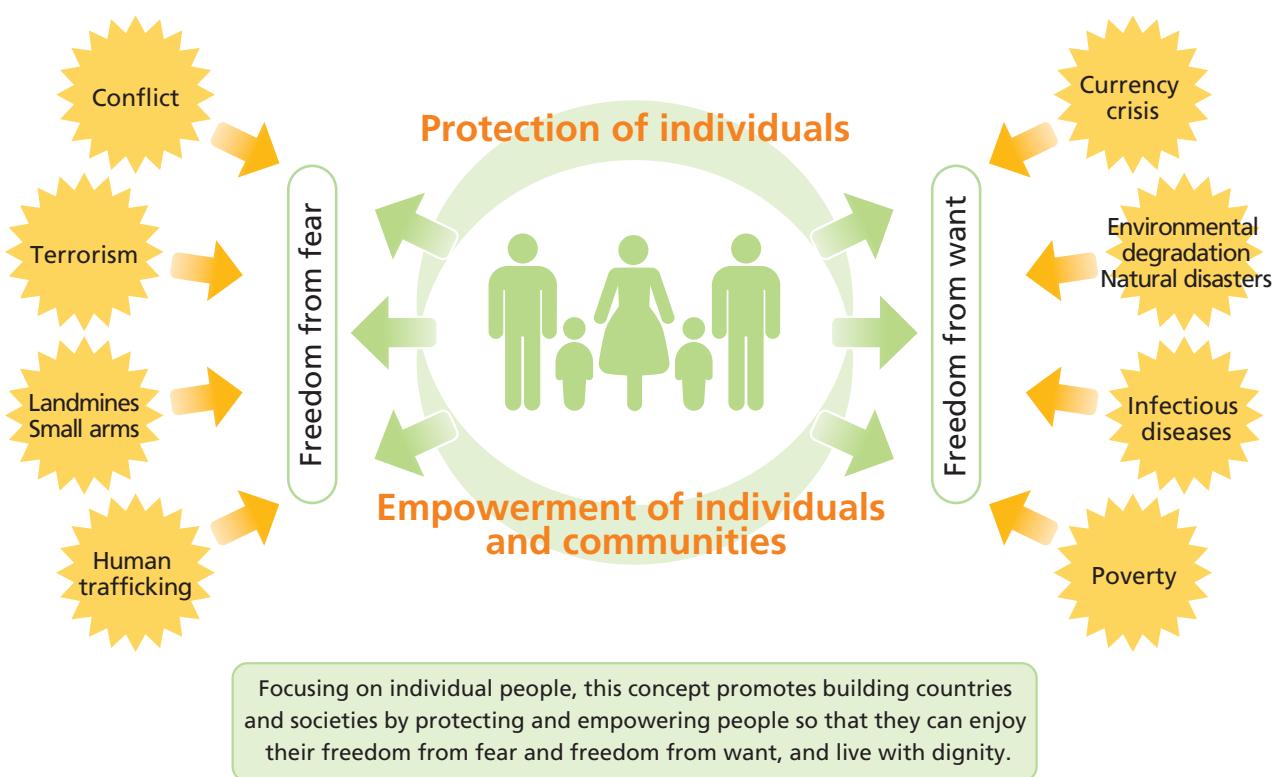
Assistance from the perspective of human security refers to protecting people in difficult circumstances from various threats, and through the empowerment of these individuals, helping promote nation-building and society-building. Specifically, Japan proactively extends ODA from this perspective in sectors such as education, health care, environment, gender, consolidation of peace,



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Kana ligatani, teaching sewing techniques to a deaf and dumb woman in a village near Ziniaré, Burkina Faso. Those women are working hard so that they can live independently by using the skills they learned. (Photo: Akio Iizuka / JICA)

and nation-building. ODA of this type includes programs that build schools in developing countries, including in Africa, in order to enable as many children as possible to receive education, programs that make safe drinking water easily accessible to people in order to protect their lives and health, and programs that free children and women from the many hours of labor required for collecting water so that many children can attend schools and women can demonstrate their capabilities to the fullest.

Concept of "human security"



Lusaka, the capital of Zambia in southern Africa, suffered a cholera outbreak in 1997. In response to this, Japan provided ODA that established public flushable toilets and showers in low-income residential areas where the cholera incidence rate was the highest. These facilities located in what were previously waste disposal sites came to be known among the local people as “KOSHU” (Japanese word for “public”). As a result of these activities, the number of cholera cases in this area decreased dramatically, and seven years later in 2004, there was only one case.

Humanitarian assistance and emergency relief aimed at rescuing and protecting people faced with imminent threats are another important effort in realizing human security.

In recent years, natural disasters, such as earthquakes and typhoons, have frequently occurred in various areas of the world, and they have been large-scale disasters of an unprecedented scale. In such times of humanitarian crises (crisis situations where humanitarian assistance is needed), including aftermath of the emergency situations and/or conflicts, Japan provides humanitarian assistance and emergency relief from the perspective of human security for saving lives and maintaining and protecting human dignity.

A recent example is Japan’s emergency humanitarian assistance in response to the typhoon disaster that hit the Philippines in November 2013. In response to the catastrophic devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan (Japanese name: Typhoon No. 30; Filipino name: Typhoon Yolanda) with over 7,000 deaths and missing people, Japan extended wide-ranging assistance through public-private partnerships in cooperation with the international community. Soon after the typhoon wreaked havoc, at the request of the Government of the Philippines, Japan Self-



In November 2013, Japan Self-Defense Forces medical team as a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) team provided medical treatment in the area affected by the typhoon (Yolanda) in the Philippines (Leyte Island.)

Defense Force Units comprised of a record approximately 1,100 personnel were deployed to the Philippines, in addition to the Medical Team and Expert Team, as part of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team. The team members provided supports that showed solidarity with the disaster affected people. A pregnant woman who was worried about the consequences of the disaster saw her healthy fetus using ultrasound imaging, and a smile returned to her face. Also, Japan made medical rounds to villages where assistance was hard to reach and strove to provide supports that reached beneficiaries at the grassroots level. In addition to the assistance provided by the JDR Team, Japan extended emergency grant aid of \$30 million (approximately ¥3 billion) through international organizations, and provided emergency relief goods, such as tents, plastic sheets, and blankets. Furthermore, Japanese NGOs participating in

Japan Platform (an NPO consisting of Japanese NGOs, the business community, and the government) distributed food and supplies, built shelters, and provided health and sanitation assistance as well as education assistance. Private companies also provided emergency assistance. In such ways, Japan extended a variety of assistances. The Government and the people of the Philippines as well as other international organizations operating in the affected areas expressed appreciation for Japan’s assistance. The post about the dispatch of the JDR Team on the Facebook of Japan’s Prime Minister’s Office received over 70,000 “Likes” from all over the world.



Tacloban City Mayor Alfred Romualdez and Department of Social Welfare and Development Secretary Dinky Soliman, receiving emergency aid goods from Japan in Tacloban where the disaster struck. (Photo: Tracy Decena / JICA Philippines Office)

2. Conclusion: Achievements and Evaluation of Japan's ODA

As the above examples demonstrate, Japan's ODA over a 60-year period did not just contribute to the development and growth of developing countries in various ways. ODA established firm bonds of friendship and trust between Japan and developing countries, and contributed significantly to improving Japan's standing in the international community, and by extension, to further ensuring peace and prosperity of Japan. There is no doubt that the cooperative efforts that Japan steadily built up through ODA helped establish deep trust and affinity towards Japan among the international community, including developing countries.

In this light, one of the achievements of Japan's ODA that marked its 60th anniversary is first and foremost its contribution to the economic development and welfare improvement of developing countries. Over the past 30 years, the circumstances of developing countries have improved dramatically. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day has declined from 1.9 billion people to 1.2 billion people. As a percentage of the entire population, this is a decrease from 52% to 20%. The average life-span increased by seven years, and the infant mortality rate decreased by more than 45%. While this was an outcome of the efforts that developing countries themselves have made, there is no doubt that Japan's ODA played a significant part.

Additionally, the achievements of Japan's ODA had spillover effects on the supporting side, i.e., Japan. ASEAN, to which Japan has provided ODA with priority, has grown into a massive market with total GDP exceeding \$2 trillion and receives attention as a world leading production hub. ASEAN is a vital market and investment destination for Japan. The fact that this region has achieved growth and stability has extreme significance for Japan's security, considering that the distribution network supporting the Japanese economy passes through this region.

Of course, Japan's ODA also had challenges and struggles. At times, frauds relating to ODA projects were practiced, or ODA projects did not deliver adequate aid effectiveness or encountered delays due to unforeseen circumstances. Sometimes ODA projects had unanticipated impacts on the environment or local communities, or resulted in accumulated debt. Occasionally Japan receives feedback that the visibility of Japanese aid is lacking, or that its objective has not been met. The Japanese government makes sure that none of these experiences were in vain, and to learn from them for the future. To this end, the government has remained committed to establishing evaluation schemes, increasing transparency, and holding dialogues with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society. To see to it that Japan's ODA brings true prosperity to people in developing countries through effective and

non-wasteful means, the government has established rigorous criteria in relation to environmental and social considerations, arrangements to prevent fraudulent practices, careful dialogues and coordination with recipient countries, and detailed project management and follow-up process. The government shall continue to engage in these efforts ceaselessly without ever becoming complacent in its achievements.

The people and the government of ODA recipient countries highly regard Japan's ODA. The countries appreciate the assistance they received from Japan during their challenging and difficult times. In addition, the sight of Japanese people jointly working hard in the field and the positive image of Japan that it shapes constitute the most important assets for Japan to continue to realize peace and prosperity in the international community. Some of these comments received from developing country governments and international organizations regarding their perceptions of Japan's ODA are presented below.

“(Japan’s) engagement includes world-class expertise and world-renowned Japanese experts. Japan’s leadership has provided the country with a high degree of visibility in all the five continents of the globe.” (Ms. Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, February 2012)

“Japanese cooperation has saved the lives of the Salvadoran people. According to a UN investigation of 6 years ago, El Salvador was ranked one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural disasters. However, thanks to the economic cooperation of Japan in the last 5 years, vulnerability has been reduced.” (Mr. Gerson Martínez, Minister of Public Works of El Salvador, June 2014)

“The Japanese are very good. There are upcountry projects where we had very weak local contractors but the



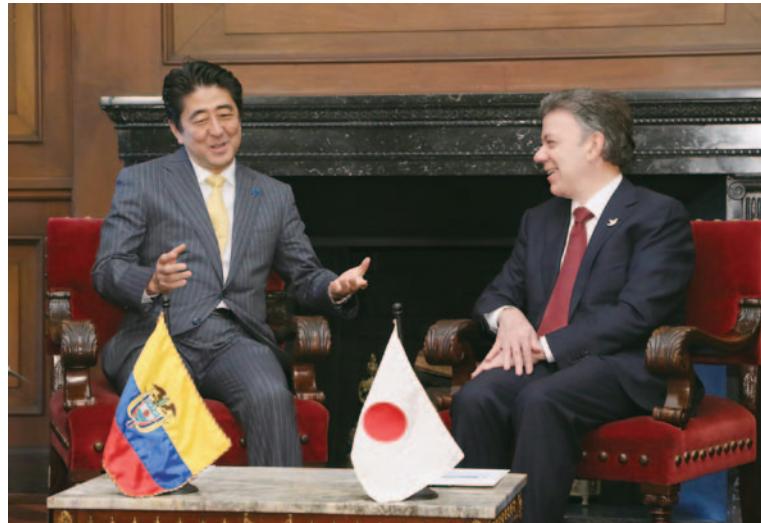
Under the Technique Assistance Project for the Department of Adaptation for the Climate Change and Strategic Risk Management for Strengthening of Public Infrastructure in El Salvador, officials from the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, investigating drain pipes in San Salvador, the capital city of El Salvador. (Photo: Ernest Manzano / JICA)

Japanese would help them find solutions to any emerging problem.” (Mr. Abraham Byandala, Minister of Works and Transport of Uganda, January 2014)

“Japan’s cooperation is not simply financial assistance. The cooperation is remarkable in the sense that it is human contributions. The Japanese people who are engaged in bilateral cooperation are very active, have a high sense of professionalism, and enjoy working in the field. Japanese young people are assigned to our country as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), live with the people of Burkina Faso, and share their expertise. This is a very human cooperation, cooperation that is extended through people.” (Madame Koumba Boly/Barry, Ministre de l’Education Nationale et de l’Alphabétisation of Burkina Faso, July 2013)

In July 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Colombia and held a summit meeting with President Juan Manuel Santos. During the meeting, a video about local libraries that were constructed by Japan’s ODA was shown. The video included a gratitude message for Prime Minister Abe from local children. Prime

Minister Abe was then presented with a letter of gratitude from a girl who is making use of one of the libraries. In Colombia, due to the activities of illegitimate armed forces for many years, many children in the regions were not able to go to school even if they wanted to. Therefore, Japan focused its ODA activities on primary education and put efforts into establishing libraries for children. That Japan’s ODA program reached the hearts of children in Colombia.



In July 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Colombia to attend the Japan-Colombia Summit Meeting, and was welcomed by President Juan Manuel Santos. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

A Letter from a Columbian Girl

Dear Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

I am writing this letter to thank the Government of Japan for helping build a library in Toca City in the Department of Boyacá. My name is Sara. I go to the library with my sister Angie, and what I enjoy most is reading books there.

The library is full of books that have a lot of information. Thanks to the Toca City Library, we can do better in our school work too.

The library of Toca City in the Department of Boyacá is clean, and there are all kinds of books such as literature, poetry, biographies and myths. There are also tablet devices. Before the library was built, the daily lives of my sister and I were boring, and we had to pay for an internet connection when we needed to use it for our homework. Our lives have changed since the library opened. I think the library has also changed many other people’s lives too. There are four areas in the library. The first is for reading books, the second for doing homework, the third for using computers, and the forth is for attending lectures. There is also a bicycle parking area.

From Sara Katherine Acuña Becerra



A letter from a Columbian girl (original)

Japan's ODA is appreciated also by international organizations. For instance, the OECD-DAC released the results of its Development Co-operation Peer Review for Japan¹⁰ in July 2014. In the report, the OECD-DAC appreciates Japan for: implementing development cooperation that contributes to human security, sustainable economic growth, and peace and stability guided by a clear vision; demonstrating leadership on assistance in sectors such as disaster risk reduction and health; and promoting inclusive development through partnering with the private sector and through triangular cooperation. In 2014, DAC established the DAC Prize for Taking Development Innovation to Scale in order to award innovative efforts which can be applied to a broad set of developing countries. Japan's ODA loan for Pakistan, the Polio Eradication Project, was selected as one of the outstanding projects for the First DAC Prize. The project was commended for its adoption of an innovative loan-conversion mechanism, in which if it is confirmed that the Government of Pakistan achieved a certain level of project outcomes, then the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation assumes the ODA loan repayment on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. The achievement of the prescribed project outcomes was confirmed, and therefore, repayment by the Foundation was decided in April 2014.

In the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake, 163 countries and regions from around the world, including many developing countries, as well as 43 international organizations offered their assistance to Japan. Disaster relief teams, medical support teams, and recovery teams from 24 countries and regions arrived in Japan. Many of the messages of solidarity that were sent to Japan at the time expressed appreciation for the ODA that they received from Japan when natural disasters struck their countries and for Japan's support of their development.

“Whenever the Philippines was struck by natural disaster, Japan was always the first to extend a helping hand. That is why the Philippines will help and will stand by Japan as much as possible” (Mr. Manuel M. Lopez, Ambassador of the Philippines to Japan).

As illustrated above, in no way have the people of the world forgotten about the assistance Japan extended through ODA.



A child receiving polio vaccination in Rawalpindi, Pakistan in April 2014. Japan has been working with UNICEF to support efforts to eradicate polio in Pakistan since 1996. (Photo: Kyodo News)

Note 10: In a Development Co-operation Peer Review of the OECD-DAC, DAC member states peer review other member states' development cooperation policies and their implementation statuses. The objective of the peer review is to recommend efforts for the implementation of more effective development cooperation through mutual learning on development cooperation experiences and approaches. The peer review of Japan was headed by France and Australia.

The Future of Japan's Development Cooperation



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (pharmacist), Ms. Yukiko Kusumi, talking with outpatients in the pharmacy of a hospital in Thyolo District, Malawi.
The pharmacy has introduced numbered tickets in an attempt to reduce congestion of outpatients who are waiting to receive their medicine.
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

As explained in Chapter 1, over the past 60 years, Japan's ODA contributed to the advancement of Japan's peace, stability, and prosperity, while flexibly adapting to the changes in the international environment. This raises the question, how should the future of ODA be? The answer is outlined in the new Development Cooperation Charter (the full text of the new Charter is in Part III, page 214).

The new Charter was compiled over a period of roughly one year from March 2014, taking into account the opinions received from the business community, scholars, and NGOs through a multitude of occasions, such as the discussions of an advisory panel, the solicitation of public comments, and open forums and public hearings held throughout Japan. The new Charter was approved by a Cabinet decision in February 2015.

The new Charter begins with an overview of the current situation of the international community.

First, the Charter mentions the ever-expanding list of issues and risks associated with globalization, as was described in the previous chapter. The issues include transnational issues such as environmental issues and

climate change, natural disasters, food crisis and hunger, energy issues, and infectious diseases. There are also the threats to the peace and stability of the international community, such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy. In addition, there are humanitarian issues confronting fragile states during conflict and the post-conflict reconstruction stage, as well as regional conflicts and political instability. With increasing interdependence, there is a heightened sense of crisis that these various risks across the world are having adverse effects on the peace and prosperity of the world at large.

Secondly, development issues are increasing in complexity as developing countries diversify and multi-polarize. Per capita income levels alone do not capture the

severity of each issue, such as the development challenges of the individual countries and their special vulnerabilities.

Thirdly, there is the rise of emerging countries which have heightened their presence as new providers of development cooperation due to their rapid economic growth. In recent years, vast sums of private flows have entered developing countries, with many of them garnering attention as new investment destinations and markets. According to the statistics of the OECD-DAC and World Bank, private flows amounting to approximately 2.5 times the volume of ODA entered developing countries in 2012. That is to say, the ODA of developed countries alone cannot achieve the development of developing countries. Coordinated implementation with private and other flows is becoming indispensable.

The new Development Cooperation Charter states that based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community. The Charter presents that such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency, and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

On this basis, the new Development Cooperation Charter identifies that the “basic policies” of Japan’s development cooperation constitute the following three philosophies, namely, the fundamental principles that Japan developed throughout the 60-year history of Japan’s ODA. The first is “Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes.” Contributing to the peace and prosperity of the international community through non-military development cooperation exemplifies what Japan stands for as a contributor to peace. In order for Japan to contribute even more proactively to the securing of peace,



Community Empowerment Project through Small Business Promotion by One Village One Product (OVOP) Approach in Issyk-Kul region in Kyrgyz Republic. Women inspecting felt products that will be sold by "Mujirushi Ryohin" (Ryohin Keikaku Co., Ltd.) Thorough inspection is conducted to meet MUJI's quality standards. (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

stability, and prosperity of the international community, the new Charter sets forth the basic policy of promoting development cooperation that is commensurate with Japan’s role as a peace-loving nation, i.e., “Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes.” Furthermore, the new Charter states clearly that in implementing Japan’s development cooperation, Japan will maintain the principle of “avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts” and paying adequate attention to “situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights.”

The second is “Promoting human security.” As the previous chapter noted, Japan has actively advocated to the international community the concept of human security, which means to free each and every person from fear and want and to develop his or her potential capabilities. The new Charter expresses that Japan will continue to promote development cooperation from the standpoint of its people-centered approach. Particularly important are the initiatives for protecting women’s rights and improving their status, as well as for facilitating women’s empowerment and participation in society, being mindful of the roles played by women in the development of the country concerned. Also, “promoting women’s participation” is raised as one of the implementation principles.

The third is “Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan’s experience and expertise.” As Chapter 1 showed, Japan emerged from the ashes of war to tackle numerous challenges on its own and achieved postwar growth, while receiving assistance



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (vegetable growing), Ms. Yui Ogawa, with students of the Mulanje Vocational Training Centre and School for the Blind in Malawi, bringing back harvested sweet corn for lunch. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

from various countries. In light of this experience, Japan has consistently upheld the promotion of self-help efforts and “ownership” of developing countries as Japan’s fundamental principle of assistance. The new Charter maintains that development cooperation will prioritize “human resources development,” which involves conveying from person to person Japan’s own experience or the experience of developing countries that Japan has supported. In the process of thinking together and moving forward together, Japan will continue to implement cooperation that encourages the autonomy and self-help efforts of developing countries and promotes mutual learning.

Based on this fundamental concept, the new Charter presents the following three priority issues of Japan’s development cooperation from now on.

The first is “‘quality growth’ and poverty eradication through such growth.” As explained so far, Japan has consistently extended assistance based on the view that growth is necessary for the sustainable realization of poverty reduction, and therefore, by treating poverty reduction and growth as a unit. This is also the direction towards which Japan has steered international aid trends. Against the backdrop of economic globalization, there are issues which are becoming more pronounced, including the challenges facing the people left behind due to widening intra-country disparities and the “middle income trap” in which growth stagnates following a certain level of economic growth. It is an important issue to support fragile states such as small island countries that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons. Economic growth must help overcome these challenges. This kind of “quality growth” is specified as a priority issue in the new Charter. In short, the new Charter sets out that



An expert, Mr. Michinori Yoshino, inspecting the growth of purple corn planted by the farmers participating in the Project for Improving Livelihood of Small-scale Farmers in Cajamarca in Peru. Purple corn is the basic ingredient of chicha morada, a common drink in Peru. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)

Japan’s development cooperation aims to achieve “quality growth” accompanied by: “inclusiveness” in which no one is left behind and everyone can benefit from the fruits of development; “sustainability” in which sustainable development can be achieved in three dimensions, namely economic, social and environmental; and “resilience” to risks, such as conflicts, disasters, and economic crises, which is built up through individual and community capacity-building and infrastructure development.

The second is “sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society.” In order to achieve stable development through “quality growth,” it is essential that people engage in their economic and social activities with a sense of safety and that society is managed equitably and stably. Japan proactively provides assistance for strengthening the platform that serves as a prerequisite to this development. Concrete initiatives include assistance for peacebuilding, along with assistance for maintaining stability and security, such as bolstering the coast guard’s

capabilities and other law enforcement capabilities, and strengthening security maintenance capabilities, including counterterrorism measures and immigration and emigration management. Also, in order to realize a fair and stable society, it is essential to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law. Japan will continue to make efforts by supporting capacity development for legal and judicial systems as well as improving governance.

The third is “building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges.” In today’s globalized world, global challenges are mounting, such as environmental issues and climate change, natural disasters, infectious diseases, and food issues. These issues, among others, seriously impact the poor in developing countries and cannot be dealt with by a single country alone. These issues are important themes for discussions on the



As part of Japanese ODA loans to Indonesia, “Professional Human Resource Development Project” the Ritsumeikan University has been contracted to conduct training on public policy making and disaster risk reduction, and it has implemented such training on eight occasions since 2009 in Japan for university teachers and administrative officials from across Indonesia. The photograph shows a visit to the seawall in Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture, during the disaster risk reduction training held in November 2014. The tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake swept over this seawall, which was once called as the “Great Wall of China.” (Photo: Ritsumeikan University)

post-2015 development agenda. The new Charter sets out the Japanese government's commitment to further strengthen the efforts it has led for coping with global challenges, such as environmental issues, health issues, and disaster risk reduction, and strive to resolve these challenges more proactively, including by promoting universal health coverage (UHC) (see page 7 in Chapter 1) and promoting the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (see ODA Topics on page 92).

Further still, the new Charter sets out that the Japanese government will pursue strategic development cooperation based on Japan's foreign policy. The Charter maintains that to this end Japan will execute strategic and effective development cooperation and evaluate its achievements from a diplomatic point of view, while giving full consideration to the situation of the international community, including developing countries, as well as the development policies and plans of the developing countries themselves and the strategic importance to Japan. As stated earlier, private flows that significantly exceed the volume of ODA have begun to flow into developing countries. Under these circumstances, the new Charter states that Japan will further strengthen public-private partnerships, including the comprehensive utilization of Japan's expertise, such as private sector ideas and non-physical aspects, and further enhance coordination with other donors, the civil society, and local governments.

In revising the ODA Charter, its name was modified to "Development Cooperation Charter." This was above all because Japan and developing countries do not have a vertical relationship in which the former gives unilateral "assistance" to the latter. Rather, ODA is supposed to be mutually beneficial "cooperation" between equal partners. Japan benefits from providing development cooperation,



An expert staff from the Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau, giving technical guidance on laying water pipes in Cambodia. (Photo: JICA)

and in turn, supporting the growth of developing countries which are drawing attention as expanding markets, since it also develops markets for Japan. The term "development cooperation" encompasses the meaning of mutually beneficial relationship. It takes into consideration the current international situation outlined in the new Charter, and is also in line with the consistent concept of Japan's ODA, namely, that Japan supports the self-help efforts of developing countries as a partner. This kind of relationship with developing countries fits with the vision of the new Charter, notably, promoting "All-Japan" efforts that include private companies, NGOs, and local governments. In particular, developing countries are eager to attract private investment in addition to ODA for their economic growth. It is becoming indispensable that the government works with the private sector to increase the role of private investment in development, while fulfilling the function of development cooperation as a "catalyst" of private investment that leads to "quality growth" of developing countries. Furthermore, the Charter presents Japan's commitment to provide the necessary cooperation to such countries as small island countries with particular vulnerabilities, even if such cooperation is not classified internationally as ODA according to the simple criteria of per capita income level used in OECD-DAC's ODA statistics as noted earlier.

In this way, based on the newly formulated Development Cooperation Charter, the Japanese government will take more appropriate measures to deal with the new international situation and promote consistent development cooperation typical of Japan. Japan will thereby lead the implementation of the initiatives of the international community and fulfill its role of further ensuring the realization of peace and prosperity of Japan and the rest of the international community.



In Laos, ODA, NGO (the Japan Mine Action (JMAS)), and the private sector (Tsumura & Co.) worked together to promote efforts to reduce poverty in rural areas. JMAS conducted detection and clearance of unexploded ordnance (Lao Ngam District), and Tsumura uses the cleared land to cultivate herbal medicine (the photograph shows a ginger field.) (Photo: Tsumura & Co.)

The Development Cooperation Charter sets forth the philosophy and principles of Japan's development cooperation policy. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation, Sectoral Development Policy, Country Assistance Policy, and Rolling Plan are established based on this Charter. This section explains this policy framework.

● Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation are prepared every fiscal year and present Japan's priority policy issues for ODA for that fiscal year. In order to achieve the objectives of ODA – the development and growth of developing countries, for FY2013 Japan decided to utilize ODA in a more strategic and effective manner based on three pillars: (i) ODA to realize a prosperous and stable international community with freedom; (ii) ODA to support emerging/developing economies grow together with Japan; and (iii) ODA to promote human security and strengthen trust in Japan. Specifically, Japan has undertaken the following initiatives: based on the first pillar, ODA supported the efforts towards democratization and national reconciliation of countries around the world, such as Myanmar, and provided assistance to countries that share universal values and strategic interests with Japan; based on the second pillar, ODA contributed to the export of infrastructure systems and to the overseas business development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and Japanese local governments; and based on the third pillar, ODA implemented initiatives for promoting human security in poor regions, including Africa, taking into account the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V).

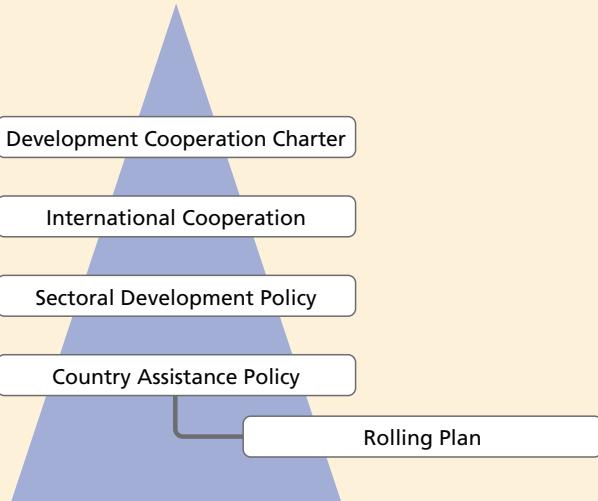
● Sectoral Development Policy

Japan formulates Sectoral Development Policies in order to effectively implement ODA in specific sectors, including health, education, gender, water and sanitation, environment, and disaster risk reduction, considering the discussions in the international community. Sectoral development policies are reflected in the planning and designing of ODA projects through the formulation of sectoral development initiatives. Formulating a Sectoral Development Policy in addition to the Development Cooperation Charter and Country Assistance Policy further clarifies the guiding principles of Japan's development cooperation and makes its approach easier to understand.

● Country Assistance Policy

The Country Assistance Policy is Japan's country-specific aid policy that is formulated by comprehensively assessing the development plans and issues of each ODA recipient country, taking its political, economic, and social situations into consideration. The Policy concisely outlines the significance, basic policy, and priorities of the assistance to the recipient country, and thereby, shows a clear vision of the development cooperation implemented through "selection and concentration." As a general rule, the Policy is formulated for all ODA recipient countries. Policies for 106 countries have been formulated as of October 2014.

Framework of Development Cooperation Policy



● Rolling Plan

As a rule, the Rolling Plan is an annex document to the Country Assistance Policy for each recipient country of Japan's ODA. The Rolling Plan classifies and lists basically all ongoing ODA projects implemented over several years in the country, according to priority area, development issue, and program in relation to the development cooperation at each stage from its approval to completion stages. The Rolling Plan is aimed at designing, planning, and implementing ODA efficiently and effectively by adopting different development cooperation schemes in an integrated manner, and improving the predictability of how assistance will be carried out over a period of several years.

Part II

Official Development Assistance in FY2013

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Advisor for strengthening of forest management, Ms. Yasuko Inoue, checking tree height measurement results with the local staff in a mangrove forest near Maputo, the capital city of Mozambique. (Photo: Hikaru Nagatake / JICA)



Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (mathematics and science teacher), Mr. Kotaro Kijima, giving advice to the students during an experiment lesson in Kabudula Secondary School in Malawi. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

In 2013, Japan's gross ODA disbursements amounted to \$22,526.99 million and were ranked second in the world, and Japan's net ODA disbursements amounted to \$11,581.59 million and were ranked fourth in the world.

In 2013, Japan's gross ODA disbursements, which is the amount before repayment amounts of loan aid have been taken away, totaled approximately \$22,526.99 million (¥2,198.4 billion), a 20.7% increase from the previous year. Bilateral ODA accounted for approximately \$19,556.83 million (¥1,908.6 billion) of this amount.¹ Furthermore, Japan's

net bilateral ODA disbursements totaled approximately \$8,611.43 million (¥840.4 billion). Contributions to international organizations amounted to approximately \$2,970.16 million (¥289.9 billion). These figures make for a 9.2% increase from the previous year in overall ODA disbursements, reaching approximately \$11,581.59 million (¥1,130.3 billion).²

<Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2013 gross disbursements of ODA increased approximately 20.7% over the previous year. Japan remained at its 2012 ranking of second place among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), behind the

United States. In net disbursements, which increased approximately 9.2%, Japan ranked fourth behind the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany.³

Japan's ODA disbursements increased over the previous year mainly due to an increase in debt relief and an increase in the ODA loan disbursement amount. A breakdown of 2013

Note 1: Gross and net disbursements are differentiated as follows:

Net disbursements = gross disbursements - amount recovered (repayment amounts of government loans from recipient countries to donor countries)
Net disbursements are usually used in international comparisons of aid disbursements.

Note 2: Excluding disbursements to graduated countries.

Note 3: Comparison is based on preliminary figures, except for Japan.

gross disbursements shows that bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 86.8% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 13.2%. A breakdown of net disbursements shows that bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 74.4% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 25.6%. Bilateral ODA is expected to strengthen Japan's relations with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA towards international organizations enables us to support international organizations which have expertise and political neutrality, and thereby, also support countries and regions where direct assistance from the Japanese government is difficult to reach. Japan is making every effort to ensure that its aid is provided properly, coordinating both aid types and making flexible use of aid.

Examining by aid scheme indicates that gross disbursements for bilateral ODA calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$7,031.92 million (¥686.3 billion), or approximately 31.2% of the total ODA disbursements. Among these grants, grant aid through international organizations accounted

for approximately \$1,636.33 million (¥159.7 billion), or approximately 7.3% of the total. Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$2,803.60 million (¥273.6 billion), or approximately 12.5% of the total. Government loan disbursements accounted for approximately \$9,721.31 million (¥948.7 billion), or approximately 43.2% of the total. As for net disbursements, which is gross disbursements from which repayment amounts of government loans are subtracted, government loans accounted for approximately -\$1,224.09 million (-¥119.5 billion). (Negative figures indicate that the recovered amount of such loans exceeds that of the disbursed amount.)

Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows (in the order of gross disbursements, net disbursements [including disbursements to graduated countries]):

- ◆ Asia: \$12,526.35 million (\$3,448.73 million)
- ◆ Middle East and North Africa: \$2,258.79 million (\$1,539.18 million)
- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$2,896.49 million (\$2,136.93 million)
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean: \$387.51 million (-\$34.14 million)
- ◆ Oceania: \$141.48 million (\$121.64 million)
- ◆ Europe: \$64.00 million (-\$3.28 million)
- ◆ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$1,314.57 million (\$1,314.57 million)

Chart II-1 / Japan's ODA by Type 2013

ODA disbursements (2013 calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥ million)		
		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
Bilateral ODA	Grant aid	7,031.92	3,118.31	125.5	6,862.52	2,488.84	175.7
	Debt relief	4,020.86	4.69	85,550.8	3,924.00	3.75	104,628.3
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,636.33	1,395.19	17.3	1,596.91	1,113.55	43.4
	Grant aid excluding the above	1,374.73	1,718.43	-20.0	1,341.61	1,371.54	-2.2
	Grant aid (excluding disbursements for graduated countries)	7,031.92	3,117.46	125.6	6,862.52	2,488.16	175.8
	Debt relief	4,020.86	4.69	85,550.8	3,924.00	3.75	104,628.3
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,636.33	1,395.19	17.3	1,596.91	1,113.55	43.4
	Grant aid excluding the above	1,374.73	1,717.58	-20.0	1,341.61	1,370.86	-2.1
	Technical cooperation	2,808.94	3,656.56	-23.2	2,741.27	2,918.43	-6.1
	Technical cooperation (excluding disbursements for graduated countries)	2,803.60	3,641.07	-23.0	2,736.06	2,906.07	-5.9
	Total grants	9,840.86	6,774.87	45.3	9,603.80	5,407.27	77.6
	Total grants (excluding disbursements for graduated countries)	9,835.52	6,758.54	45.5	9,598.58	5,394.23	77.9
	Loan aid	-1,317.25	-423.20	-211.3	-1,285.52	-337.77	-280.6
	(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	518.67	-418.63	223.9	506.18	-334.12	251.5
Total	(Amount disbursed)	9,748.31	7,740.16	25.9	9,513.48	6,177.70	54.0
	(Amount recovered)	11,065.56	8,163.36	35.6	10,799.00	6,515.47	65.7
	(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	9,229.64	8,158.79	13.1	9,007.30	6,511.82	38.3
	Loan aid (excluding disbursements for graduated countries)	-1,224.09	-356.33	-243.5	-1,194.60	-284.40	-320.0
	(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	611.83	-351.75	273.9	597.09	-280.75	312.7
	(Amount disbursed)	9,721.31	7,701.33	26.2	9,487.12	6,146.71	54.3
	(Amount recovered)	10,945.40	8,057.65	35.8	10,681.73	6,431.10	66.1
	(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	9,109.48	8,053.08	13.1	8,890.03	6,427.45	38.3
	Gross disbursement basis	19,589.18	14,515.03	35.0	19,117.27	11,584.97	65.0
	Excluding disbursements for graduated countries, gross disbursement basis	19,556.83	14,459.86	35.2	19,085.71	11,540.94	65.4
Total ODA	Net disbursement basis	8,523.61	6,351.67	34.2	8,318.28	5,069.50	64.1
	Excluding disbursements for graduated countries, net disbursement basis	8,611.43	6,402.21	34.5	8,403.98	5,109.83	64.5
	Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	2,970.16	4,202.30	-29.3	2,898.61	3,354.01	-13.6
	Total ODA (Gross disbursement)	22,559.33	18,717.33	20.5	22,015.88	14,938.98	47.4
	Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (excluding disbursements for graduated countries)	22,526.99	18,662.16	20.7	21,984.31	14,894.94	47.6
Total ODA (Net disbursement)	Total ODA (Net disbursement)	11,493.77	10,553.97	8.9	11,216.88	8,423.51	33.2
	Total ODA (Net disbursement) (excluding disbursements for graduated countries)	11,581.59	10,604.51	9.2	11,302.59	8,463.84	33.5
	Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,083.61	6,124.54	-17.0	496,114.20	488,821.90	1.5
% of GNI		0.23	0.17		0.23	0.17	
% of GNI (excluding disbursements for graduated countries)		0.23	0.17		0.23	0.17	

*1 Conversion rate: 2012 US\$1=¥79.8136, 2013 US\$1=¥97.591 (The exchange rate by the OECD-DAC.)

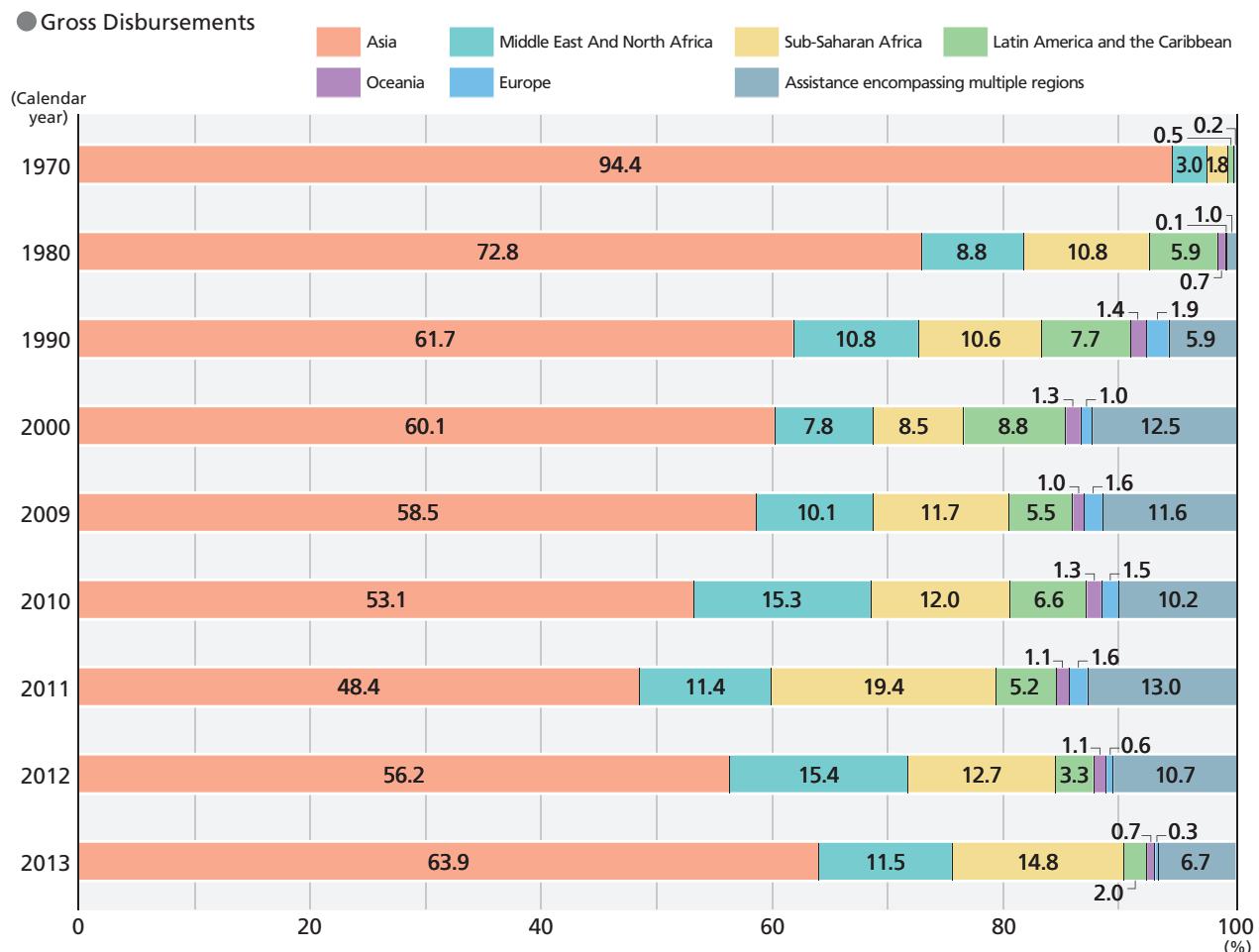
*2 Grant aid includes assistance through international organizations that can be classified as country assistance.

*3 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims and assigned rice credits. It does not include debt rescheduling.

*4 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Chart III-37 of page 256).

*5 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 17 graduated countries and regions: Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Bulgaria, Croatia, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Kuwait, New Caledonia, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

Chart II-2 / Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region

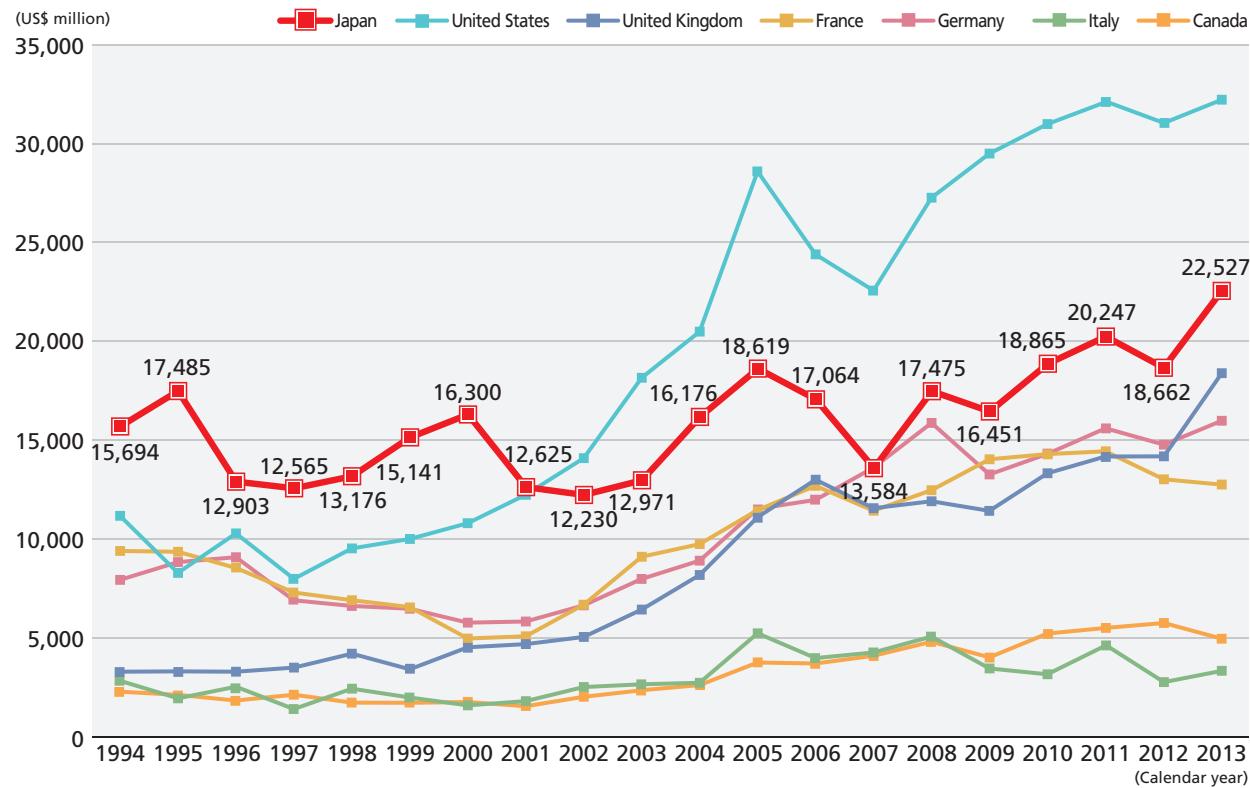


*1 ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to graduated countries.

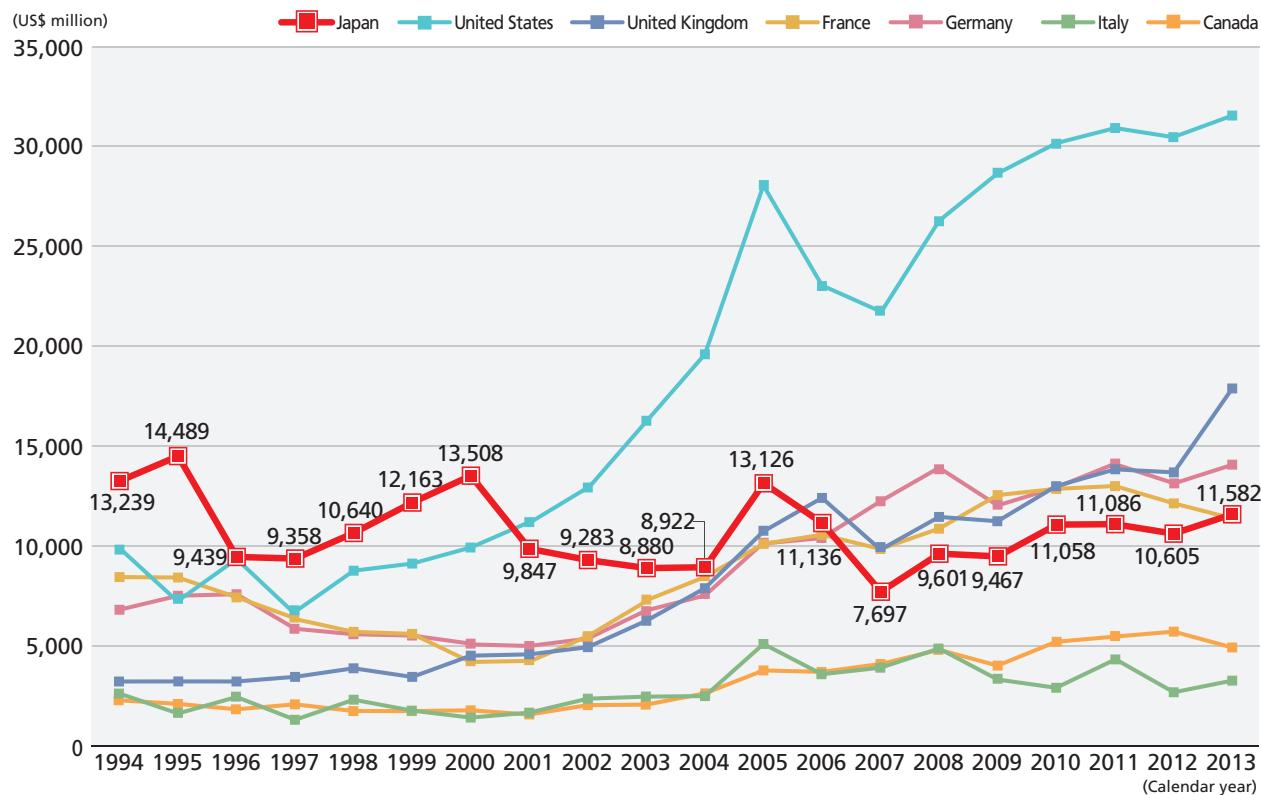
*2 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes the dispatch of survey groups, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness, all encompassing multiple regions.

Chart II-3 / Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

● Gross Disbursements



● Net Disbursements

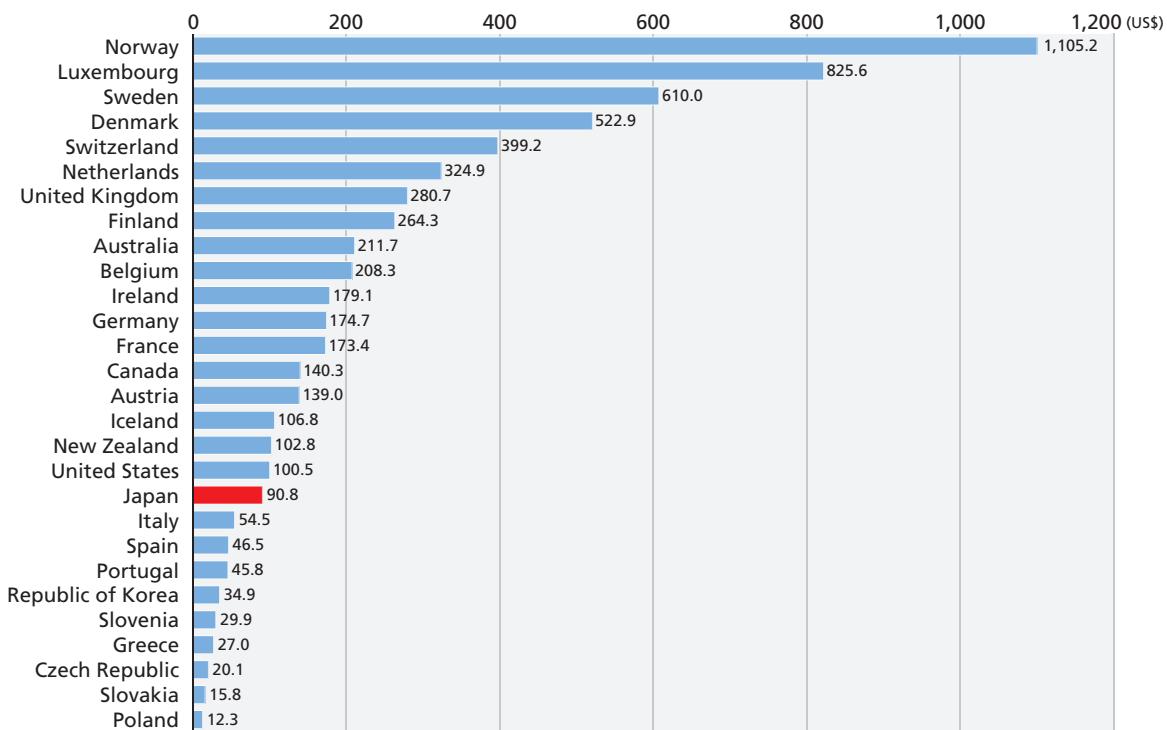


Source: DAC press release, DAC statistics (DAC statistics on OECD. STAT)

* Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

* For 2013, preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart II-4 / Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2013)



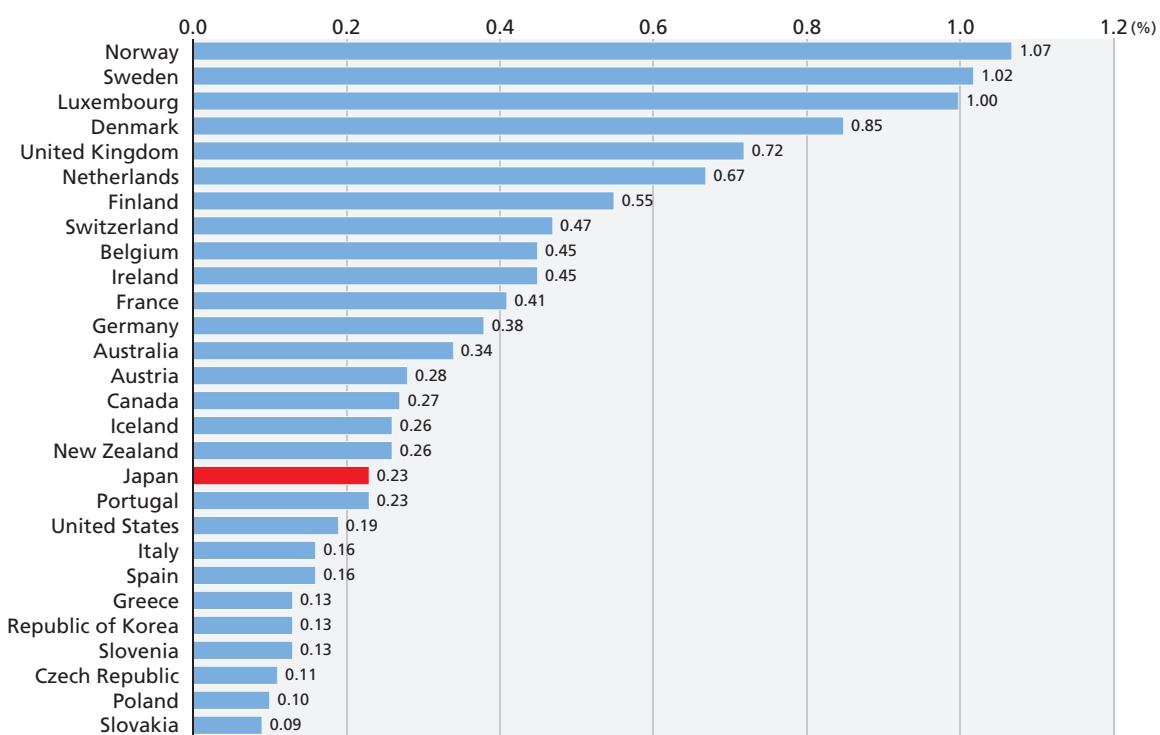
Source: DAC statistics on OECD. STAT

*1 Net disbursement basis.

*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

*3 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart II-5 / Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2013)



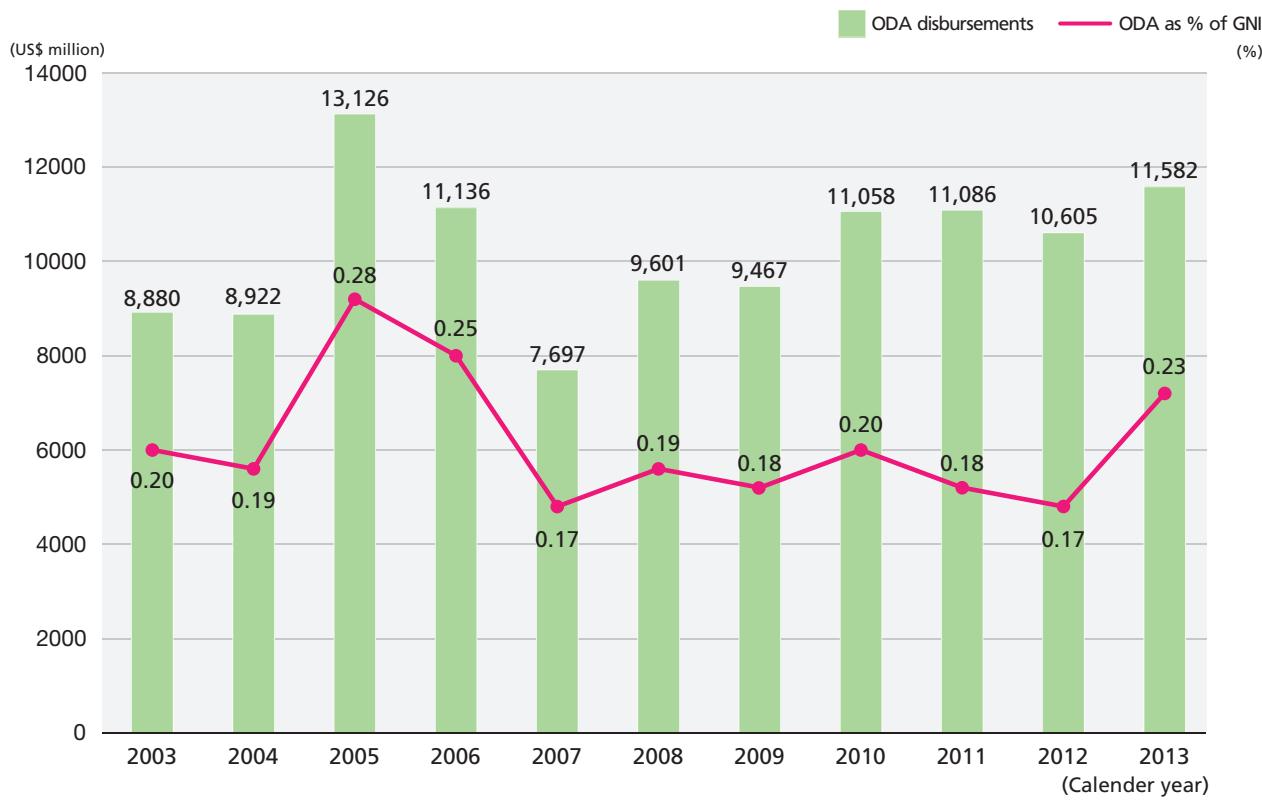
Source: DAC statistics on OECD. STAT

*1 Net disbursement basis.

*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

*3 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart II-6 / Trends in Japan's ODA and as Percent of GNI



*1 Net disbursement basis.

*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

Specific Initiatives of Japan's Official Development Assistance



The chief advisor of the Project for Automotive Supply Chain Development in Mexico, Mr. Hiromi Ikehata, inspecting a manufacturing line of automotive parts, such as door locks, in Monterrey City, Mexico. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

This chapter discusses specific initiatives of the official development assistance (ODA) that Japan provides around the world.

Section 1 further breaks down the measures for each priority issue, namely, “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues,” and “peacebuilding,” and introduces Japan’s approach to each area.

The world is faced with largely different economic and social environments and cultures, and confronts various kinds of issues depending on the region and country. Section 2 presents specific examples of Japan’s development cooperation by region. The eight regions outlined are: East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania, and Europe.

The Japanese government has provided development cooperation in consideration of the principles of the United Nations Charter, achieving a balance between environmental protection and development, avoiding

any use of ODA for military purposes, preventing the proliferation of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, promoting democratization, and protecting basic human rights and freedoms, and based on a comprehensive assessment of the developing country’s demand for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and Japan’s bilateral relations with the recipient country. Section 3 provides a concrete explanation of the factors that are taken into account for the implementation of Japan’s ODA.

Finally, Section 4, introduces the system of implementation of Japan’s ODA and a series of reform measures for providing more efficient and effective ODA, which are divided into the following three categories: “System of Formulation and Implementation of Development Cooperation Policy,” “Increasing Public Participation,” and “Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Development Cooperation.”

Section 1**Measures for Each Priority Issue**

This section introduces Japan's recent efforts for the four priorities of poverty reduction, sustainable growth, addressing global issues, and peacebuilding.

1. Poverty Reduction**(1) Education**

Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development that is needed for poverty reduction. It also enables individuals to develop their own potential and capability, as well as to live with dignity. Education fosters understanding of other people and different cultures, and forms the foundation for peace. Throughout the world, however, approximately 58 million children cannot go to school. Approximately 900 million adults do

not have minimum literacy (the ability to read and write short, simple sentences), about 60% of whom are women.¹ In order to improve this situation, the international community has been working to achieve Education for All (EFA)*. In September 2012, the UN Secretary-General announced the Education First* initiative and called for the efforts of the international community to promote the spread of education.

<Japan's Efforts>

Emphasizing “nation-building” and “human resources development,” Japan has been providing developing countries with a broad range of support for education, including the enhancement of basic education*, higher education, and vocational training. In 2002, Japan announced the “Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN).” In accordance with BEGIN, Japan provides assistance that combines the equipment and facilities aspect, such as constructing schools, with the knowledge and expertise aspect, such as training of teachers, with priority emphasis on (i) ensuring access to education, (ii) improving the quality of education, and (iii) improving education policies and educational administration systems.

In 2010, Japan released “Japan’s Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015,” as its new education cooperation policy to be implemented from 2011 through 2015, the target date to achieve EFA and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). (MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education, MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.) The new policy promises that over five years from 2011 Japan will provide \$3.5 billion, focusing its assistance

on (i) basic education; (ii) post-basic education (secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training and education, higher education); and (iii) education for vulnerable countries affected by conflicts or disasters. Japan aims to establish quality educational environment, paying attention to alienated children as well as vulnerable countries, and other areas where it is difficult to deliver the assistance, and has been providing assistance to enable individuals who have completed



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (primary school teacher), Ms. Akiyo Kaneko, teaching mathematics in Cotopaxi Province, located in the central Ecuador. (Photo: Kyoko Hayashi)

Note 1: Source: “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014” (UN)

primary education to continue further education. Through this assistance, at least 7 million children will have access to a high-quality educational environment. In addition, Japan has proposed “School for All,” a basic educational aid model that is designed to provide access to quality education for all children. As part of its new policy, working together with schools, local communities, and governments, Japan is engaged to improve the learning environment in a variety of aspects such as (i) quality education (improving the quality of teachers, etc.); (ii) safe learning environment (provision of school facilities, health and sanitation); (iii) school based management; (iv) schools open to the local community; and (v) inclusive education for children disadvantaged in attending school due to poverty, gender discrimination, disability, and others. Japan attended the Global EFA Meeting held in Oman in May 2014, and is actively contributing to the discussions towards establishing the post-2015 education agenda*, which will serve as the education targets beyond 2015.

Also, Japan has been actively participating in efforts to discuss and reform the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)*, which lays out the international framework for achieving universal primary education by 2015, for example, by serving as a board member in 2014. Furthermore, Japan’s contributions to GPE funds from FY2007 to FY2013 totaled approximately \$16 million.

Regarding initiatives for Africa, at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) held in June 2013, Japan announced that it



Zambian students using experiment instruments for the first time at the Mobile Science Laboratory that was built through the Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies (education). (Photo: Junko Kabashima)

would provide high-quality educational environments for an additional 20 million children over the course of five years starting in 2013, through the expansion of support for math and science education improvement and school management improvement projects. Japan is steadily implementing these initiatives.

Furthermore, in order to improve the substance and quality of education in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan is contributing to a trust fund to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement projects for improving the management capacity of community learning centers for literacy education, among other purposes.

Afghanistan is a country with an estimated illiterate



A girl carrying text books and waiting for her class in a school in Bangladesh. (Photo: Eiko Kusuyama)

population of approximately 11 million (about 40% of the population) due to the impact of approximately three decades of civil war. The Government of Afghanistan aims to provide 3.6 million people with literacy education by 2014. Since 2008, Japan has contributed to the promotion of literacy education in Afghanistan with a total of approximately ¥5.3 billion in grant aid through the UNESCO to provide literacy education to 1 million people in 100 districts of 18 provinces in Afghanistan.

In recent years, Japan has been promoting transnational networking of higher education institutions and joint research projects among neighboring countries. Japan also supports human resources development in developing countries by accepting international students to Japanese institutions of higher education in accordance



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (mathematics and science teacher), Mr. Motohiko Mizutani, walking around the classroom to check each student during a mathematics lesson at the Kijjabwemi Secondary School, which is two and a half hours bus ride from Kampala, the capital city of Uganda. (Photo: Kazuko Marui / JICA Uganda Office)



"Light for Education" project promoted by Save the Children Japan. Solar lanterns that can be charged by sunlight are used in Afghanistan. (Photo: Save the Children (Bamiyan Office))

EFA: Education for All

Education for All (EFA) is an international movement that aims at ensuring everyone in the world has the opportunity to receive at least a basic education. The five main organizations involved in EFA are the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with UNESCO serving as the overall coordinator.

Education First

Education First is an initiative on education announced by the UN Secretary-General in September 2012. Laying foundations for the fundamental right of education in social, political, and developmental agendas, it promotes international efforts intended to spread education. In particular, it prioritizes school attendance of all children, the improvement of education quality, and fostering global citizenship for the individuals to participate actively in the efforts to tackle global issues.

Basic education

Basic education is educational activities designed to enable individuals to acquire the knowledge, values, and skills needed to live. It mainly refers to primary education, lower secondary education (equivalent to the Japanese junior high schools), pre-school education, and adult literacy education.

GPE: Global Partnership for Education

GPE refers to a framework for international cooperation established under the leadership of the World Bank in 2002, in order to achieve universal primary education by 2015 that is included in the MDGs and the EFA Dakar goals (formerly known as FTI: Fast Track Initiative).

Post-2015 education agenda

2015 is the deadline to achieve the EFA Dakar goals aimed at education for all, adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal in 2000. The post-2015 education agenda outlines the education targets that will succeed the Dakar goals. It is expected to be adopted at the World Education Forum 2015 in Incheon, the Republic of Korea in May 2015.

JOCV under the Special Program for School Teachers

The program is designed to encourage in-service teachers to participate in international cooperation. Teachers who are recommended by MEXT to JICA are exempt from the preliminary technical test, and the period of dispatch is set for two years (compared to the usual cases which are for two years and three months), beginning in April and ending in March, to match the Japanese school year.

Zambia

Strengthening Teachers' Performance and Skills through School-based Continuing Professional Development Project Technical Cooperation Project (October 2011 – Ongoing (December 2015))

Zambia, a landlocked country in Southern Africa, has a high net enrollment rate¹ in basic education as well as a high adult literacy rate of 91.4% and 70.9%, respectively. Nevertheless, according to a 2010 study which compared students' achievement levels in Southeastern Africa, the mathematics ability of Grade 6 students in Zambia ranked in last place among the 14 participating countries. As such studies have shown, students' achievement level still remains low in Zambia. To improve the achievement level, it is considered that the quality of the schooling that students receive needs to be addressed. In a science or mathematics class in Zambia, typically students simply copy down model answers that the teacher writes on the blackboard or learn only one method of solving in a mechanical way. Teaching styles that encourage students to think deeply to come up with creative solutions are uncommon. In providing support, Japan perceived that this style of schooling needed to be transformed in order to improve the science and mathematics abilities of students.

With a view to promoting education that encourages students' creative thinking, in 2005, Japan launched a technical cooperation project in Zambia, the "School-Based Continuing Professional Development" (SBCPD) program, which is based on the peer learning method among teachers that is adopted throughout Japan. Under this project, Japan supports initiatives in which teachers observe each other's actual lessons and afterwards discuss how to better conduct their lessons. Through this project, Zambian teachers learned about problem-solving and inquiry-based teaching approaches that are practiced in the classes in Japan. The effects were instantly manifested. Students' pass rate for the science and biology graduation exam in the target areas increased from 53.7% to 62.6% and from 46.5% to 77.0%, respectively. Japan is now providing technical cooperation to scale up this program to schools throughout Zambia. Approximately 38,000 teachers at approximately 2,100 schools are currently studying lesson techniques.

It is expected that this project will continue to enhance the teaching techniques of teachers at schools nationwide, and increase students' learning capacities and desire to learn not only science and mathematics but also other subjects. It is hoped that such cooperation will contribute to fostering many talents who will play an active role in the development of Zambia's economy and society in the future.

(As of August 2014)

*1 Net enrollment rate: The ratio of students who are actually enrolled in school (who belong to the official age group for a given level of education) to the total population of the corresponding school age.



Administrative officials of education and teachers, learning the methods of classroom research and study materials research. (Photo: Kazuyoshi Nakai)

Cameroon

The 5th Project for Construction of Primary Schools Grant Aid (July 2011 – May 2014)

The national budget deficits that Cameroon experienced from the late 1980s to the early 1990s left the school facilities vacant, which consequently deteriorated the educational environment. Subsequently, in 2000, Cameroon took a step to make primary education free of charge. However, this time, the Government of Cameroon was not able to respond to the growing number of students, and there were not enough school facilities. Lack of a sufficient number of desks and chairs, unsafe school buildings, and classes conducted with insufficient equipment resulted in children dropping out of schools.

Supporting Cameroon's policy agenda aiming to bridge the regional gap and to improve the quality of the primary education, Japan provided a grant aid to improve the learning environment. Targeting the northeastern region where the environment is poorest in the country, the project constructed a total of 202 classrooms in 31 schools and provided the necessary educational equipment. As a result, approximately 12,000 children now receive education in an adequate environment.

Since 1997, Japan has assisted Cameroon in constructing primary schools in 5 phases. As a result, a total of 281 schools and 1,533 classrooms were built in all 10 regions. In addition, Japan has been supporting Cameroon through the deployment of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) from the education sector while providing training opportunities in Japan and other countries in order to continuously improve their quality of education.



Students taking notes during the lesson. (Photo: JICA)

Giving people who missed out on an education a second chance

– Promoting a “Non-formal Education” in Pakistan

Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world, with 180 million people, and the Punjab Province, located in the eastern part of the country, is Pakistan's most populous province. Although some cities in the northern part of the province have achieved industrialization and are thriving, many people still live in the province's southern agricultural regions, where they earn a living by farming, working in handicrafts-related jobs, and making craft products. The estimated literacy rate of Punjab Province residents is 62%, one of the lowest levels among all the countries of South Asia. Then again, literacy in the urban areas is said to be over 70%, while in the rural areas the literacy rate remains around 50-60%, indicating that this issue stems from problems the state faces in terms of education. Female education in particular is an issue here, due to reasons such as economic constraints like poverty, as well as local cultural practices that discourage women from going out of their homes or communities.

One woman is fighting against this situation in order to improve the literacy rate. She is Ms. Chiho Ohashi, a project advisor for JICA's “Non-Formal Education Promotion Project.” “Non-formal Education” generally refers to educational activities that take place outside of the framework of formal schooling. It provides learning opportunities to children who cannot otherwise go to school or who have dropped out of school, as well as to young people and adults who never had the chance to learn.

Ms. Ohashi became involved with Non-formal Education through previous jobs related to UNESCO. She has been working as an expert in Non-formal Education in Punjab Province since the preceding project that started in 2008. She commented, “Pakistan not only has a low literacy rate but also the second highest school dropout rate in the world. As a consequence of that, people are unable to receive the benefits of education or acquire information that could be useful to them socially and economically. They are robbed of their opportunities for social participation as citizens. Non-formal Education plays an extremely important role in giving these people a second or third chance.”

The fact that over 70% of the enrollees in Non-formal Education programs are women shows that the women of the region are placed in an environment that keeps them away from education. Ms. Ohashi pointed out, “Even if people here think



A female student of the adult literacy class. Although literacy classes are generally aimed at 15 to 35 year-old people, women older than that age group also attend the classes. (Photo: Chiho Ohashi)



A teacher of literacy classes, female students, and Ms. Ohashi (center). (Photo: Chiho Ohashi)

that education is necessary, there are many poor households that believe that if anyone can be sent to school, boys should go first.” As represented by the case of Malala Yousafzai, the girl who appealed for the right of women to have an education in Pakistan and was shot by Islamic extremists, women continue to suffer prejudice and discrimination in Pakistan. In addition, there are issues with the way schools are conventionally operated, including the fact that schools are located very far away from homes, and lack separate women's toilets.

In order to actively accept more girls and women, the project in Pakistan has adopted a “doorstep approach” in which classes take place next door to homes. Local women that the girls are familiar with act as teachers, creating a safe environment in which females can participate without fear. The project does not limit itself to conventional ideas about what a school should be, and has quickly changed what were once meeting places in each village into places of learning.

“Since I am usually the only Japanese person working with this project, I have to adapt to a Pakistani way of working and negotiation to a certain extent. Fortunately, I am surrounded by excellent co-workers and local experts, and am able to move this project ahead by making full use of their skills and expertise. In order to secure a place for classes, it is indispensable that we first get the understanding and cooperation of local people, mainly the men.”

The innovative methods of this project can be seen in the way it teaches and its educational materials. For example, “My Book,” a workbook inspired by the Maternal and Child Health Handbooks in Japan, is a unique item in which learners can learn to read and write while experiencing what it is like to keep their own diaries. “The learners write more and more on things that concern them, including their name, their date of birth, address, information about their family, and other information. It allows them to reaffirm their own identities and helps them develop pride and self-confidence.”

Ms. Ohashi explained that although learning how to read and write is merely an initial goal in order to progress further with learning, through the act of learning itself the girls and women are prepared to have a skill needed in order to solve a host of other issues facing the learners, including poverty, conflict, sickness, and natural disasters. In other words, through the process of learning, learners acquire “The capacity to survive and live through any hardship.” “The real pleasure of this project is that we get to see the change in people. The expressions of the girls and women change entirely. When I see how they develop a lot of confidence in themselves through learning and how they start finding much of interest in their communities, I can really feel the significance of education. When people are given the opportunity to learn, they begin to talk about their hopes for the future with so much joy and excitement.”

There is now high interest being expressed by other provinces in Pakistan and the neighboring country of Afghanistan for the non-formal education system and learning materials developed in this project. Through this project, the joy of learning is beginning to spread across even provincial and national boundaries.

(2) Health and Population

A large number of people living in developing countries do not have access to the basic health services that are usually available in developed countries. At present, the lack of an hygienic environment has led to the annual loss of 6.6 million children under the age of five due to infectious diseases, malnutrition, diarrhea, and other ailments.² Moreover, over 280,000 pregnant women lose their lives every year without receiving emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like obstetrician, gynecologist and midwives.³ Furthermore, poor countries suffer from further poverty, unemployment, famine, lack of access and quality of education, and environmental deterioration due to high rates of population growth.

To solve these problems, the international community has been working together to achieve the following health-related MDGs (MDG 4: reducing child mortality, MDG 5: improving maternal health, MDG 6: combating HIV/AIDS,

malaria, and other diseases) since 2000. The target date to achieve the MDGs, the year 2015, is approaching; however, progress has been slow, especially in low-income countries, making it difficult to achieve these goals. Moreover, even in the countries in which the indicators have shown improvement, low-income families are still unable to access medical services since they cannot afford to pay the healthcare costs. Thus, disparities in health within a country have emerged as a challenge. In addition, in recent years there is a need for addressing new health issues, such as malnutrition including over-nutrition, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cancer, and increasing aging populations. In order to address such increasingly diversified health issues in each country and region in the world, it is important to achieve “universal health coverage (UHC)” to ensure that all people obtain the health services they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Health

In May 2013, Japan formulated “Japan’s Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy.” This strategy positions global health issues as a priority for Japan’s diplomacy, and sets forth policies for the private and public sectors to work together in order to improve global health. At TICAD V in June, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced this strategy in the opening speech of the conference, and expressed Japan’s determination to contribute to the promotion of “UHC” through which all people of the world can receive basic health care services, based on the principle that improving the health of all people is indispensable to realize human security. It was also announced that Japan will provide ¥50 billion and provide support for human resources development of 120,000 people in the field of health in the next five years.

For more than 50 years Japan has been providing a universal national health insurance system, and has become a society in which people enjoy the best health and the longest life expectancy in the world. Under this strategy, Japan will pursue such efforts as the effective implementation of bilateral assistance, strategic collaborations with global initiatives of international organizations, etc., the enhancement of domestic capabilities and the fostering of human resources.

Over the past years, Japan has attached great importance to global health, which is directly related to human security. Japan has led international discussions on health system* strengthening. At the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, infectious diseases were taken up for the first time as a major item on the agenda of the Summit. This led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) in 2002.

At the July 2008 G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the



The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research was built through support from Japan to commemorate the achievements of Hideyo Noguchi who conducted research on yellow fever in Ghana. In a laboratory, an expert, Mr. Makoto Ueda, repeatedly conducting experiments on extracting substances that may be useful for HIV infection from herbal plants produced in Ghana. The key to a successful experiment is a relationship of mutual trust. (Photo: Akio Iizuka / JICA)

Note 2: Source: “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014” (UN)

Note 3: Source: “Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010” (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank)

“Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health” was released under the agreement by the G8 nations, asserting the importance of strengthening health systems. Moreover, at the G8 Muskoka Summit (Canada) in June 2010, the Muskoka Initiative that aims to strengthen support for maternal and child health was launched, and Japan announced that it would additionally provide up to ¥50 billion, approximately \$500 million, over five years from 2011.

In addition, Japan presented the “Japan’s Global Health Policy 2011-2015” at the September 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs, and announced that Japan would provide \$5 billion of aid (including a contribution of up to \$800 million to the Global Fund), for the purpose of contributing to the achievement of the health-related MDGs over the five years beginning from 2011. The three pillars of Japan’s global health policy are: (i) maternal and child health; (ii) measures against the three major infectious diseases* (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria); and (iii) response to public health emergencies, including polio and pandemic influenza (see page 80 for details regarding infectious diseases). Especially, in the area of maternal, newborn and child health, in which little progress has been made towards achievement of all the MDGs, Japan provides efficient assistance based on EMBRACE* in Ghana, Senegal, Bangladesh, and other countries. This approach aims to better provide comprehensive continuum of care for mothers and babies, based on the principle of ownership (independent efforts) and capacity-building of developing countries, focusing on strengthening sustainable health systems*. Moreover, Japan aims to save approximately 430,000 maternal lives and 11.3 million children’s lives across partner countries in cooperation with international organizations and other development partners. In particular, for measures against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, Japan intends to provide effective support through complementing both financial contributions to the Global Fund and bilateral assistance, and to reduce 470,000 deaths by AIDS,

990,000 deaths by tuberculosis, and 3.3 million deaths by malaria across partner countries in cooperation with other development partners.



A woman carrying her child on her back while she works in a health care center in Coyah Prefecture in Western Guinea. (Photo: Kaoru Uemura / Embassy of Japan in Guinea)

Glossary

Health system

Health system includes mechanisms for the preparation and maintenance of government systems, the improvement of healthcare facilities, the optimization of the supply of pharmaceuticals, the accurate measurement and effective utilization of healthcare information, financial administration, and the acquisition of financial resources, as well as the development and management of personnel to operate these processes and provide services.

The three major infectious diseases

The three major infectious diseases refer to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Worldwide deaths from these diseases total to approximately 3.6 million. The spread of these infectious diseases significantly impacts society and the economy, and is a factor that hampers national development. Accordingly, it is a serious threat to human security, and a global issue that must be addressed by unified efforts of the international community.

EMBRACE

(Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)

EMBRACE is an assistance for strengthening the system of providing comprehensive continuum of maternal and child health care. It aims to provide continuum of care throughout the pregnancy, from pre-pregnancy (including adolescence and family planning), antenatal maternity, postnatal, newborn, to infant period, viewing these periods as a single continuum by creating linkages between family, community and primary/secondary/tertiary healthcare facilities. Specifically, such care includes checkups for pregnant women, birth assistance, immunization, improvement in nutrition, human resources development for maternal, newborn and child health, improvement of facilities with the capacity to provide emergency obstetric care, strengthening of government and medical institution systems, utilization of maternal health handbooks, and postnatal checkups.

A Japanese SME's attempt to save infants in a developing country

— Improving the diagnosis level of neonatal jaundice in Viet Nam



An instrument for measuring bilirubin level in blood. It is compact and lightweight. (Photo: APEL Co., Ltd.)

Neonatal jaundice is a medical condition that often appears right after birth, making the skin and sclerae of the baby appear yellow. While these symptoms are just physiological for most infants, in some cases, the baby may have pathological jaundice, which can lead to further symptoms later on. For this reason, precise diagnoses are important. However, in order to diagnose jaundice, doctors must measure the blood levels of a substance known as bilirubin. The high cost of the devices needed to diagnose jaundice means that in many developing countries, only a limited number of medical institutions are able to make an appropriate diagnosis.

One such case is Viet Nam. Although the quality of the country's health and medical care has risen greatly and the infant mortality rate (IMR) has fallen in recent years, most clinics in rural areas and agricultural communities do not have the necessary equipment to diagnose jaundice. For this reason, patients tend to gather at large hospitals in cities, placing a great burden on urban hospitals.

APEL Co., Ltd., which is located in Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, manufactures and sells medical equipment primarily for use in developing countries. It has already sold its products to clinics in 26 countries. The company developed its own specialized device for the diagnosis of newborn jaundice and began to consider whether it might be used to improve health and medical care in Viet Nam.

APEL Executive Vice-President Mr. Mitsuru Kashiwada explained, "The key characteristic of this device is that it can measure bilirubin by only using a small amount of blood. Therefore, it reduces the burden placed on newborns to the lowest extent possible. Although there are other manufacturers in China, the Republic of Korea and other countries which manufacture and sell such measurement devices, our product is appreciated for its high quality, befitting a Japanese manufacturer, since its results are reliable, it is easy to use, available at a low cost and rarely breaks down." In order to manufacture products more cheaply and with higher quality, the company began to look for an opportunity to build a factory in Viet Nam to establish a production base in the country. The company then learned about MOFA and JICA's Support for Japanese Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) Overseas Business Development,¹ and applied to one of its schemes (MOFA's Project Formulation Survey FY2013²). APEL's project through MOFA, the test operation of company's products to diagnose jaundice, was initiated in two national and

six locally-run hospitals with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health and Hoa Binh Provincial Health Bureau.

Mr. Kashiwada explained that the test operation was a great success, "After one month of test operation, people were highly impressed by the fact that there was little difference between what our small and light devices were capable of, and what conventional bulky machines were doing. The devices' capacity to diagnose patients with just a small amount of blood, therefore with less stress on newborn babies, was also highly appreciated. In the national pediatric hospital, people said that both testing and measurement were expected to improve after introducing this device to the hospital's emergency and neonatal intensive care units. In addition, if hospitals in rural and agricultural areas could measure bilirubin levels, it would help alleviate the concentration of patients at large hospitals and reduce the resulting workload in those hospitals. This project allowed us to meet with the directors of national hospitals, which is something that would have been difficult to do otherwise for an SME. I think that such an aspect is also one of the benefits for an SME to take part in a MOFA/JICA-sponsored scheme."

However, new challenges emerged through the course of the trial operation. While the small size of the device was generally appreciated, it was pointed out that the centrifuge required to test the blood sample was relatively heavy, and that it was difficult for a doctor to carry the equipment when making a house call. APEL will take the feedback from the medical institutions that took part in the test operation into account in its future product development efforts.

Improving the quality of newborn medical care is currently one of the issues being actively tackled by the Government of Viet Nam. The fact that APEL's product received a favorable review from medical institutions during the test was of course a positive step forward. However, Mr. Kashiwada cautioned that it was not enough to simply promote the use of the device.

"What I realized through this project was, although it is important to promote the use of this device among hospitals, doctors, and medical care staff, it is equally important to educate the patients' families, particularly mothers, and promote the use of the device among them. The custom in Viet Nam is that the mother should leave the hospital one day after giving birth, and rest at home with her baby in a darkened room. In some cases, this delays the discovery of jaundice and causes the infant's condition to worsen. I hope that we will see gradual improvements on this point by communicating correct knowledge and information about it. As a manufacturer of medical devices trying to promote a business in a developing country, we realized that we must think about how we can deal with the country's issues, and how we can assist with solutions to those issues using our own knowledge. I hope that the number of serious cases of neonatal jaundice in Viet Nam will fall to the same level as Japan and other developed countries. We will continue to do all we can to contribute to that."

*1 Projects that work to both develop a developing country and stimulate the Japanese economy through promoting the use of the advanced products and technologies of SMEs for the development of developing countries.

*2 A survey into the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal submitted by an SME.



Training on how to use equipment was held in a hospital in Hoa Binh Province. (Photo: APEL Co., Ltd.)

Senegal**Enforcement of Management of Health System in Tambacounda and Kedougou Technical Cooperation Project (March 2011 – February 2014)**

Senegal faces a serious poverty problem. The pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and assistance to the poor are thus priorities for the country. In particular, Tambacounda and Kedougou, the southeast regions of Senegal which make up about one-third of the country, have high poverty rates and score poorly on major health indicators¹.

The Governments of Japan and Senegal identified the Tambacounda and Kedougou regions as priority areas for Japan's development cooperation in the health sector. Since 2007, Japan has been providing support to the two regions through grant aid and the dispatch of cooperation experts, among other schemes. In addition to these activities, Japan started the "Enforcement of Management of Health System in Tambacounda and Kedougou" in 2011 to make efficient use of the limited financial and human resources available to the two regions, and thereby, to ensure the sustained improvement of their health services. Specifically, this project promotes the efficient and effective operation of medical facilities.

The project contributed to the development of the "Plan de Travail Annuel (PTA)"² of the regional health offices and health districts in the two regions, as well as of its operational guidelines (PTA Guide). In addition, relevant training programs were organized in both regions under this project. During a two-month period from August to October 2012, all management team members (81 people) from the regional health offices, regional public agencies, and 10 health districts in the two regions received training based on the PTA Guide. Other regions across the country are also beginning to utilize the PTA Guide.

Furthermore, the so-called "5S approach" (Sort, Straighten, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain) was implemented to enhance the capacity of regional health offices and health districts in the management of human resources and medical equipment. Additionally, the "Resource Management Tools Usage Guide" on human resources, drugs, and health information was compiled. This has shortened the time required by staff to access the necessary supplies, and thereby improved their operational efficiency.

The PTA Guide and the resource management training, as well as the "5S approach," are designed to be self-sustaining. That is to say, trained staff teach new staff in place of Japanese experts. It is expected that the results of this project will be publicized inside and outside the two regions, in order to ensure that the activities continue to be implemented independently in both regions and to further scale up the activities to other regions in Senegal.

*1 Examples include the infant mortality rate, the under-five mortality rate, and the maternal mortality rate.

*2 PTA: Plan de Travail Annuel (Annual Work Plan)



A scene from training on how to plan an annual schedule of a clinic. Nurses conducted discussions during a group work in a training for strengthening management. (Photo: JICA)

Kenya**Strengthening Management for Health in Nyanza Province Technical Cooperation Project (July 2009 – June 2013)**

Kenya, located in East Africa, undertook various health initiatives with the cooperation of many development partners, and in turn, saw a steady improvement in its health indicators. However, from the mid-1990s, the HIV/AIDS epidemic and widening economic disparities, among other factors, led to the deterioration of Kenya's health indicators, including the infant mortality rate (under one year of age), the under-five mortality rate, and the maternal mortality rate. It is considered that people's lack of access to health services contributed to this outcome. The Government of Kenya took this situation seriously and decided to decentralize health administration, with the aim of improving the quality and quantity of health services. Following this, priority was given to strengthening organizational management, focusing on the capacity of health administrators in each region.

Against this backdrop, Japan implemented the technical cooperation project, "Project for Improvement of Health Services with a focus on Safe Motherhood in the Kisii and Kericho Districts," in Kenya from 2005 to 2008. Based on the outputs and experience from this project, from 2009 to 2013, Japan implemented the technical cooperation project, "Strengthening Management for Health in Nyanza Province," where there was an especially poor showing on critical health indicators among the regions in West Kenya.

This project dispatched five long-term experts and one short-term expert to Nyanza Province in order to strengthen the capacity of its health administrators. In addition, a consortium was established with universities and research institutions in Kenya. For the establishment and implementation of health system management training, the consortium developed management training methods and teaching materials, as well as management tools such as management handbooks. Furthermore, to improve health services, the project helped Kenya create health promotion handbooks, provided support for health promotion activities in the pilot districts (where training was conducted on a trial basis), and implemented training for community health workers. For example, the project conducted a public awareness-raising campaign that encouraged children to wear footwear to prevent infection from sand fleas which parasitize the soles of the feet. Japan's assistance for both health service providers and beneficiaries has helped significantly improve the basic health service provision coverage rate¹, which recorded an average increase of 28% in the whole Nyanza Province (51% in Siaya District and 58% in Kisumu West District, selected districts in the province).

*1 The percentage of people with direct access to basic health services (the percentage with access to services such as prenatal check-up, facility childbirth, measles vaccination, and family planning).



A scene from a community health care meeting for the local residents. (Photo: JICA Project Team)

The Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Initiatives of Japan

■ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – International Development Goals to be Achieved by 2015 –

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally shared development goals to be achieved by 2015. These goals were developed by building on such preceding documents as the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration adopted in 2000.

The MDGs consist of eight development goals, which are broken down into 21 concrete targets and 60 indicators. The target year to achieve these goals was set at the year 2015, while 1990 was set as the benchmark year.

In the field of development, the MDGs serve as a compass for the international community. While certain progress has been made in connection with some of the goals, there are also goals that are unlikely to be achieved by the target year, such as the goal for maternal health. Furthermore, there are regions, such as Sub-Saharan

Africa, where progress has been noticeably slow. In order to achieve the MDGs in 2015, the international community needs to step up its efforts.

■ Looking Ahead to the Future Beyond 2015 – The Post-2015 Development Agenda –

The international community is now conducting active discussions towards the establishment of new international development goals (the post-2015 development agenda) to succeed the MDGs.

■ Japan's View on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

In formulating the post-2015 development agenda, it is necessary to maintain the simplicity and the clarity of

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day.
- Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education.



Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate.



Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.



Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

- Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.



Ensure environmental sustainability

- Halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.



Develop a global partnership for development

- In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

The MDGs consist of eight development goals, which are broken down into 21 concrete targets and 60 indicators. The target year to achieve these goals was set at the year 2015, while 1990 was set as the benchmark year.

Progress made

- Extreme poverty in the world was halved
- The number of people who suffer from hunger in the world has steadily declined
- The total number of out-of-school children was reduced by close to 50%
- The number of deaths from malaria and tuberculosis decreased significantly
- The proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water was halved

Remaining challenges

- The under-five mortality rate has decreased but the progress falls far short of achieving the goal
- The reduction of the maternal mortality rate has made slow progress
- The improvement in the literacy rate has been insufficient
- Access to improved sanitary facilities is insufficient

*The eight MDG logos were designed by NPO Global Call to Action Against Poverty

the current MDGs. In addition, the new agenda needs to build upon the experience and lessons learned from the current MDGs. In light of the issues of regional and intra-country disparities that came to light in the process of implementing the MDGs, a new framework should be created based on the principle of human security so as not to leave the vulnerable behind. The new agenda should be a set of goals that continue to make the alleviation of poverty a central issue in view of achieving sustainable development.

Keeping the above in mind, Japan's development cooperation under the post-2015 development agenda prioritizes a people-centered approach based on the three keywords of "inclusiveness," "sustainability," and "resilience." "Inclusiveness" means making sure that no one is left behind. Every single person must be able to enjoy the benefits of development. "Sustainability" means achieving sustainable development in terms of the economy, society, and environment. "Resilience" means creating societies that can withstand the risks posed by conflicts, natural disasters, and economic crises by enhancing the capabilities of individuals and communities as well as by building necessary infrastructure.

In addition, the new agenda needs to adapt to the changes that have occurred within the international community since the adoption of the current MDGs that date back to more than ten years ago. It is vital to make progress in tackling challenges and improving indicators in areas such as health that have lagged behind in terms of the achievement of the MDGs. Given that women who make up half of the world's population are important actors for development, continued efforts are needed to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality. Furthermore, the goals should address issues not included in the new MDGs, such as disaster risk reduction.

In recent years, in terms of capital flows from developed to developing countries, private flows are 2.5 times as large as the total amount of ODA disbursements. Development requires not only government-to-government cooperation, but also the involvement of the private sector. It is also important to achieve inclusive growth through the creation of employment at every level of the social strata and the extensive sharing of the fruits of development. Furthermore, efforts by developing countries in strengthening governance and taking the initiative to find solutions are required for improving the effectiveness of development. Resource mobilization by developing countries is also important. Japan's assistance for the development of legal systems contributes to the strengthening of governance.

In the field of health, Japan underscores the importance of universal health coverage (UHC) within the post-2015 development agenda. At the Japan-World Bank Conference on Universal Health Coverage held in Tokyo in December 2013, which was attended by Minister of Finance Taro Aso, World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim, World Health Organization Director-General Margaret



A female Pakistani extension officer of literacy and children who go to non-formal school. Ms. Chiho Ohashi, smiling with them. See page 37, "Stories from the field" column, for details of Ms. Ohashi's efforts on improving literacy rate. (Photo: Chiho Ohashi)

Chan, and ministers and experts from countries around the world, Japan and eight other countries shared their experience with promoting UHC. Moreover, at an event held in September 2014 entitled "Delivering on Universal Health Coverage: Why the Time is Now," Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida presented Japan's various initiatives aimed at promoting UHC, and underlined the importance of global leaders working together towards its achievement. Those who participated in the event appreciated the leadership of Japan in promoting UHC.

■ The Lead-up to the Establishment of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Initiatives of Japan

In December 2011, prior to the full-fledged start of discussion on the post-2015 development agenda, Japan took the initiative to promote dialogue among the members of the international community by setting up a contact group for the exchange of opinions on the new agenda among participants representing a variety of views, including governments, international organizations and civil society organizations. The contact group has been highly commended as a forum that has allowed for open discussions free from the constraints of views and positions the participants represent.

In July 2012, Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon established a high level panel consisting of 27 members for discussion on the post-2015 development agenda. Japan participated in the discussions at this panel, which delivered its report in May 2013. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, it was decided that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) would be created and that these goals would be incorporated in the post-2015 development agenda. An Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs OWG) was created in March 2013 and an Inter-governmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing was created in August 2013. Japan participated in the negotiations and worked to reflect its aforementioned views in the Groups' reports. SDGs OWG and the finance committee submitted reports respectively to the General Assembly of the United Nations by summer 2014. Based on these reports, negotiations are expected to take place in 2015 among UN member states on the establishment of the post-2015 development agenda which will be adopted at the United Nations High-Level Plenary Meeting in September 2015. The new goals are set to take effect from 2016.

(3) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation is a serious issue related to human life. In 2012, approximately 748 million people worldwide had no access to safe drinking water such as water supply or wells and approximately 2.5 billion people—about a half of the population of developing countries—had no access to

basic sanitation such as toilet and sewage systems.⁴ More than 11% of children under five years old lose their lives due to diarrhea caused by a lack of safe water and basic sanitation facilities.⁵

<Japan's Efforts>

At the Fourth World Water Forum in 2006, Japan announced the Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI). Japan's disbursements of aid for water and sanitation are the largest in the world. Japan provides comprehensive support for both the knowledge and expertise as well as the equipment and facilities based on Japan's experiences, knowledge, and technology in the following: (i) promotion of integrated water resources management; (ii) provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation (improvement of sanitation facilities); (iii) support regarding water use for food production and other purposes (e.g. water for agricultural use); (iv) water pollution prevention (establishing effluent regulations) and ecosystem conservation (conservation of vegetation and sustainable forest management, etc.); and (v) mitigation of damage from water-related disasters (establishment of an early warning system and strengthening the disaster response capacities of individuals and local communities).

In December 2010, Japan led the adoption of the U.N. General Assembly Resolution on the follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation (2008), and is supporting global efforts to achieve “Sustainable Sanitation: Five-year Drive to 2015,” towards 2015, the target year to achieve the MDGs.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuyuki Nakane visiting the water supply facility in Ng'ombe compound in Zambia, which was developed through the Japanese grant aid.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (rural community development officer), Mr. Yasushi Yoda repaired a broken well that was unable to pump up water with the local residents in Uganda. “Water came out for the first time in two years!” At that moment, a child reached out his hand for water. (Photo: YasushiYoda)

Since TICAD IV in 2008, Japan has been promoting the development of water and sanitation facilities, and by 2012 it has: (i) implemented grant aid and loan aid projects to provide safe drinking water to 10.79 million people; and (ii) provided support for the capacity building of more than 13,000 managers and users in the field of water resources (including the relevant personnel in the water management cooperative association of villages).

In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, Japan announced that it would continue providing support for ensuring access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities for approximately 10 million people for a period of five years, as well as provide support for fostering 1,750 urban waterworks engineers.

Note 4: Source: “Progress on Drinking-Water and Sanitation: 2014 Update” (WHO/UNICEF)
Note 5: Source: “Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed” (UNICEF, 2012)



Students washing their hands with tap water in a primary school in Cambodia. Water supply infrastructure in this region was developed through support from Japan. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Water Technology Center Project Technical Cooperation Project (January 2009 – November 2013)

In Ethiopia, more than 80% of the population lives in rural areas. However, their water supply coverage¹ is 44%, significantly lower than the average coverage of 64% of Sub-Saharan African countries. Considerable time and effort are required for the Ethiopian people to obtain water, and this has become a factor hindering poverty reduction in the country. It is thus all the more important that engineers working to secure safe water are adequately trained, in order to enhance people's access to safe water.

For 15 years since 1998, Japan provided technical cooperation to the Ethiopian Water Technology Center (EWTEC). In doing so, Japan provided support for the establishment and implementation of permanent training courses and for the operation of the EWTEC, focusing especially on the training of technical advisers. First, from 1998 to 2005, Japanese experts played a leading role in the implementation of these trainings. Then, from 2005 to 2008, this role began to be handed over to the Ethiopian side. By the time the project entered the final phase (2009 to 2013), the Ethiopian side was able to implement most of the training courses independently.

The EWTEC has thus far accepted a total of more than 3,500 trainees from Ethiopian governmental agencies, private companies, vocational training schools, and other organizations. The trainees who completed the courses are today playing key roles throughout Ethiopia. In addition, the EWTEC organizes international training courses for engineers from surrounding African countries (18 countries), contributing to the training of groundwater engineers not only in Ethiopia, but also in a wider area of Africa.

In recognition of its achievements, in August 2013 the EWTEC was officially approved as a national institution and was renamed the Ethiopian Water Technology Institute (EWTI). This formally established the EWTEC, now the EWTI, as the central organization in Ethiopia for training engineers in the water sector. As a new organization, the EWTI is expected to contribute to the further development of the water sector in Ethiopia and to increase people's access to safe water.

*1 The proportion of the population with access to safe water supply.



Field work for an underground water model course. Participants are using a map to confirm the knowledge they learned in the training. Planning an appropriate underwater model is essential for efficiently drilling a well. (Photo: JICA)

A social business provides safe water for all through the sale of rainwater tanks

— Promoting the use of rain water tanks across Bangladesh, a country with worsening water problems

In recent years, water issues have become more and more serious among developing countries in Asia. Many in the region struggle with various issues related to water, which is the source of life, such as an inability to secure necessary quantity or lack of access to safe water. Dr. Makoto Murase is a man known internationally as "Dr. Skywater" for his work in promoting rainwater use over many years as a public officer working for Sumida City Office in Tokyo and the Director of the Non-Profit Organization (NPO) People for Rainwater. He had the idea that rainwater might be used to help people around the world troubled by water issues.

During his time at Sumida City Office, Dr. Murase addressed the challenge of reducing damage caused by flooding in urban areas by collecting rainwater and making effective use of it. In 1985, during the construction of the Ryogoku Kokugikan (a sumo arena), he worked hard to install a rainwater tank that collects rainwater so it can be used. He explained, "If rainwater flows into the sewer, it becomes flood water. If you collect it, it becomes a resource."

Utilizing his experiences in Japan, Dr. Murase turned his attention next to helping Bangladesh address its water issues. Many people in Bangladesh use pond water as drinking water on a daily basis, but this poses a number of sanitation problems, as the water is polluted with salts and organic compounds that frequently cause diarrhea in those who drink it. Many wells have been dug in response to this problem. However, many of those wells have in turn been found to be polluted with arsenic. In fact, the geological stratum beneath Bangladesh contains arsenic, polluting 30% of the wells in the country. Dr. Murase went looking for places with dire water problems, and this led him to Bagerhat District in the southwestern part of the country. He started working to improve the water situation there in 2000. In 2010, he established the Institute for Skywater Harvesting Ltd., Japan, and cooperated with a consulting company to apply for JICA's Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion in FY2010. That project was approved, and so a survey was conducted on the possibility of starting a rainwater tank business in Bangladesh.

"People in this area have a history of collecting rainwater for



Tanks are made by local people, using locally produced materials based on the concept of "local production for local consumption." (Photo: Makoto Murase)



In front of the 1,000th AMAMIZU rainwater tank produced. Dr. Murase is in the center. (Photo: Makoto Murase)

drinking in an earthenware vessel called a 'motka' since ancient times. However, the motka can only hold around 100 liters of water at most, and can break easily. That was why I thought of creating and selling a rainwater tank that could hold more water and would not be as easy to break."

From his past experience, Dr. Murase knew that low cost and sturdy mortar vessels were widely used in the northeastern part of Thailand, where people frequently collect and use rainwater for various purposes. Dr. Murase believed that the method the Thai employed to make these vessels could also be used in Bangladesh. He dispatched a Bangladeshi plaster worker to Thailand to learn that method.

"I suppose it took about one year until the craftsperson was able to completely learn the necessary techniques. The mud, cement, and sand used in Thailand is of a different quality from that used in Bangladesh, so in the beginning it was a continual process of trial and error. Nevertheless, I always made sure to use local people and materials. That allowed us to reduce production costs, and it also led to the creation of local employment opportunities."

The mortar rainwater tanks this project has produced can hold 1,000 liters, and have been named "AMAMIZU." Within that name is the feeling of reverence for nature, a feeling of gratitude to the heavens ("AMA") for the blessing of water ("MIZU"). Sales of AMAMIZU got off to a good start in 2012 with 200 vessels sold. In 2013, Dr. Murase set up Skywater Bangladesh Ltd., and continued on to produce steady results, including the sale of another 600 AMAMIZU vessels. Since JICA's Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion indicated that 50 percent of villagers would be able to purchase a tank if it was priced at 3,000 taka (1,000 taka is equivalent to approximately \$12.8 as of Dec. 2014), the starting price for the AMAMIZU vessels was set at 3,000 taka. The company later decided to offer a package price of 4,300 taka (approximately \$55.2) that includes an AMAMIZU tank and covers the costs of transport and installation of drain spouts. The company has also set up a system by which customers can pay in installments in order to allow as many people as possible to purchase a tank.

Dr. Murase pointed out the importance of continuing with international cooperation as a social business: "I do not mean to put down the use of grant aid, but I think that, to keep international cooperation projects moving forward, it is vital to make them sustainable by introducing ideas of cost management while fostering ownership. We must aim to make our projects develop into sustainable businesses that play a vital part in local economies. Without this mindset, I think our projects would all end merely as short-lived isolated initiatives."

"Japan is an advanced country in Asia in terms of the use of rainwater. We are blessed with rain because of the clouds blown over by monsoon winds from the direction of Bangladesh. The skies above Japan and Bangladesh are connected. Their water problems do concern us too. I think it is important for Japan to make an active international contribution in this field."

Building a dam to ensure a stable supply of water through community involvement

— Grass-roots assistance for the construction of a sand dam in Makueni County, Kenya

Approximately 80% of Kenya's territory is covered by arid or semi-arid land. Makueni County is a semi-arid region located to the southeast of Kenya's capital, Nairobi. The region suffers from chronic water shortages because its water source is chiefly composed of seasonal rivers that appear only during the rainy season. The two areas plagued by the most dire water shortages are Nziu and Emali. The frequency of droughts has been steadily rising over the past 50 years, leaving these regions' main river dried up most of the year except for the rainy season. The water shortages have also caused crop yields to decline in these areas, where the majority of residents work in the agricultural sector. As a result, many locals have been forced to depend on food handouts or remittances from family members working away from home because they can no longer earn a living wage from farming.

In the dry season, women are forced to spend the majority of their days traveling far distances just to collect water. Day after day, they must walk to areas around 5 kilometers away and return home with large containers full of water balanced on their heads. Small children act as helpers and share the burden of gathering water.

In order to address this situation, Japan's Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects¹ was extended to a project that took place between February 2013 and July 2014 in the regions of Nziu and Emali. The project aimed to improve the lives of local residents and alleviate poverty by building five sand dams to ensure a stable supply of water to local residents. Mr. Kevin Muneene, Chief Executive Officer of the Utooni Development Organization (UDO), which implemented this project, explained the concept of the sand dams.

"Sand dams are concrete walls built on rivers that only see large amounts of water during the rainy season. A rapid flow of water and sand hits the concrete walls and creates a sedimentary layer of soil containing sand and water on the upstream side of the wall. Even during the dry season, this sedimentary layer retains water and protects against evaporation while storing a large amount of water (about 40% of the layer). Shovel just 30-50 centimeters into the sand, and water will ooze out, allowing for

the easy access to clean, sand-filtered water. Sand dams can be constructed at a low cost, and need almost no maintenance. They are a powerful means to resolve water shortages in arid and semi-arid areas."

First, at the start of the project, the project team asked locals about their opinions on where the dams should be built, and selected five sites. The construction of the sand dams was carried out by local residents, with the UDO providing technical guidance and worksite supervision. On work days, the staff instructed locals on such matters as the flow of work and the mixing proportions for the concrete. To build one sand dam, about 50 to 60 people participated in the project. The group included a wide variety of people, from women and retired men to students. All of them worked hard to carry out their tasks.

The project moved forward in this way, with the participation of the local community, in order to build the dams and shallow wells from which to collect water from the dam. However, the project also faced challenges. Mr. Muneene explained, "When building the sand dam, we needed to dig a hole six meters deep from which to scoop out water. It was difficult to bring in construction materials during the rainy season, causing work schedule delays." When the sand dam was finally finished, the participants shared in the joy of seeing water come out for the first time as the handle of the hand pump to the well was pushed down.

The water from the finished sand dam is being used for drinking and daily life, as well as for raising livestock and agriculture. One local resident said, "Since there is now a stable supply of water, we can live healthily – and not only we, but our cows are gaining weight too!" The lives of women who previously spent most of their days gathering water have also improved greatly, as they are now able to relax or watch over children in their free time, or tend the fruit trees that they grow as food and income sources, and so on.

Mr. Muneene commented, "It was great that the people of the region were able to come together for the common good. Men, women, and the youth worked together towards the same goal. I think we were able to complete the work in a comparatively short time because everyone worked efficiently with a good understanding of what they needed to do. It was an excellent learning opportunity for youth in particular. With the support of Japan, we were able to carry out a valuable project that gave us a sustainable solution to our region's water scarcity issue. The locals who gained knowledge and experience of this project may someday cooperate for the construction and maintenance of sand dams in other areas. The success of this project has been extremely significant for the future development of our entire region."

*1 Assistance is provided mainly by Japan's diplomatic missions abroad, which are familiar with the situations of each country, for comparatively small-scale projects (in principle, projects requiring less than ¥10 million) to be carried out by the local governments or educational/medical institutions of the developing country or international and local NGOs active in the country.



Local residents pumping water into their tanks. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Kenya)



Local residents gathering in front of a sand dam.
(Photo: Caroline Vigot / Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

(4) Agriculture

The population of undernourished people in the world still remains large, and population increases are anticipated to further increase food demand. In such circumstances, efforts towards agricultural development are an urgent issue for the achievement of MDG 1: “eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.” In addition, three out of

four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. Because the majority of these individuals rely on farming for living, efforts to develop agriculture and rural communities are important, and measures to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development through economic growth are required.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan recognizes the importance of cooperation on agricultural efforts to reduce poverty, and Japan is proactively striving to address food problems as a global issue. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to avert food shortages, and in the medium- to long-term, Japan aims to help increase and improve agriculture production and productivity in developing countries in order to prevent and eliminate the cause of food shortages including hunger.

Specifically, Japan uses its knowledge and experience to strengthen development and disseminate capacity of agricultural production technology suited to the cultivation environment, to promote the sustainable use of fishery resources, to strengthen organizations of farmers, to assist policy-making as well as to improve

infrastructures such as irrigation facilities, farm roads, and fishing ports. Through these efforts, Japan extends various supports, from production, processing, distribution to sales phases. In Africa, Japan also supports the research of NERICA* (New Rice for Africa) and the spread of its production techniques, supports increasing rice production based on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), as well as supports the introduction of a market-based agricultural promotion (SHEP: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project) approach*, among other supports. In addition, in order to assist reducing post-harvest loss*, revitalizing the food industry, and increasing rural incomes, Japan places priority on assistance for developing food value chains, i.e., creating added value of agricultural and fishery



The farmers participating in the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP UP) in Kenya. (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

products along the process from production, processing, distribution, to consumption. Further, Japan provides assistance in the agricultural sector through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the World Food Programme (WFP), and other international organizations.

In addition, at an outreach session on food security at G8 L'Aquila Summit (Italy) in July 2009, Japan pledged at least \$3 billion over three years in 2010-2012 for agricultural development including infrastructure, and provided approximately \$3.9 billion (commitment basis) by the end of 2012. Additionally, the rapid increase of agricultural investment in developing countries has become an international issue since some of the investments were reported as “land grabbing” by some media outlets. For this reason, Japan proposed the concept of “Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)*” at the L'Aquila Summit and has since been gaining support at international fora such as the G8, G20 and APEC. Furthermore, based on the RAI concept, the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems was discussed at the FAO the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and was adopted at the CFS 41st Session in October 2014. Also, the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition* was established at the G8 Camp David Summit (the U.S.) in May 2012. At an event held in relation to the G8 Lough Erne Summit (the United Kingdom) in June 2013, the



Boys in Ghana threshing rice ears against a drum to thresh. (Photo: Akio Iizuka / JICA)



People harvesting sweet corn in a farm in a suburb of Saint-Louis, Northern Senegal. (Photo: Yosuke Kotsuji)

progress report of the New Alliance was published and new African partner countries were announced. It was also announced that under the framework of the New Alliance, the relevant international organizations will implement the “Forward-looking research and analysis programme for responsible agricultural investment” with financial support from Japan. In September 2013, Japan held the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable in New York, and discussed issues of agricultural development. Japan has stressed the importance of agriculture as an industry that will play an important role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and stimulating economic growth throughout Africa, and contributes to the development of agriculture in Africa.

Furthermore, Japan also promotes efforts to assist the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)* in the G20, which aims to enhance agricultural market transparency.

At TICAD IV in 2008, Japan launched the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)*, and pledged assistance to double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from what was then 14 million tons to 28 million tons in ten years.

At TICAD V in June 2013, Japan announced that it would continue this assistance, and that as an assistance measure to promote market-based agriculture, it would provide assistance for human resources development of 1,000 technical advisers, develop organizations for 50,000 smallholder farmers, and dispatch cooperation experts, as well as promote the SHEP approach (to be rolled out in 10 countries), among other measures.

Agriculture was on the agenda at the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting in May 2014, as

the African Union (AU) identified 2014 as the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa and for other reasons. At the meeting, Japan reported that it was steadily implementing the TICAD V support measures, explaining that rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa increased from 14 million tons to 20.7 million tons as of 2012 because of Japan's CARD initiative, and that as a result of introducing the SHEP approach, the incomes of smallholder farmers doubled in three years from 2006 in Kenya, the first country to adopt this approach. African countries expressed appreciation for these efforts.



Farmers who started producing rice in 2013 planting rice again in 2014 in Zambia.
(Photo: Kensuke Ueda)

NERICA

NERICA (New Rice for Africa) is a general term for rice developed in 1994 by the Africa Rice Center (formerly West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)) through hybridization of high-yield Asian rice with African rice, which is strong against weeds, diseases and insect pests. Japan has also contributed to developing a variety of new types that are suited to the natural conditions of each region in Africa. The characteristics of the rice include (i) a higher yield, (ii) a shorter growth period, (iii) higher resistance to dryness (drought), and (iv) higher resistance to diseases and insect pests than conventional rice. Since 1997, Japan has partnered with international organizations and NGOs to provide support for research and development related to new types of NERICA, test cultivation, and increased production and popularization of seeds. In addition, Japan has dispatched agricultural experts and JOCV, and has accepted trainees from Africa for training in Japan.

Market-based agricultural promotion (SHEP*) approach for smallholder farmers

The SHEP approach refers to an effort to assist smallholder farmers to enhance their agricultural organizations through trainings and research on local markets, and to provide guidance on cultivation techniques and development of agricultural roads while taking account of gender, in order to help them improve their capacities to manage their agricultural businesses in accordance with the market.

*SHEP: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project

Post-harvest loss

Post-harvest loss refers to harvested food that is discarded, because it is unable to fulfill its originally intended purpose (for use as food, etc.) This can be caused by improper harvest timing, and overexposure to rain or dryness, extremely high or low temperatures, germ contamination, or any other physical damage that reduces the value of the products due to primarily lack of adequate storage facilities.

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

CARD is a consultative group composed of donor countries, African regional organizations, and international organizations partnered with rice-producing countries in Africa that are interested in rice development. The CARD Initiative was announced at TICAD IV in 2008. Japan plans to train 50,000 agricultural advisors in relation to doubling rice production.

Glossary

Responsible Agricultural Investment

Responsible Agricultural Investment refers to an initiative proposed by Japan at the G8 L'Aquila Summit in response to unintentional negative impacts that result from large-scale agricultural investment (acquisition of farmland with foreign capital) in developing countries. In addition to mitigating the negative impacts of agricultural investment, it aims to promote agricultural development in the host country as well as harmonize and maximize the benefits enjoyed by that country's government, local people, and investors.

New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition refers to an initiative that was launched at the Camp David Summit (the U.S.) in 2012 with the aim of achieving sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and lifting 50 million people out of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa over the next 10 years, with the cooperation of donor countries, African countries, and the private sector. Under the initiative, the Country Cooperation Framework was formulated for the African partner countries, which includes financial commitment from the donors, specific policy actions by the governments of the partner countries, and private-sector investment intents. By May 2014, the cooperation framework was formulated for ten countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania, and efforts are being promoted.

AMIS: Agricultural Market Information System

AMIS was launched as a countermeasure against food price volatility by the G20 in 2011. It allows each of the G20 countries, the main exporting and importing countries, companies, and international organizations to share agricultural and food market information (production output, price, etc.) in a timely, precise, and transparent manner. Japan has supported the efforts of ASEAN countries through which they aim to improve the accuracy of ASEAN agricultural and statistical information used by AMIS as data.

Bhutan**Horticulture Research and Development Project
Technical Cooperation Project (March 2010 – Ongoing)**

In Bhutan, approximately 70% of the population is scattered across rural areas, most of whom make a living in agriculture. However, Bhutan has limited arable land and cultivable crops due to its topography that includes many mountainous areas. In addition, its agriculture industry was far from being commercially viable, due to lack of infrastructure such as roads and markets had led to the underdevelopment of commercial agriculture in the country.

Under such circumstances, Japan has provided support for Bhutan's agricultural sector for more than 10 years, especially in the eastern region, which is one of the least developed parts in the country. Japan has extended technical cooperation to promote cultivation techniques for growing horticulture crops such as vegetables and fruit, including citrus fruits, pears, and persimmons, and to commercialize crops as a way of increasing farmers' incomes.

This project ("Horticulture Research and Development Project") is being implemented in the six eastern districts (dzongkhags) of Mongar, Lhuntse, Trashiyangtse, Pemagatshel, Trashigang, and Samdrupjungkhar. The project aims to enable model farmers and neighboring farmers to practice horticultural agriculture, which is expected to increase their incomes. Various activities are carried out, such as the provision of technical guidance on production, processing, and distribution related to horticultural agriculture, creation of manuals and guidelines, provision of support for trainings and information dissemination, and strengthening of the supply system of seeds and seedlings.

Training is provided to approximately 100 extension workers¹ and farmers every year. To date, more than 500 people have received training. Many of the trainees have attempted to cultivate fruits and vegetables they have not grown before. As a result, these farms, with their subsequent successes, came to be recognized as "model farms" for other farmers in their respective neighborhoods, with the latter starting to adopt the same farming techniques as those introduced in the former after the training program. In this way, a significant ripple effect of this project can also be observed. According to a survey, one trained farmer provided technical guidance to six farmers on average, and the farming techniques have spread to several thousand neighboring farmers. Consequently, the neighboring farmers' revenue from fruit sales has increased by 1.7 times on average.

In recognition of the contributions made by the project thus far, in February 2014, the Chief Advisor of the project, Mr. Yuichi Tomiyasu (JICA expert), and the Project Manager of the counterpart agency, Mr. Lhap Dorji (Head of the Wengkhar Renewable Natural Resource Research and Development Center), were awarded the National Order of Merit from the fifth King of Bhutan, His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck. (As of August 2014)

*1 Personnel assigned to each district who gives advice and training on agricultural techniques and farm management to farmers.



Technical training for the counterparts is conducted while visiting a farm field of the implementation agency, the Wengkhar Renewable Natural Resource Research and Development Center (right: Mr. Yuichi Tomiyasu, an expert) (Photo: JICA)

Senegal**Project on Improvement of Rice Productivity for Irrigation Schemes
in the Valley of Senegal
Technical Cooperation Project (November 2009 – Ongoing)**

Senegal's staple food is rice, and with an annual consumption of 74 kg per person, the country is among the largest rice consumers in West Africa. However, as most of the domestic rice consumption is met by imports from abroad, the Government of Senegal is taking steps to increase its self-sufficiency ratio in rice as a matter of national policy priority.

In order to support Senegal's efforts to increase its self-sufficiency ratio in domestically produced rice, Japan launched the "Project on Improvement of Rice Productivity for Irrigation Schemes in the Valley of Senegal" which covers the Saint-Louis Region in the northern valley of the Senegal River, a region that has the largest grain production in the country. The project was designed to expand domestic rice production and increase the revenue of rice producers. It has made a significant contribution to improving farmers' livelihoods through a series of initiatives aimed at: (i) improving rice growing techniques; (ii) acquiring mechanical engineering skills for the repair and renewal of irrigation facilities; and (iii) enhancing the management of the finances and loan schemes of producers. Consequently, the production of unhulled rice has increased by 23% and profits by 95%. In addition, through the introduction of rice milling and processing techniques that have been tailored to consumer needs, the project has contributed to improving the quality of domestically produced rice.

The project has been highly appreciated by the Government of Senegal, farmers, and other countries' aid agencies. On the occasion of the visit of President Francois Hollande of France to Japan in June 2013, Japan and France agreed to work together to promote rice cultivation in the valley of Senegal. Japan will implement Phase 2 of the project that aims to scale up its achievements in coordination with the irrigation facility development projects of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in the Senegal River area. Taking into account the growing entry of domestic and overseas private actors in the rice sector in this region, Phase 2 will include collaborating with the private sector to increase the production efficiency of farmers through various activities, such as the provision of agriculture machinery services.

In Senegal, Japan also has: (i) supported the development of a master plan for rice production (the Study on the Reorganization of the Rice Production in Senegal in 2006); (ii) extended assistance under the framework of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD); and (iii) along with experts, provided advice for policy formulation for rice production. Japan holistically supports the development of Senegal's rice sector, from policy planning to implementation on the ground, including JICA's co-chairing of multilateral donors' conferences in the agriculture sector held in Senegal. (As of August 2014)



An expert, Mr. Takashi Kimijima and agriculture extension workers in Podor district in Northern Senegal. These agriculture extension workers will provide training on rice production for other farmers. (Photo: JICA)

(5) Gender

Much of the conventional wisdom and many of the social systems that exist in developing countries are generally formed from a male perspective, making women potentially vulnerable on various fronts. Even now, women do not enjoy the same opportunities as men to participate in decision-making processes, which are not restricted to high-level government decision-making but also include family and private decision-making that affects the lives of

women.⁶ Women are critical agents of development, and their participation will lead to not only the improvement of their own lives but also to more effective development.

In order to achieve sustainable development, the promotion of gender equality and the improvement of the status of women are indispensable. For this purpose, it is important for men and women to participate equally in development and to equally reap the benefits.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan's development cooperation to date has made it clear that it aims at improving the status of women in developing countries.

Recognizing women as important actors of development, Japan formulated the Initiative on Women In Development (WID) in 1995 to consider ways in which women could participate in every stage of development (development policy, project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation). In 2005, the WID Initiative was fundamentally reviewed, and development issues stemming from the gender and roles of men and women in societies targeted for assistance were analyzed. This resulted in the formation of the Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), which aims to realize sustainable and equitable societies.

The WID Initiative focused on the three important areas of women's education, health, and participation in economic and social activities. The GAD Initiative brings a focus on the application of gender perspective to all areas and aims to improve the situation on gender equality, the vulnerable socioeconomic circumstances in which women are placed, and the fixed gender roles and duties for men and women. To promote gender mainstreaming* in development, the initiative identifies policies that

would incorporate gender perspectives into every stage of development, including policy making, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Furthermore, it illustrates the relevance of gender to the priorities of development cooperation, namely poverty reduction, sustainable growth, addressing global issues and peacebuilding. It then specifically lays out how Japan's efforts should address these issues.

Japan has been offering assistance through UN Women, the UN entity founded in 2011 by merging four parts of the UN system to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women (skills and capabilities that allow women to solve problems on their own). In FY2013, Japan provided approximately \$6.45 million and contributed to efforts for women's political participation, economic empowerment, ending violence against women and girls, strengthening women's roles in the fields of peace and security, and enhancing gender consideration in policy and budgets.

At TICAD V in June 2013, recognizing the empowerment of women and young people was one of the basic principles, and Japan announced its intention to promote efforts for the establishment of women's rights

and expansion of employment and education opportunities, working together with African countries and development partners and others. In addition, in September 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expressed his intention to strengthen support for realizing "a society in which women shine" in his address at the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Specifically, in addition to the enhancement of the support through cooperation with the relevant agencies of the UN, such as United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Food Programme (WFP), he announced that Japan would implement ODA



A workplace for women in fishing villages is under construction through a project in Mbita in Homa Bay District, Western Kenya. Local women are looking forward to the completion of the center. (Photo: Rumiko Kashihara / Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

Note 6: Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013

in excess of \$3 billion for the three years from 2013 to 2015 based on the three pillars of “Facilitating Women’s Active Role/ Participation in Society and Women’s Empowerment,” “Enhancing Japan’s Efforts in the area of Women’s Health Care as a part of its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy,” and “Supporting Women’s Participation and Protecting their rights in the area of Peace and Security.” Japan is steadily implementing this assistance.

In September 2014, the World Assembly for Women in Tokyo: WAW! TOKYO 2014 was held. Approximately 100 leaders in the area of women’s issues from Japan and overseas discussed global themes and presented 12 recommendations in “WAW! To Do.”



Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, making a comment during the session of the sub-group 2 (Global Issues and Women’s Initiatives) at WAW! Tokyo 2014 held in September 2014.

Glossary

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming refers to a means of achieving societal gender equality in all fields. The GAD Initiative defines gender mainstreaming in development as a process in which women’s and men’s development challenges and needs, as well as the impact of development on both men and women, are clarified throughout the processes of policy formulation, project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and are based on the premise that all policies, interventions, and projects impact men and women differently.

Nigeria	Project on Activation of Women Development Centres (WDCs) to Improve Women’s Livelihood Phase 2 Technical Cooperation Project (February 7, 2011 – Ongoing)
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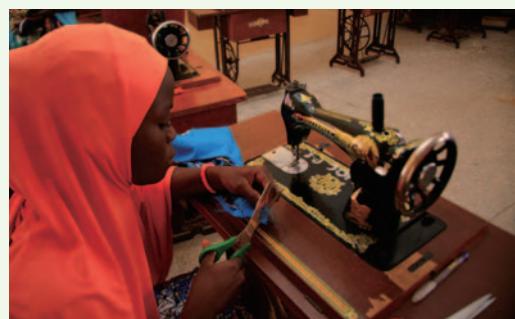
In Nigeria, there are significant gender gaps in the adult literacy rate, income, and other indicators, which have led to clear gender disparities. The roles of women at the community and household levels are also limited compared to men. To address such a situation, the Government of Nigeria has developed policy and institutional frameworks to promote gender equality, such as launching the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and establishing the National Gender Policy. In addition, since the late 1980s, the Government has set up more than 700 Women Development Centres (WDCs) across the country that provide literacy education and vocational training, mainly for women living in rural areas.

Despite such efforts, however, many WDCs were not providing sufficient services to women. Under such circumstances, based on a request from the Government of Nigeria, Japan implemented Phase 1 of the “Project on Activation of Women Development Centres (WDCs) to Improve Women’s Livelihood” in Kano State in northern Nigeria from 2007 for three years. The project aimed to promote the use of WDCs as a place of learning and empowerment which contributes to improving the livelihood of poor women.

This project contributed to improving the quality of WDCs’ services by training the instructors of education and technical training courses offered at WDCs, such as courses on literacy, sewing, cooking, dyeing, and soap making. The project also supplied equipment necessary for the implementation of the education and training courses. This has translated into economic gains for women who acquired these techniques and skills. In addition, women’s scope of activities expanded and they became more confident of their remarks and decisions, leading to the further empowerment of women. Furthermore, in order to gain the community’s understanding on women going to WDCs, the project sensitized various stakeholders, including men as well as religious leaders, village heads, and other influential people in the community. As a result, many people became supportive of women going to WDCs.

Based on the experience in Kano State, Phase 2 of the project which started in 2011 promotes the activation of WDCs in other states throughout the country. The project has developed the “WDC Activation Model” based on the four requirements needed for the activation of WDCs: (i) improvement of service quality; (ii) enhanced community understanding on women’s participation in economic activities; (iii) improvement of management; and (iv) better coordination with related organizations. Although Nigeria has diverse religions and cultures, the project aims to ensure that this model functions in other states and to scale it up nationwide.

(As of August 2014)



A woman learning sewing skills. (Photo: JICA)

Creating a society in which all women shine

■ It will be difficult to achieve poverty eradication without empowering women and realizing gender equality

Gender equality and the empowerment of women are important issues for international cooperation. Many initiatives have been implemented to improve the condition of women in developing countries. They have collectively resulted in a shift towards decreased disparities between men and women in education, health care, economics, and other fields. Even so, women continue to face difficult situations around the world. Japan is no exception.

Making workplaces friendlier to women, and increasing opportunities for women to enter the workforce and participate in meaningful activities are also pressing issues in Japan. Japan is now carrying out various measures to create a society in which all women shine. There are still a number of places around the world where women are placed at the bottom of the social pyramid just for being women, and are provided insufficient access to education and medical care, all of which makes it difficult for women to have normal lives. Regardless of whether a country is developed or developing, the elimination of gender-based prejudice, inequity and disparities and the creation of a society in which everyone can harness his or her capabilities and live while feeling safe and secure are common goals that need to be pursued by all countries in the world.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe raised the issue of creating a society in which all women shine in an address at the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2013. Specifically, this means stepping up its cooperation with the international community and its assistance to developing countries based on the idea that capitalizing on the “power of women” as Japan’s most underutilized resource and creating a society in which all women shine will greatly energize the world.

But just what sort of support has been provided by Japan towards the creation of a society in which all women shine? The following are just a few specific examples.

■ Support for the distribution of hygienic and safe sanitary goods in India

India has rapidly developed in recent years, but the practice of using sanitary goods has yet to take root in the country's agricultural communities. Many women continue to use old scraps of cloth and refrain from leaving their homes while menstruating, and many do not even know of the existence of hygienic sanitary goods or about the menstruation mechanism. Although the practice of using sanitary goods is catching on in urban areas, many women still have an insufficient understanding of how to select sanitary goods that are appropriate for them and how to

use sanitary goods in a proper way.

In response to this situation, since January 2013 JICA has been working with the Unicharm Corporation, a company that manufactures and sells sanitary goods in Japan and that is now looking to expand its businesses into India, by targeting its women. JICA and Unicharm are cooperating with a local NGO which specializes in providing assistance to women to investigate the state of hygiene and sanitary goods usage in a number of areas with different cultures and customs while offering women and girls education about menarche. This project is helping to expand opportunities for women to attend school, to engage in more activities, and to actively participate in society by teaching them about the mechanism of menstruation and how to properly use sanitary goods to enhance their physical and hygiene awareness and deepen their understanding in these matters.



The project contributes to increasing schooling opportunities and the social rise of women by communicating basic knowledge about menstruation and methods to use sanitary goods to girls and by enhancing their hygiene awareness

(Photo: Unicharm Corporation)

■ Support to enhance the organization of smallholder horticulture farmers from a gender perspective in Kenya

Agriculture is an important industry for Kenya, consisting of 24% of the country's GDP and producing 80% of its jobs. Growth in the field of horticulture has been particularly remarkable, so Japan is now supporting smallholder horticulture farmers' groups to develop capabilities that enable them to manage their farms in such a way that responds to the market. Since over 70% of farming work for the smallholder farms targeted by this project is done by women, this project has been dealing with gender issues as



A woman from a farmers' group. Her work has transformed from "farming and selling crops" to "growing crops for sale" (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

well. For instance, the project is promoting gender equality in the provision of training opportunities and carrying out training sessions on the management of household income that teach the trainees how to decide on ways to use their profits through discussions between women and men.

As a result, the relationships between husbands and wives within the targeted farm households have gone from being a "boss-worker" relationship to one of "equal management partners." At the same time, the project has enhanced the efficiency of farm management, and increased the incomes of both women and men in the supported farm households. The increase among women has been particularly high – the income disparity between women and men has shrunk from 31% to 15% since the start of the first phase of the project. The project is currently moving forward with the second phase, and is using the experience gained up to this point to conduct its activities in a wider area.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, is cooperating for this project, and has highly praised the project's gender-based approach. The Ministry requested that Japan provide technical cooperation to promote gender mainstreaming in a wider range of farming support

projects based on this experience, so in September 2014 Japan began the Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya.

■ Support through an International Organization: Empowering Women and Creating Jobs for Young People in the Middle East and North Africa

The unemployment rate among young people in the Arab region is extremely high. In some countries, over 30% of the young working population is unemployed. For instance, in Yemen, half of the unemployed are young people. Ensuring the social participation of the youth is indispensable to the maintenance of social stability in any country. Since 2012, Japan has been supporting a job creation project for youth run by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in six countries in the Middle East and North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Yemen). The program works through a wide range of activities, from the creation of proposals on employment policies, to the provision of vocational training and employment opportunities through partnerships with NGOs and companies. This initiative has empowered many young people, including women in agricultural communities, by supporting them to start businesses and to find jobs that suit them. There are young women who had rarely gone out before because of their conservative cultures imposed on them, received training through this program in skills such as painting and sewing, gained self-confidence and became financially independent. They are developing new clients through networks of women, and enjoying their jobs.



1,200 young men and women have found work or started a business as a result of UNDP's Youth Empowerment and Employment Programme in Yemen. Although once thought of as men's work, women now learn how to paint and work as painters (Photo: UNDP Yemen).

Dried fish business empowers women in Sri Lanka

– Support for women struggling against poverty in a Sri Lankan fishing village



Tools including wooden boxes provided by Japan for making dried fish. (Photo: Mitsuko Nishimori / PARCIC)

Jaffna District, a region in the northernmost part of Sri Lanka surrounded on three sides by the sea, has a robust fisheries industry. It is also a region that has seen a continued increase in the number of households with a widow. Many of the local women lost their husbands to Sri Lanka's prolonged civil war and the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. According to data from 2010, there were approximately 40,000 widows in the northern part of the country alone. It goes against local traditions for a woman to fish in place of her husband. This means that job opportunities for these women are very limited, and as a consequence, many widows and their families are living in poverty. They often only manage to eke out meager existences by taking up jobs related to fishing, such as sorting caught fish and making dried fish out of small fry not fit for sale.

Support for full scale fish drying

In 2003, during a ceasefire from Sri Lanka's civil war, a survey of the area was started by the Pacific Asia Resource Center – Interpeople's Cooperation (PARCIC), a specified non-profit organization that focuses on international aid and the promotion of fair trade. They established an office in Jaffna in 2004 and began offering assistance to the widows living in the area. Dried fish has traditionally been part of the local diet in Sri Lanka. However due to problems in the manufacturing process, deficiencies such as residual sand or excess salt in the products are common. PARCIC decided to help widows learn how to make high quality dried fish for a full-scale business, with the goal of providing them with a reliable source of income. Just when the organization was about to start a project to that end, the Indian Ocean Tsunami hit. PARCIC continued its activities in Sri Lanka, and shifted its support towards assistance for the victims of the tsunami from 2005 onward. Sometime after that, the civil war again flared up and PARCIC was left with no choice but to withdraw from Sri Lanka. In 2010, after the conclusion of the civil

war, PARCIC was finally able to return and fully begin its dried fish project. JICA supported the organization's work, enabling them to start "the Dried Fish Project for Women in Jaffna Fishing Community" as a JICA Partnership Program¹. That project was to be conducted for three years from October 2010 to September 2013. Ms. Mitsuko Nishimori of PARCIC was sent to the site to work on the project and stayed there from December 2010 until the project was concluded.

"In this project, we supported widows through fish drying with the goal of improving their lives by creating a business that could provide them with a certain amount of regular income. Partly due to the teachings of Hinduism, the women of Jaffna District are raised to believe that women should be protected by men, so society does not expect girls to become economically independent, and many of them reach adulthood without ever making any money themselves. These women, raised in such a society, found themselves in a difficult position in which they needed to make money on their own to feed themselves and their children after losing their husbands or brothers during the civil war or tsunami."

PARCIC invited a retired professional fisherman from Japan to train the women how to use sanitary methods to dry fish. PARCIC staff also organized the training to ensure product quality and develop new sales channels, in addition to lessons on basic bookkeeping. This project helped the women learn how to make high quality dried fish and handle products in a sanitary way. For example, people in the area used to place fish directly on the ground to dry leading to hygiene problems, so the project staff provided the women with wooden boxes made especially for fish drying. However, all of this is not to say that the project did not run into a number of difficulties.

The change in staff mindset

"The first issue we struggled with was the caste system. The caste system still remains deeply rooted, particularly in Jaffna District in Sri Lanka. People who are not from the fishermen's caste² tend to refuse to do fishing or fishery work. Furthermore, many Hindus dislike the smell of fish and jobs that involve killing living things. A major challenge for the project was that the women hesitated to touch fish or help with the carrying and selling of dried goods themselves, even though the Sri Lankan PARCIC staff were willing to give them advice and instructions, making it difficult to develop sales channels. That is why, I, as a foreigner with no reservations about touching fish, stepped in. I began to accompany the women and staff when visiting prospective customers. My presence as a Japanese person also seemed to help assure buyers about our product quality, which helped us find new sales channels. As the business took off, the mindset of the staff about dried fish began to change. The Sri Lankan staff members began to act as intermediaries between the village women and the customers, and started to work actively to increase their business volume."



Ms. Nishimori (left) helping widowed women make dried fish. (Photo: Mitsuko Nishimori / PARCIC)

Dried fish business empowers women in Sri Lanka

– Support for women struggling against poverty in a Sri Lankan fishing village

Ms. Nishimori explained that by having experts come from Japan, a country with a thriving fisheries industry, to teach first-hand methods for the production of sanitary and high quality dried fish, and by instructing women on the overall business process, including production, sales, and securing profit channels, "The project was able to show a concrete way of earning a stable source of income to widows who had never been able to earn enough." At the same time, "Women who previously had little to do with each other now work in groups. They talk with each other, help each other and are forming cooperative relationships. I think this is also a major achievement."

Improving the lives of fishing village women

One woman who participated in the project was Anusha, a widow in her 20s who lives with her seven-year-old child. She commented:

"When I heard about the project from the village Fisherman Cooperative Society (FCS) I decided to participate, thinking it would be a good opportunity to earn my own income. They gave me the necessary tools, and money to buy fish in the beginning, so I was able to effortlessly start making dried fish. I found it especially helpful that a Japanese expert came here to show us first-hand how to make dried fish products. It really helped me learn sanitary drying methods. I also learned a lot from visiting the southern part of Sri Lanka where I took part in training for making dried bonito, and made a visit to a fish market in Colombo. Thanks to my participation in this project, I was able to earn a handsome income during the good fishing season and saved up enough money to purchase a plot of land. Next I want to try making dried goods other than bonito, and increase production so that I can give my son a good education."

Another person who participated in the project was Bhanumathi, a woman in her 50s with three daughters, two of whom are currently living with her. When asked about the project, she replied, "I lost my husband 16 years ago, and a son and a daughter in the tsunami in 2004. I was doing jobs like fish drying in order to provide for my family by myself. I heard about this project when I was considering ways to increase my

production of dried goods and grow sales. It was of course good to learn methods for producing dried fish products in a sanitary way, and I also found it useful to learn accounting skills and methods to calculate profit. I also thought it was helpful that PARCIC staff members came to see us regularly to check on how we were making products and that they supported us in our sales activities. The project helped me to develop an eye for dried fish, and to produce high quality goods myself, enabling me to sell my products for a slightly higher price than other people. This project really helped to improve the lives of women in the fishing village."

Anesha, a staff member in her 30s working in the PARCIC office, had this to say about the project, "I think it was very meaningful that we were able to provide the women with all of the materials and tools they needed to start producing dried fish products, as well as build a processing factory where the women could gather for their work thanks to the Japanese support. I also think there was great significance in having Ms. Nishimori stay with us in Sri Lanka and run this operation for three years. I was really impressed to see how the Japanese people, including Ms. Nishimori, were always on time and how devoted they were to their jobs. In the future, we hope to continue supporting the women's lives not only through assisting dried fish business but also by cooperating with them in other efforts such as sales of recycled saris."

The project has come to an end, but support to improve the lives of women continues. Ms. Nishimori looked back on the project, commenting:

"When I see with my own eyes that the women who participated in the project not only became able to earn an income but also gained confidence and started behaving in a more positive way, or even when I hear such news, I realize the achievement of the project. This was my first experience of living and working in a region affected by a civil war. It made me realize that living in the world with peace and freedom, something I used to take for granted, was actually a luxury. It is not just that people in the northern part of Sri Lanka cannot get the commodities they want – even the freedom of speech and lifestyles of women are

limited. And given that, I could really feel how strong these women were to start working on their own, make money, and learn to stand on their own feet. I want everyone to know that these women, living in such a difficult place, have been supported by Japan's ODA. In countries that do not have social security systems like we have in the developed world, many rely on assistance from Japan and other developed countries to live. I hope that people will take an interest in situations overseas, such as the one in Sri Lanka, and participate in NGOs and other civic activities."

*1 A program implemented by JICA as part of ODA to promote and foster the projects for local residents formulated by "partners in Japan" such as NGOs, universities, local governments and public interest corporations, who are willing to engage in international cooperation.

*2 Those in the group that do fishery work under the caste system.



Widowed women making dried fish. Materials such as wooden boxes were provided by Japan.
(Photo: Mitsuko Nishimori / PARCIC)

(6) Employment and Social Security

“Labour,” i.e., “work,” constitutes a fundamental activity of mankind that shapes society. Increasing income by finding employment is an important means for elevating the standard of living of poor people. Nevertheless, a severe employment situation persists, with the number of unemployed in the world reaching approximately 200 million people in 2013.⁷ To create stable employment under these circumstances that will lead to poverty reduction, it is

an urgent task to stand ready for risks by developing social safety nets, as well as to realize “decent work”⁸ across countries at the regional level.

Furthermore, it is important to promote capacity-building and community development that ensure the social participation and inclusion of people in vulnerable positions in society, such as young people and women, especially persons with disabilities.

● Employment

Japan considers job creation to be one approach for reducing poverty, and one of the priorities of Japan’s development cooperation. Based on this concept, Japan extends assistance to increase job seekers’ abilities to make a living through vocational training. Japan also provides assistance that expands social security, such as support for creating employment insurance systems and support for realizing occupational safety and health, with a view to achieving “decent work.”

● Assistance for persons with disabilities

It is Japan’s policy to pay due attention to the socially vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, when planning and implementing ODA policies for development cooperation. Policies for persons with disabilities cover a number of different fields, including welfare, health and medical care, education, and employment. Japan has utilized the techniques and experiences Japan has accumulated in these fields through ODA and NGO activities to promote measures for persons with disabilities in developing countries. For example, Japan has been providing suitable assistance to various local needs, such as promoting barrier-free transportation including railroads and airports, building vocational training and rehabilitation facilities for persons with disabilities, and providing minibuses for their transportation.

Additionally, through JICA, Japan has conducted wide-scale technical cooperation efforts to build capacity for organizations and personnel offering assistance to persons with disabilities in developing countries. Included among these efforts are the acceptance of trainees from developing countries and the dispatch of JOCV and a variety of experts, including physical and

In addition, Japan provides voluntary funding to the International Labour Organization (ILO) to implement job creation projects following natural disasters, such as the typhoon disaster in the Philippines, as well as to conduct humanitarian assistance in conflict regions in Africa. Japan is actively engaged in activities through international organizations and plays a significant role in resolving labour issues throughout the world.

occupational therapists and social workers.

In January 2014, Japan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention establishes independent clauses setting out that states parties will undertake measures for international cooperation and its promotion (Article 32). Japan will continue to contribute to increasing the rights of persons with disabilities in developing countries through ODA and other means.



A Senior Volunteer, Mr. Takashi Nishida conducting a therapy session for a child with cerebral palsy in the Centro de Rehabilitacion Integral de Oriente in San Miguel Prefecture, Eastern El Salvador. (Photo: Ernest Manzano / JICA)

Note 7: Source: “Global Employment Trends 2014” (ILO)

Note 8: The term “decent work” was employed for the first time at the International Labour Conference in 1999.

Libya**Rehabilitation Techniques**

Training Program by Country (training in Japan) (September 2012 – Ongoing)

Three years after the establishment of a new government in Libya in 2011 following a large-scale democratization movement and armed conflicts, early reintegration of Libyans who sustained injuries from the civil war by providing medical treatment and rehabilitation programs is still an urgent priority for the country. However, the number of physiotherapists and those who can produce prosthetics and orthotics in Libya was extremely limited, and their knowledge and technical skills tend to be based solely on training they received several decades ago outside the country. Thus, there is a shortage of medical and welfare practitioners both in terms of quantity and quality. It has therefore been deemed necessary to address the situation first and foremost.

To support the training of medical and welfare practitioners in Libya, Japan started in 2012 to invite personnel from Libya's Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, and rehabilitation centers affiliated with the country's training programs to learn about Japan's experience in the area of rehabilitation as well as about how to make prosthetic limbs. Prosthetic limbs are artificial limbs (arms and legs) worn by people who lost their limbs due to injuries or illnesses. Specialized knowledge and skills are required to make and adjust prosthetic limbs that fit each user, beginning with the measurements and casting.

In September 2012, Japan organized a training session on the management of rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities. Thirteen participants including the Minister of Social Affairs took part in the program from Libya and deepened their understanding on laws and policies, structures, the human resources development system, and the provision of services related to prosthetic limbs. In addition, in October 2013 and January 2014, a total of 12 medical personnel were invited to Japan for rehabilitation technique (physician and physiotherapist) training. In November 2013, Japan organized a training session on the making of prosthetic limbs and braces for four Libyan prosthodontists and orthotists. At that time, Japan also provided training supplies that are needed to spread prosthetic and orthotic techniques in Libya.

(As of August 2014)



Trainees learning techniques to make artificial limbs.
(Photo: JICA)

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A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (physiotherapist/occupational therapist), Mr. Shinichi Noguchi (pediatric rehabilitation expert), conducting walking training in a pediatric rehabilitation room in Kyrgyz Republic.
(Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

2. Sustainable Growth

(1) Socio-economic Infrastructure

In order to reduce poverty in developing countries, it is necessary not only to implement measures to reduce poverty and to provide assistance in the areas of social development that directly help the poor, but also to

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan supports infrastructure development and fosters human resources to maintain, manage and operate these infrastructures, in accordance with the development policies of developing countries. Specific infrastructure development is carried out on roads, ports, airports, and information and communication technology (ICT). Such infrastructure contributes to the expansion of exchanges between urban and rural areas, ensures security in case of

promote sustainable economic growth. To that end, it is important to improve the socio-economic infrastructure that serves as the foundation for the development of developing countries.

disasters, and promotes trade with and investment from overseas countries. In addition, Japan develops social infrastructure, which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water, hygienic environment, and housing, as well as better access to hospitals and schools. Japan also develops agricultural and fishery markets and fishing ports to revitalize local economies.



A Japanese engineer instructing local workers during the construction work for widening the New Bagamoyo Road
(Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)



The construction site of a runway for a new international airport in Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia. (Photo: Yutaka Wakisaka / JICA Mongolia Office)



Underground transmission cables that connect Chidлом and Bangkapi substations in central Bangkok, Thailand. The existing cables were damaged or deteriorated considerably, and it was difficult to maintain them. Japan provided support for the construction of the underground tunnel for transmission and the installation of two new transmission cables between the two substations. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Mongolia**The Project on Capacity Development in Urban Development Sector in Mongolia**
Technical Cooperation Project (June 2010 – May 2013)

In Ulaanbaatar City, the capital city of Mongolia, the influx of nomadic people from rural areas has increased the city's population from 650,000 in 1998, to over 1 million in 2007, and to 1.31 million by 2012. Approximately 40% of the country's total population is concentrated in this city. Ulaanbaatar City has a basin terrain surrounded by mountains. Nomads migrating into the city build and live in mobile residences called "gers" on the slopes of mountains, where infrastructure services are lacking. This is contributing to the disorderly expansion of the city. The "ger" areas, where 60% of the population of Ulaanbaatar City lives, are not connected to the central heating system,¹ and utilize coal for heating stoves. This has given rise to serious environmental concerns, including air pollution.

Urban planning and infrastructure development that reflect the population increase are urgent tasks for the sustainable development of Ulaanbaatar City. Based on this background, from 2007, Japan assisted Ulaanbaatar City in drafting its own urban development master plan. Subsequently, in order to support the City in the implementation of the master plan, Japan carried out the Project on Capacity Development in Urban Development Sector from 2010 to 2013.

Under this capacity building project, Japan dispatched a total of 14 experts to Ulaanbaatar City to support the City's legal system development related to urban planning, such as land usage regulations. The achievements of the project include the Urban Regeneration Bill, which is being deliberated at the Parliament of Mongolia to pass into law. In addition, Japan provides support to Mongolia for administrative capacity building required to implement urban infrastructure development projects.



Modern city streets and the "gel areas" on the slopes.
(Photo: JICA)



"Gel areas" spreading with no control. (Photo: JICA)

Furthermore, in response to Mongolia's strong interest in cold regions engineering² used in Hokkaido, where the climate is similar to Mongolia's, experts were dispatched to Mongolia with the cooperation of Asahikawa City, Hokkaido. Mongolian experts also visited Hokkaido as part of their training in Japan. In recent years, technical exchanges on urban development in cold regions have been conducted between Mongolia and Sapporo City.

As described above, Mongolia has promoted infrastructure development based on the urban development master plan. The technologies and knowledge of Japan are being utilized for the development of Mongolia's urban transport systems and basic city infrastructure.

*1 A heating system that supplies warm water from thermal power stations. This system is commonly found in Ulaanbaatar City.

*2 Engineering technology specific to cold regions, such as well-sealed and well-insulated buildings and technology that prevents the freezing of roads.

Ghana**The Project for the Study on Comprehensive Urban Development Plan for Greater Kumasi****Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (December 2011 – September 2013)**

Kumasi City is the second largest city in Ghana with a population of 1.91 million. The city sustains the regional economy as a hub for farming, agricultural processing, timber and mineral resources. It also serves a critical function as a transit point of the international distribution network that connects to the neighboring landlocked countries of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. In recent years, the rapidly increasing population has deteriorated the urban environment in the Greater Kumasi which includes Kumasi City and surrounding cities. The city center experiences severe traffic congestion and has expanded without proper planning. Furthermore, public services are not reaching the whole population. The development of urban infrastructure, such as road networks, water and sewer services, and waste management facilities, has not kept pace with the population increase.

One of the problems is that the area lacks an administrative framework as well as urban planning at the regional level, that is, a level higher than the city level. The Greater Kumasi required a mid- to long-term comprehensive strategic plan that was needed to pursue sustainable growth and development as an important hub for distribution in Ghana and the entire region.

Under such circumstances, Japan dispatched 16 experts in a wide range of sectors, including urban planning, transport, water and sewer systems, power supply, and economic development, to provide support for: (i) the development of the Greater Kumasi while keeping a balance with social and economic development; (ii) the formulation of a comprehensive urban development master plan; and (iii) the enhancement of the planning capabilities of the Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology through technology transfers.



A high-level meeting was held in June 2013 to explain the detail of development plan to the leading figures of the country. (Photo: JICA)

A unique construction method to avoid traffic congestion

— A proposal for construction innovation in Indonesian sewage pipe infrastructure



A tunnel boring machine painted with shark-themed illustration. (Photo: Iseki Poly-Tech, Inc.)

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country (approximately 247 million people), following China, India, and the United States. While the country has been developing rapidly, led by the capital city, Jakarta, where 9.6 million live, its systems of sewage, electric power, communications, and other infrastructure remain insufficient. Most under-developed among these is sewage, with just 2% of the entire population having access to sewage systems – the lowest level in Asia. Urban traffic jams are one of the main reasons why the construction of sewage infrastructure has been so slow. The number of car and motorcycle users is increasing every year. However, the construction of roads has not kept pace with the increase of users, leading to chronic traffic jams.

In order to avoid exacerbating traffic congestion, Indonesia has been calling for efficient underground construction methods that use less space on the road during the period of construction. ISEKI Poly-Tech, Inc. (headquartered in Akasaka, Tokyo), a tunnel-boring and peripheral equipment maker, responded to this call. The company has an extensive track record of serving overseas customers with its unique tunnel-boring machines and pipe jacking methods that can be used successfully for construction projects that entail long distance tunnels or curve digging.

"When digging for the installation of sewers and other pipelines, we usually use one of two methods – a cut and cover method or a pipe jacking method. The cut and cover method digs up a ditch spanning the length of the pipeline, and since that requires road traffic to be stopped for the construction period, it causes traffic jams. It also takes a lot of effort to put the soil back when the work is completed. On the other hand, with the pipe jacking method, we simply dig two holes in the ground using a tunneling machine. This method causes far less traffic congestion compared to the cut and cover method. This method can also be used for digging tunnels under rivers and railways, and construction can be completed without having to dig up a large amount of soil. That allows us to reduce the quantity of surplus soil from construction sites – which is treated as waste – and keep noise to a minimum. We commonly use this method in Japanese cities, and we thought it would also be useful for Jakarta, which suffers from heavy traffic jams. That is why we proposed the use

of our machines and techniques," explained Mr. Tomoharu Wakita of ISEKI's Overseas Department.

This project was adopted as a JICA Pilot Survey¹ for Disseminating SME's Technologies to Developing Countries. It was started in September 2013 as the "Pilot Survey for Disseminating Small and Medium Enterprise's Technologies for Pipe Jacking for Sewage Works in Indonesia." The counterpart organizations in Indonesia are DKI Jakarta and PD. Pal Jaya. ISEKI undertook the construction of 300 meters of pipeline out of a total of 1,600 meters to demonstrate the pipe jacking method for local construction companies. "We applied for the project this time because we believe that in order to have this method be proactively adopted in Indonesian public work projects, we need to introduce and promote it by bringing our machines to actual construction sites and demonstrating the effects of the method first hand. A private company like us would never be able to work with a local government of a foreign country if not for projects like this supported by the Japanese government."

While the pipe jacking method itself exists in Jakarta, companies in the region have so far only been able to use it for short distance of around 100 meters per excavation, leading to problems such as prolonged construction. However, with ISEKI products and technologies, it is possible to dig through a long distance of 300 to 400 meters per excavation, making the work more efficient. That said, the actual work in Jakarta has taken much longer than expected, forcing the company to extend the initial project completion date from the end of June 2014 to the end of March 2015.

"Work does not always go how you think it would if this were Japan. For example, when we ask local construction companies to bring generators, they do not always bring them promptly, and even when they do, the generators are broken and so on. I realized how difficult it was to carry out construction work overseas."

For this project, JICA has purchased the machines from ISEKI and is lending them back to the company free of charge. For this reason, ISEKI has no concerns over the possible delay of payment from a counterpart country, which can be a big concern when working in developing countries. When the pilot project period ends, the ISEKI machines will be transferred from JICA to the local government, and they will be utilized for future construction projects.

If these construction method improvements can reduce traffic jams – even if only a little – in Jakarta, a place that has always been plagued with chronic traffic congestion, it will help improve people's quality of life as well as prevent great economic losses. In this way, Japan's advanced products and technologies are contributing to the construction of underground infrastructure in Indonesia, and helping to improve people's lives and promote the country's economic development.

*1 Projects that consider ways to promote products and technologies developed by Japan's Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and other companies in developing countries through pilot and demonstration activities aimed at making the products and technologies more compatible to local conditions, based on proposals from such companies and other organizations. Projects are funded with up to a total of ¥100 million for a cooperation period of around one to three years.



A Japanese engineer training the local operators in front of an operation panel. (Photo: Iseki Poly-Tech, Inc.)

Cambodia**Project for Comprehensive Urban Transport Planning in Phnom Penh Capital City
Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (March 1, 2012 – Ongoing)**

In Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital city of approximately 1.35 million people, the number of registered cars has continued to increase against the backdrop of its recent economic growth. The traffic volume on Ring Road 271, one of the major roads in Phnom Penh, had increased by 9.1 times in 2011 compared to the 2000 level. As such statistics illustrate, traffic congestion and traffic accident incidence have steadily worsened.

Since the 2000s, Japan has been providing support to Cambodia for the formulation of a comprehensive urban transport master plan, the pillars of which include road maintenance and the introduction of public transport (bus service) in the city center. Support has also been extended for the development of city roads and bridges and the installation of traffic lights in order to improve intersection traffic. However, the public bus service is yet to be introduced and the city has not been able to take any effective measures in the face of the increasing volume of traffic coming from the expanded urban area.

Against this background, Japan is providing technical cooperation for updating the comprehensive urban transport master plan which incorporates traffic demand forecasts in accordance with the new traffic situation in Phnom Penh and for proposing priority projects. For the formulation of this master plan, a major traffic survey involving 43,000 participants was conducted to study the traffic demand model. In addition, in the city's first attempt to introduce public transport service, public bus service was implemented for one month as a social experiment. This attracted strong interest from locals as well as from people outside of Cambodia. Furthermore, Japan provided technology transfers and capacity building supports to urban transport policymakers to enable Phnom Penh to pursue independent efforts.



A social experiment with the public bus conducted in February 2014. This first pilot test of public transport in Phnom Penh attracted strong interest from local residents and people inside and outside of Cambodia.
(Photo: JICA Survey Team)



Discussions with related agencies, city residents and experts at the stakeholder meeting held in August 2013.
(Photo: JICA Cambodia Office)

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The updated comprehensive urban transport master plan takes account of maintaining safety and comfort as well as harmony with the environment in urban areas. It also includes action plans that need to be implemented in the near future, such as mid- to long-term measures related to the development of public transport infrastructure for urban railways and LRT (Light Rail Transit)¹, management of parking areas in Phnom Penh, and enhancing traffic control at road junctions.

(As of August 2014)

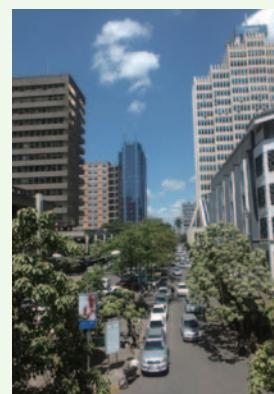
*1 The next generation track transport system. With the use of Light Rail Vehicles (LRV) and improved tracks and platforms, LRT offers superior features in terms of punctuality, quick-deliverability, comfort, and ease of boarding and exiting. (Reference: Website of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan, http://www.mlit.go.jp/road/sisaku/lrt/lrt_index.html#2)

Kenya**Project on Integrated Urban Development Master Plan for the City of Nairobi
Technical Cooperation Project (November 2012 – August 2014)**

Nairobi City, the capital of Kenya, which aims to become a middle-income country by 2030 occupies a vital position in not only economic terms, but also politically and socially. However, Nairobi City had not updated its comprehensive urban development plan for nearly 40 years since 1973, and the city's urban development lacked vision and direction.

The population size of the Nairobi metropolitan area, which was 800,000 in 1980, increased to 3.1 million in 30 years (2009) and is expected to reach 5.2 million by 2030. The issues arising from this rapid increase in population, such as traffic congestion, expansion of slums, and environmental deterioration, have long been neglected. These issues have become so serious that they have significant consequences on the economic activities and the lives of residents. The further development of the area requires the establishment of a consistent urban plan which cuts across various sectors, such as the development of traffic networks, the residential environment, waste management facilities, and the water supply system.

This project supported the formulation of an urban development master plan by Nairobi City with the target year set at 2030. A total of 18 consultants were dispatched to provide support utilizing Japan's technologies and experience in various sectors, including urban planning, land usage planning, roads and urban transport systems, environment management, industrial development, electric supply planning, water, sewer and drainage systems planning, and human resources development. For example, they conducted a traffic fact-finding survey and estimated the future traffic demand based on the result, which has been reflected in the urban planning of Nairobi City. It is expected that the master plan formulated with the support of Japan will contribute to the development of Nairobi City, targeting 2030, and will be approved by the Government of Kenya as the Fourth Master Plan for the City of Nairobi.



A view from the Nairobi City Hall overlooking the business district of the city. (Photo: JICA Project Team)

(2) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The dissemination of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)* contributes to the achievement of sustainable economic growth by upgrading industries and improving productivity. It also contributes to addressing issues related to medical care, education, energy, the environment, disaster risk reduction, and other social

issues in developing countries. Utilization of ICT improves their democratic foundation through encouraging information disclosure by the governments, and developing broadcasting media. In this way, ICT is extremely important for strengthening civil society through increased convenience and improved services.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has actively offered assistance mainly for the development of communication and broadcasting equipment and facilities in developing countries, the introduction of the technology and systems they require, and relevant human resources development, in order to help improve the quality of life of all people and to eliminate the ICT disparities that exist between countries and regions.

Specifically, Japan has worked with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)*, a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for telecommunications, to provide a variety of development assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries. In February 2013, Japan held a workshop and other activities in Tokyo with the aim of spreading e-health, or the use of ICT for health, in developing countries in order to help solve medical problems which are common throughout the world, with the cooperation of domestic ICT companies. At the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference held in Busan, the Republic of Korea, from October to November 2014, a new resolution was adopted regarding the use of ICT for the

eradication of the Ebola virus disease. Japan endorsed the resolution and pledged to support ITU's efforts.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the international organization for the information and communication sector referred to as the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)* has served as a coordinator of regional policy. At the APT Ministerial Meeting in Brunei in September 2014, APT adopted a joint statement for member states and APT to cooperate on building a "smart digital economy" in the Asia-Pacific region. Their efforts have contributed to a balanced development of telecommunication services and information infrastructure within the region. To reduce ICT disparities and solve social issues facing developing countries, including disaster risk reduction and medical care, Japan has supported human resources development such as training in the ICT field and ICT engineer and researcher exchanges through APT.

In June 2014, APT held a workshop in Tokyo on disaster management and communications. Participants shared their know-how and experiences on themes such as



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Takashi Nakayama, teaching the basics of computers and how to connect to the Internet at the Montfort Youth Centre in Malacca, Malaysia. (Photo: Natsuki Yasuda (Studio Aftermode) / JICA)



In September 2014, the first Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting (ISDB-T) Forum in Costa Rica was held after the full-scale broadcasting started in Central America. (Photo: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

the effectiveness and use of emergency communications and warning systems, and exchanged views on future challenges and efforts.

Improved connectivity among ASEAN member states is required for the realization of the ASEAN Community in 2015, and ICT is identified as an important pillar for strengthening this connectivity. With respect to ASEAN, the ASEAN ICT Masterplan was established in January 2011, and in November of that year, the ASEAN Smart Network Initiative and other measures for cooperation enhancement in the field of ICT were incorporated into the joint declaration (Bali Declaration) adopted at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting. Japan supports the development of ICT infrastructure in Myanmar using ODA, and in such ways, extends cooperation in the field of information and communication.

Furthermore, the problems surrounding cyber attacks have led to growing concerns among ASEAN member states

as well in recent years. To address these issues, the Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Policy Meeting on Cyber Security Cooperation was held in Tokyo in September 2013.

Japan actively provides comprehensive support for the overseas promotion of Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T)* in the areas of maintenance, personnel, and systems, which also contributes to Japan's economic growth. As of May 2014, ISDB-T has been introduced in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa, and has been adopted in a total of 16 countries. Japan has dispatched experts to eight countries, including the Philippines, Ecuador and Costa Rica, and has been transferring technologies since FY2009 as part of the support to ISDB-T adopter countries.⁹ Furthermore, JICA training is conducted every year for both adopter countries and potential adopter countries to promote the overseas spread and introduction of ISDB-T.

Glossary

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT is technology that integrates computers and other information technology with digital communication technology, as characterized by the Internet and mobile phones.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

This UN specialized agency is responsible for the fields of telecommunications and broadcasting (HQ: Geneva, Switzerland; 193 member countries). To ensure that people around the world are able to make use of telecommunications technologies, ITU provides support for: (1) the international allocation of radio frequencies used in mobile phones, satellite broadcasting, and other technologies; (2) the international standardization of technologies for telephone and the Internet, etc.; and (3) development in the field of telecommunications in developing countries.

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)

APT is an international telecommunications organization established in the Asia-Pacific region in 1979, made up of 38 member countries. Aiming for a balanced development of telecommunication services and information infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region, it develops human resources through training sessions and seminars and coordinates regional policies on standardization, wireless communication, and other telecommunication issues.

Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting – Terrestrial (ISDB-T)

ISDB-T is a terrestrial digital broadcasting system that was developed in Japan. Its functions, such as emergency alert broadcast, TV reception on mobile terminals, and data broadcasting, give the system advantages in disaster response and the realization of diverse services.

Note 9: The 16 countries are Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Philippines, Bolivia, Uruguay, Maldives, Botswana, Guatemala, Honduras, and Sri Lanka (as of May 2014).

Alleviating urban traffic jams with an IT-driver information distribution system

— A trial in Gujarat, India, by a Kyoto-based venture company



A traffic information signboard showing road congestion information and recommended routes. (Photo: Zero-Sum, Ltd.)

India – a country with a population of approximately 1.2 billion, is now undergoing rapid growth. It is a place where the insufficiency of infrastructure such as electricity, railways, and roads is becoming a serious problem. Particularly in urban areas, traffic jams caused by population inflows are becoming increasingly heavy. The Indian government has been working to improve the country's hard infrastructure to address these issues, such as by setting the goal of building 7,000 kilometers of road a year. However, the fact is that these efforts have not kept pace with the rapid increase in the number of vehicles on the road. Moreover, in densely populated urban areas, due to various restrictions relating to land-use, there is a limit to the extent that traffic jams can be alleviated by building roads alone. What India needs is not only the implementation of hard-infrastructure efforts, but also the establishment of a traffic jam alleviation system that can efficiently control the flow of traffic.

A company based in Kyoto, ZERO-SUM, LTD., is trying to establish just such a traffic jam information distribution system in India using their IT capability. Founded in 2004, ZERO-SUM originally focused on the development and distribution of mobile phone systems and content for the Japanese market. However, in 2007, it created a subsidiary, Zero-Sum Wireless Solutions India Private Limited, with the goal of developing its business in India.

President Chikara Kikuchi explained, "Having witnessed for myself the rapid growth in the number of mobile phone users in India, I felt certain that this country would become a gigantic market. That is why we decided to create systems and content by bringing together the local needs of India with the technological capabilities of Japan." Incidentally, when Zero-Sum Wireless Solutions India was founded, there were around 50 to 60 million mobile phone users in the country. As of 2014, that number has reached approximately 900 million. It is clear that the Indian mobile phone market has expanded with surprising speed.

When Mr. Kikuchi started to visit India frequently after the establishment of his company's subsidiary, he was shocked by terrible traffic jams in urban areas in the country. He felt that the traffic jams were an obstacle to not only his business, but also the Indian economy as a whole, and so he began to think about the possibility of creating a traffic jam alleviation system, applying the



One of the four information displays installed in the city through this project. (Photo: Zero-Sum, Ltd.)

technological capabilities of Japan. In the past, Mr. Kikuchi was involved in the development of car navigation systems in Japan. Harnessing the knowledge he had accumulated over the years, he embarked on a JICA Pilot Survey for Disseminating Small and Medium Enterprises Technologies¹ in November 2013 with the aim of alleviating traffic jams in Ahmedabad, the largest city in the western Indian state of Gujarat. The counterpart organizations in India are the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and the Gujarat State Traffic Police.

The system that has been built for traffic alleviation uses sensors installed on roads, GPS² installed in taxis, and mobile terminal navigation functions to gather data on such matters as the number of cars on the road and their speed. Compiling these data, the system provides traffic jam information for distribution over mobile data networks to traffic information signs on the roadway and mobile phones. By showing drivers where traffic jams are and encouraging them to take alternate routes, the system promotes the efficient movement of cars and the alleviation of traffic congestion.

"Design and development of the traffic information signboards to be installed along the roadways was done in Japan, and their production was completed in China where the costs were low. We are very strict when it comes to quality control. The problem for us was the local temperature. It is not uncommon for the temperature in Gujarat State to reach close to 50 degrees Celsius. With their original design, the information signs would not function when it got so hot. After a lot of trial and error, we eventually achieved an innovative design that is able to withstand the heat by quadrupling the number of installed cooling fans. I often hear from people that although air conditioners made in other countries tend to stop functioning when the temperature rises, Japanese-made air conditioners do not stop working no matter how hot it gets. As such comments suggest, the level of confidence in Japanese technology is very high, and I believe that we too must uphold that image. So we have been very particular about quality," commended Mr. Kikuchi.

Mr. Kikuchi reported that he is already hearing of strong interest in the Pilot Survey from the second- and third-largest cities in Gujarat, and from other states as well. "It is gaining a lot of attention as a system that can alleviate traffic jams by making maximum use of already existing infrastructure, even in regions that cannot build new roads. This should also work well in other places troubled by traffic jams. The losses from traffic jams are not minor ones. They can even cause declines in economic efficiency. I am happy that we can use our technological capabilities to help solve this problem."

*1 Projects that consider ways to promote products and technologies developed by Japan's SMEs and other companies in developing countries through pilot and demonstration activities aimed at making the products and technologies more compatible to local conditions, based on proposals from such companies and other organizations. Projects are funded with up to a total of ¥100 million for a cooperation period of around one to three years.

*2 Global Positioning Systems

(3) Cooperation between Trade, Investment, and Other Official Flows (OOF)

The private sector plays a leading role in the sustainable growth of developing countries. It is essential to revitalize private-sector activities such as the development of industry and the expansion of trade and investment. However, in developing countries beset by a variety of challenges, it can

sometimes be difficult to develop capacities or set in place an environment for promoting trade and attracting private investment. Therefore, support from the international community is required.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes ODA and Other Official Flows (OOF)* to support the advancement of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries, transfer of Japan's industrial technology, and formulation of economic policies. In addition, Japan supports the development of the trade and investment environment and economic infrastructures in order to enhance the export capabilities and competitiveness of developing countries.

The Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)* of the World Trade Organization (WTO) which started in 2001 also emphasizes the promotion of development through participation in the multilateral free trading system by developing countries. Japan has contributed to the trust fund set up within the WTO with an aim to improve the capacity of developing countries to engage in trade negotiations and participate in the global market, thereby gaining the ability to implement the WTO agreements.

Regarding access to the Japanese market, Japan has

implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)¹⁰, which applies lower tariff rates, in order to encourage imports of products from developing countries. Japan provides duty-free quota-free access* for Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*. In addition, Japan also actively promotes Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)*, and tries to create an environment for economic growth in developing countries through liberalization of trade and investment.

In recent years, active discussions have taken place regarding Aid for Trade (Aft)* at various international organizations, including the WTO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), among other fora, as a means of further promoting support by developed countries, including Japan. Japan implemented its unique measure called "Development Initiative for Trade*," focusing on support for trade-related projects, twice since 2006. This Initiative is highly appreciated



A view over a port in Dakar, Senegal. (Photo: Yosuke Kotsuji)

Note 10: This system applies tariff rates lower than the MFN rates (preferential tariff rates) to designated agricultural and fishery products and industrial products imported from developing countries, in order to increase export income and promote industrialization and economic development in developing countries.

by numerous countries. Japan provides funds for the development of transportation networks vital to trade, including ports, roads, and bridges, as well as for projects to construct power plants and power grids, etc. Japan also provides technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including the training of customs officials and intellectual property rights experts.

Japan also provides assistance to small-scale production groups and small companies in developing countries for the One Village, One Product Campaign*. In addition, Japan supports developing countries in attracting private sector investment by identifying issues unique to those countries, and recommending measures to promote investment.

Elsewhere, Japan is proactively engaged with the Regional Technical Group on Aid for Trade for Asia and the Pacific, which researches successful examples of development cooperation that has contributed to economic growth through exports in the Asia region. At the WTO Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade held in July 2013 on the theme of “connecting to value chains,” examples of Japan’s development cooperation which helped build

international production and distribution networks in East Asia and contributed to regional economic growth were introduced as the outcome of the discussions of the Technical Group, and garnered high praise from participating countries. Furthermore, as a case of technical cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan provides support that contributes to the overseas expansion of Japanese companies, including the fostering of industrial human resources, employment promotion, and securing of sophisticated local talent, through corporate culture courses, job fairs, and other means organized in collaboration with local universities and other actors.

The Bali Package* achieved at the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013 incorporates trade facilitation. It is desirable that the Trade Facilitation Agreement* enters into force and is implemented at an early date. Japan has heretofore assisted developing countries with trade facilitation, and will continue to extend proactive support utilizing its knowledge and experience.



Products sold in a One Village One Product shop in Malawi. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

Other Official Flows (OOF)

OOF refers to flows of funds to developing countries from the governments which are not considered to be ODA because the main purpose is not development. Examples include export credit, direct investment by governmental financial institutions, and financing of international organizations.

Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)

Doha Round Negotiations are negotiations between multiple WTO members aimed at liberalizing trade in a wide range of fields, including reduction/elimination of tariffs on industrial products and agriculture, forestry and fishery products, and deregulation in the service sector. One of their challenges is the development of developing countries through trade. At the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013, members agreed on such matters as the guidelines on rules of origin for promoting exports of least developed countries (LDCs) and the details of preferential treatment of services exports.

Glossary

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

LDCs are countries classified by the United Nations to be particularly lagging in development even when compared to other developing countries, based on their income levels. LDCs meet certain criteria, including per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$992 or less between 2008 and 2010. As of March 2013, there are 49 countries that have been so designated: Seven in Asia, two in the Middle East and North Africa, 34 in Sub-Saharan Africa, one in Latin America, and five in Oceania. (See page 256)

Duty-free quota-free access

Duty-free quota-free access means measures implemented by developed countries to eliminate customs duties, quotas, and other obstacles to imports of products from least developed countries (LDCs). Japan has expanded the number of applicable products, and approximately 98% of products exported by LDCs to Japan can be imported without payment of duties and without quotas. (As of July 2013)

Glossary**Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)**

EPAs are comprehensive economic agreements with specific countries (or regions) that, in addition to free trade agreements (FTAs) that stipulate the liberalization of trade in goods and services such as the reduction/elimination of tariffs, include such areas as investment, movement of people, government procurement, protection of intellectual rights, rulemaking for competitive policies, and bilateral cooperation intended to enhance broad economic ties. These agreements are expected to further vitalize trade and investment between countries and contribute to economic growth.

Aid for Trade (AfT)

AfT is assistance provided to developing countries to improve trade-related capabilities and to prepare and maintain infrastructures, for the purpose of aiding developing countries in achieving economic growth through the multilateral trading system under the WTO.

Development Initiative for Trade

Development Initiative for Trade refers to comprehensive measures to support sustainable development of developing countries through trade. Japan provided assistance totaling approximately \$17.6 billion in the three years from 2006 to 2008 and assistance totaling approximately \$23.3 billion in the three years from 2009 to 2011. For developing countries to enjoy the benefits of the free trade system, not only must trade be liberalized, but it requires the three aspects of (i) production (improvement of the ability to produce competitive products), (ii) distribution and marketing (development of a domestic and overseas logistics system, including the distribution infrastructure), and (iii) purchasing (pioneering of markets). The aim is to combine means of assistance such as "knowledge and technology," "funds," "people," and "systems" with these three aspects, and provide comprehensive support that connects producers and workers in developing countries to consumers both in the developed countries and developing countries.

One Village, One Product Campaign

One Village, One Product Campaign is overseas utilization of an approach that began in Oita Prefecture, Japan, in 1979. The aim is to create jobs and revitalize the local community by developing unique local products through the utilization of local resources and traditional techniques. Efforts are made to focus on handicrafts, textiles, toys, and other attractive products that display the unique ethnic characteristics of developing countries in Asia and Africa, etc., and reach out to a wider range of people, thereby aiding in the expansion of exports of products from developing countries.

Bali Package

Bali package is part of the Doha Round negotiations reached at the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2013. The Doha Round negotiations, which started in 2001, have remained deadlocked due to clashes between emerging economies and developed countries, among other reasons. In order to achieve a breakthrough, new approaches have been explored, including the buildup of partial agreements. The Bali Package consists mainly of three fields: (1) Trade facilitation; (2) Part of the field of agriculture; and (3) Development. The Package decided to establish a work programme on the remaining issues of the Doha Round negotiations (e.g., agriculture, mining products, and services) by the end of 2014. (Subsequently, the deadline for establishing the work programme was extended to July 2015 at a special meeting of the WTO General Council.)

Trade Facilitation Agreement

This agreement provides for the simplification and enhanced transparency of customs procedures aimed at trade promotion. The protocol to make this agreement a part of the WTO Agreement was adopted at a special meeting of the WTO General Council in November 2014. If this agreement is concluded, it will become the first multilateral agreement reached by all member states of WTO since its founding in 1995. According to preliminary estimates, the conclusion of the agreement is expected to increase GDP by \$1 trillion annually.

The West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)**Advisor custom policies for better processing of commercial exchange within UEMOA
Development of custom service for better processing within UEMOA
Individual Expert (October 2012 – Ongoing)**

The West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)¹ is a regional organization that consists of eight West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. UEMOA aims to create a large-scale regional common market by establishing a common currency, trade and custom systems to facilitate intra-regional trade.

Although the population of each member country of UEMOA is not large by any means, the region as a whole is an attractive market with 100 million people. However, distribution within the region relies on road transport, which in turn raises transportation costs due to the inefficiency of the custom processes at the borders. This has been one of the factors that prevent trade from gaining momentum in the region.

In order to solve this problem, UEMOA has been promoting efforts to harmonize and simplify the custom processes, such as by introducing One-Stop Border Posts (OSBP)². UEMOA is also working to vitalize the regional economy and enhance the competitiveness of member countries through initiatives, including the proper collection of taxes by customs and smuggling prevention measures.

To meet these needs, Japan has dispatched two experts on custom services to UEMOA to conduct analysis and give advice on the issues related to international corridor³ and custom processes (including the management and facilitation of OSBP) in the region. In addition, Japan provides support for UEMOA's efforts to establish the common market by giving advice on the drafting of a strategy for the facilitation of trade within the region.

At the same time, Japanese companies have little information on francophone West Africa compared to the rest of Africa. Japan provides support to enable more Japanese companies to expand their businesses into the UEMOA area, such as the provision of information on the custom systems in the region by the experts dispatched by way of JICA.

(As of August 2014)

*1 UEMOA: L'Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine. All UEMOA countries are French-speaking.

*2 A system to facilitate more efficient border procedures, in which two countries that share the border jointly conduct at one time immigration/departure procedures and customs inspections on the road.

*3 Transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges that connect international ports and inland areas in order to facilitate the movement of people and goods across borders. Typical examples include support for hard infrastructure such as ports, roads, power and water supply, and soft infrastructure such as the improvement of the management of OSBP.



Participants in the first Japan-UEMOA high-level customs cooperation meeting held in June 2013 in Ouagadougou, the capital city of Burkina Faso. (Photo: JICA)

Next-generation human resources fostered by Japanese-style management and business

– The Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development

The development of human resources is a key enabler for the economic development of any country. Myanmar is no exception. In Myanmar, the process of democratization and the shift to a market-oriented economy has accelerated ever since the change of government in 2011. Myanmar needs to secure and foster the next generation of human resources equipped with advanced knowledge and management know-how which can be used on an international level to support its economy. Therefore, government ministries, along with business and academic institutions outside of the government, have all been working to train future business leaders. However, the country still suffers from a shortage of teachers with significant business experience and educational materials with up-to-date information. Myanmar needs to improve the quality of its education and training.

It is against this backdrop that the Japanese government teamed up with Myanmar's Ministry of Commerce and the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI) in October 2013 to start a technical cooperation project, taking full advantage of the Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development (MJC). Prior to the start of that project, in August of that same year, the MJC was opened in the building of the UMFCCI in Yangon, the largest city of Myanmar. Being located in the same building as the UMFCCI, which unites 27,000 companies, the MJC is expected to operate effectively on the basis of an accurate and clear understanding of the needs of local industries in its activities.

While there are several universities and vocational colleges in Yangon where students can study business, the courses offered at these institutions tend to focus on theory rather than practice. These institutions do not always provide education that satisfies the needs of students and people in the workforce. To meet these needs, the MJC has developed a wide range of specialized business courses covering such topics as human resources management, knowledge management, marketing, entrepreneurship, and Japanese-style management and production. The instructors at the MJC are mainly Japanese nationals with hands-on experience as business consultants



A Japanese lecturer commenting on the presentation by the students of "Marketing" subject. (Photo: Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development)



A Japanese lecturer instructing students to do group work on the subject of "Business Planning" at the Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development. (Photo: Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development)

or instructors at other institutions sponsored by the Japanese government. Over 400 students participated in the business courses in FY 2014, bringing the total number of students enrolled at the MJC since its opening to over 1,100.

Among the students are many who actually work at companies that do business with Japan. There are also those who are interested in Japan and are thinking of doing business with Japan in the future. One of the former students, Mr. Hlaing Hlaing Oo, who is in charge of corporate planning for a company that sells tea and coffee from Myanmar, commented as follows:

"I wanted to learn how to enter new markets in an efficient and effective way. Therefore, I decided to take two courses, 'Strategic Marketing' and 'Business Plan Development.' I learned that we need to develop new business strategies whenever we want to sell a new product, provide a new service, or approach new customers. Up until now we have been doing things in the traditional way as a family run business. But by studying strategic marketing and the way that people think about business plans, I came to understand what we really need to do to improve and further develop our business. I hope to actively partner with companies from Japan as well as other countries in the future."

Another former student is Mr. Htet Myet Lynn, a young executive still in his 20s, who works at a company that sells used cars imported from Japan. He commented, "When I previously researched the management techniques of Japanese companies, I learned that communication between management and employees generally goes very smoothly. That got me interested in Japanese-style management, and made me want to study it further. Through the courses, I came to realize the importance of developing a business plan that thoroughly analyzes the market before the start of a project. In the past, I had the mindset of 'just trying things out.' I now feel that I was acting on a hit-or-miss basis. The market in Myanmar was opened up very recently, so there are many business opportunities here. Still, there are not many companies which are creating appropriate plans for their businesses. I hope to use what I have learned about Japanese-style management and business planning methods to expand my business throughout ASEAN, a region gearing up to become a major force in the world."

Even after the end of the three year technical cooperation project sponsored by the Government of Japan, the MJC is expected to continue to promote the fostering of business leaders in Myanmar and to contribute to the economic development of the country, while developing a business environment conducive to Japanese companies expanding into the country's market. There are currently 175 Japanese member companies of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Yangon (as of the end of June 2014). The number of member companies in the organization has doubled in the last three years. Against this background, the MJC is becoming a hub for everything from human resources development to business exchanges, where people, knowledge, and technology gather, nurturing a solid foundation for the future development of Myanmar.

(4) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

For the sustainable growth of developing countries, not only the establishment of the socio-economic infrastructure, but also the policy formulation, institution building, and human resources development are important. It is essential

to support the eradication of corruption, reforming legal and institutional systems, the improvement of the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and the strengthening of the administrative capacity of local governments.

<Japan's Efforts>

As part of its support for policy formulation and institution building, Japan provides assistance for development of the legal system. Improvement of the legal system serves as the foundation for development of a country through self-help efforts that are based on good governance. Assistance for this sector is a typical example of person-to-person cooperation between Japan and the recipient countries, such as Indonesia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Mongolia, Cambodia, Laos, Uzbekistan and Bangladesh, and plays a role in the “the Visibility of Japanese Aid.”

In addition, improvement of the legal systems in developing countries through such measures is an important effort in the sense that it will also improve the business environment there for Japanese companies. Japan’s assistance for the improvement of legal systems draws on Japan’s “soft power.” The assistance promotes and underpins the growth of the world, including Asia.

Moreover, for the democratic development of developing countries, Japan provides support for institution building and the strengthening of legal, judicial, administrative, public service, and police systems, the implementation of democratic elections, the strengthening of civil society, and the improvement of the status of women. Japan also provides support for the prevention of corruption, the development of statistical capabilities, and

the enhancement of the abilities of local governments.

For the issues of criminal justice, Japan also sponsors training and seminars for professionals in the criminal justice field from developing countries in Asia and the Pacific through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Training provided by UNAFEI includes those concerning the treatment of female criminals with regard to human rights considerations.

In the area of capacity building of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintenance of domestic security, Japan provides support with a combination of the transfer of the knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, and provision of equipment and maintenance of facilities, while emphasizing the development of human resources, including improvement of systems and enhancement of administrative capabilities. The National Police Agency (NPA) dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Through this cooperation, Japan strives to transfer the attitudes, investigative abilities, and forensics technology of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.



A scene from a mock trial by trainees of judges and public prosecutors, held at the Royal Academy For Judicial Profession in Cambodia. (Photo: JICA)

In Myanmar, various reforms have been actively promoted since the inauguration of the new administration in 2011. The establishment of the rule of law through legal and judicial reforms is essential for promoting such reforms. In particular, it is an urgent task to develop legal and judicial systems for transitioning to a market economy and improving the investment environment.

The existing laws in Myanmar include many laws with content that no longer corresponds with the more complex and advanced market economy that exists today. In addition, due to the ad-hoc development of laws and regulations, the whole legal system is not systematized, and contradictions and overlaps are found between laws. Such issues are undermining the transparency and predictability of the legal system that is necessary to consider investment and business in Myanmar.

The relevant ministries and government offices with jurisdiction over legislation lack staff who have expertise in drafting laws. Moreover, there are limited opportunities for training on legislation drafting. Even at the Union Attorney General's Office (UAGO), which is responsible for conducting assessment and giving advice on legislation drafting, training that deals with the aforementioned issues is not fully integrated into the training programs. Thus, opportunities to gain specialized knowledge and know-how are limited.

Under such circumstances, the project for capacity development of legal, judicial, and relevant sectors was started. It aims to improve organizational and human resource capacities of the legal and judicial agencies in Myanmar (UAGO and the Supreme Court of the Union (SC)) to be able to develop and properly enforce laws suited to the needs of the times, society and international standards.

This project implements activities that address issues related to the drafting and revision of economic and other laws that Myanmar is facing, while improving the capacity of relevant ministries and government offices in legislation preparation as well as the capacity of UAGO to assess and give advice on legislation. The project also reviews, from mid- to long-term perspectives, the foundation for the development of human resources, consistency and systematization among laws and regulations, and the order of priority of lawmaking. By doing so, it will aim to contribute to the autonomous and sustainable development and proper enforcement of laws in the future, as well as the establishment of the rule of law, democratization, and economic reform.

Specifically, three long-term experts have been assigned to Nay Pyi Daw to implement various activities, such as holding seminars on intellectual property and arbitration laws, and giving lectures during the training of new judges at SC, so that UAGO and SC personnel can develop perspectives required for preparing and assessing legislation.

(As of August 2014)



Training of new judges at the supreme court of Myanmar. JICA long-term experts conduct lectures on criminal laws for new judges. (Photo: JICA)

(5) Cultural Preservation and Promotion

In developing countries, there is a growing interest in the preservation and promotion of their unique cultures. Cultural heritages that symbolize countries are not only sources of pride for those people, but are also resources that can be effectively utilized for tourism, to develop the socio-economic environment of surrounding areas for local residents. On the other hand, many cultural heritages in developing countries are at risk in terms of preservation and

maintenance. The assistance to protect cultural heritage can be viewed as cooperation that directly reaches the hearts of the people in those countries, and has long-term impacts. In addition, the preservation and promotion of culture, such as invaluable cultural heritage that is shared by all humankind, is an issue that should be addressed not only by the countries with cultural heritage in danger, but also by the entire international community as well.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has continued to contribute to the promotion of culture and higher education, as well as preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries through Cultural Grant Assistance* since 1975. Specifically, Japan has constructed facilities for preserving and utilizing cultural heritage and cultural properties, sports and cultural facilities, higher education and research organization facilities, and provided the necessary equipment for these facilities. Those facilities built in developing countries are also used as bases for providing information about

Japan, and for cultural exchanges with Japan, as well as for deepening understanding of Japan and fostering a sense of affinity towards Japan. In recent years, from the viewpoint of "Japan Promotion," Japan has also emphasized support for Japanese language education and support that contributes to disseminating Japanese contents.

In FY2013, Japan provided assistance in a wide range of areas. In addition to proactive assistance in the sports field in the lead-up to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, Japan provided assistance for the preservation of

cultural heritage and assistance through the provision of Japanese documentaries and educational TV programs. In the area of sports, Japan provided assistance for the improvement of sport facilities and equipment in 17 countries. In the area of cultural heritage preservation, Japan decided to implement a project for the construction of the Petra Museum in Jordan, as well as to provide equipment for



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Hiroaki Yagi (archeology), teaching how to keep antiquities records at an archaeological museum in San Salvador, the capital city of El Salvador. (Photo: Ernest Manzano / JICA)

the preservation and restoration of the Western Causeway of Angkor Wat in Cambodia. Furthermore, Japan supported the provision and improvement of Japanese TV program software in five countries.

Japan has contributed to the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, including equipment provision and preliminary studies and surveys, through “the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage” established through UNESCO. Placing an emphasis on human resources development in developing countries, Japan has also been providing assistance by dispatching international experts, which mainly include Japanese experts, and holding workshops in order to transfer techniques and knowledge to developing countries. Japan has also been supporting intangible cultural heritage such as traditional dances, music, handcraft techniques, and oral traditions by implementing projects of successor training, records conservation, creation of preservation mechanisms, and other activities through “the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage” established in UNESCO.

Glossary

Cultural Grant Assistance

Cultural Grant Assistance provides funding to contribute to the promotion of culture and higher education and the preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries (procurement of equipment, and construction of facilities, etc.) “Cultural Grant Assistance” includes “General Cultural Grant Assistance” which provides assistance to governmental organizations, and “Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects,” which provides assistance to NGOs and local public entities for small-scale projects.

Ghana

The Project for Construction of Baseball and Softball Field at Labone Senior Secondary School Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (February 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014)

In March 2014, the construction of Ghana's first genuine baseball field was completed with support from Japan. The field is named “KOSHIEI GHANA.” Although football is by far the most popular sport in Ghana, baseball and softball have begun to fully take root in the country, in part due to the many years of supports extended by Japanese nationals living in Ghana. The excitement of baseball and softball – throwing, hitting, and chasing a white ball – is catching on in the land of Africa. The baseball-playing population in Ghana has been increasing year by year, thanks to the activities of organizations such as the Ghana Baseball and Softball Association (GHABSA), the Ohayo Ghana Foundation, a Japanese NGO in Ghana and the Association for Friends of African Baseball (AFAB), a Japanese NGO that has long supported the promotion of baseball in Ghana.

Be that as it may, baseball practices and games had been conducted in unmaintained vacant lands and school grounds. Therefore, this Grant Assistance

for Cultural Grassroots Projects was implemented to install a backstop, replace the soil, and take other measures to create a baseball and softball field. This field was made by the hands of people who love baseball. In the final phase of the work, the members of GHABSA as well as Ghana's veteran and young baseball players and baseball-playing boys gathered at the field to work with volunteers from the Embassy of Japan in putting down baseball bases, removing small stones, and smoothing the ground with a roller.

It is expected that KOSHIEI, the product of joint efforts by the Japanese and the Ghanaian people, will contribute to the development of sound physical and mental health of Ghanaian boys and girls through the sport of baseball and softball. Today as well, Ghana's baseball-playing boys and girls are chasing a white ball with their friends at KOSHIEI.

*1 KOSHIEI is the name of one of famous baseball stadiums in Japan.



Commemorative photograph taken after the hand-over ceremony and the opening game at the baseball and softball field of Labone Senior Secondary School. Everyone is showing a happy simile. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Ghana)



At the hand-over ceremony and the opening game at the baseball and softball field of Labone Senior Secondary School. A scene from an exciting game. (Photo: Yoko Higuchi)

3. Addressing Global Issues

(1) Environment and Climate Change Issues

The environment emerged as a major topic of discussion in international fora in the 1970s. The importance of meeting environmental challenges has been increasingly recognized through discussions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, also called the Earth Summit) in 1992, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012. Rio+20 was followed by a series of discussions on Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs)*. Additionally, environment and climate change issues have been repeatedly taken up as one of the main themes at the G8 and the G20 Summits, where the leaders conducted candid and constructive discussions on these topics. Environmental issues are challenges that the entire international community must address in order to ensure the prosperity of humankind in the future. In order to address global issues and build a sustainable society, UNESCO, as the leading agency, promotes “Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)*.”

<Japan’s Efforts>

● Employment

Japan has accumulated an abundance of knowledge, experience and technology concerning environmental pollution control, and has been utilizing them to resolve pollution issues as well as other issues that developing countries face. In particular, Japan implements initiatives to provide support for pollution control measures and for improving the living environment in urban areas, mainly in Asian countries, which are undergoing rapid economic growth. On October 9 to 11, 2013, the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption and signing of the “Minamata Convention on Mercury” was held in Kumamoto City and Minamata City, Kumamoto Prefecture. This convention sets out comprehensive regulations on the whole life cycle of mercury, from production to disposal, in order to reduce the risks of mercury on human health and the environment. Having learned hard lessons from the experience of the Minamata Disease, and being firmly determined that similar health hazards and environmental pollution should never be repeated, Japan proactively participated in the negotiations on the convention and took the role of host country for the Diplomatic Conference. In addition, Japan pledged \$2 billion



Children and young people in a village in Lombok Island, Indonesia, conducting training of the “Takakura Composting Method” to facilitate environmental conservation. (Photo: Motoko Tatsumi / JICA)

of ODA over three years to support developing countries to address the issues of air pollution, water contamination, and waste management, and also announced the launch of the “MOYAI Initiative” to disseminate information on mercury technologies and environmental restoration from Minamata to the rest of the world.¹¹

● Climate Change

Climate change is an urgent issue that requires a cross-border approach. According to the latest Fifth Assessment Report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in October 2014, the global average air temperature increased by 0.85°C from 1880 to 2012. Against this backdrop, the international community, including both developed and developing countries, must strengthen its united efforts to address climate change.

During the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP19) held in Warsaw, Poland in November

2013, all of the Parties were called on to commence the domestic process to prepare their respective Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) towards the post-2020 framework, and were requested to present the INDC well in advance of COP21 or by the first quarter of 2015 if they were ready to do so. In addition, it was decided to request the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) to identify which information should be provided by Parties when presenting their INDC, and report the result to the COP20. COP19 has contributed to the progress of related discussions, and to the

Note 11: Financial and technical assistance implemented by the Ministry of the Environment. “Moyai” refers to the “Moyai-Rope,” which is used to tie ships together, and also the “Moyai” collaboration practice in farming communities. “Moyai-naoshi” refers to an initiative to revitalize the Minamata community through dialogue and collaboration.

achievement of the goal of completing the preparations for an agreement at COP 21 on a future framework to which all countries present at the conference will become Parties.

Japan also formulated the “Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Counteracting Global Warming: Actions for Cool Earth (ACE)*” in November 2013, intending to make a contribution to the world through technology, and is actively implementing countermeasures against global warming. Under this strategy, Japan set the target of halving global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 2050 and cutting the emissions from developed countries by 80% in the same period, and will proactively engage in diplomatic activities to counteracting global warming by making technological contribution to the world, based on the three pillars of actions, namely “Innovation,” “Application,” and “Partnership.” As a part of this initiative, Japan has been promoting the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)* through which the leading low-carbon technologies of Japan* will be globally used and developed. Complementing the Clean Development Mechanism*, the JCM, as a system, contributes to the reduction of the GHG emissions of partner countries by providing low-carbon technologies and is used to achieve Japan’s emission reduction targets. As of the end of FY2013, Japan had signed bilateral documents related to JCM with ten countries (Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Laos, Indonesia, Costa Rica, and Palau) and held Joint Committee meetings with Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, and Indonesia. By the end of FY2013, Japan had conducted a total of 244 feasibility studies and 6 demonstration projects. As part of ACE,

Japan mobilized ODA, OOF (Other Official Flows), and private flows for mitigation and adaptation measures¹² in developing countries. In the three years from 2013 to 2015, Japan pledged ¥1.3 trillion (equivalent to \$13.0 billion) in official flows and ¥1.6 trillion (equivalent to \$16.0 billion) combining public and private flows.

In addition, Japan has been engaged in various kinds of regional cooperation to achieve low-carbon growth at the global level. In May 2013, Japan held the Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue with the representatives of the governments of participating countries and international organizations. The dialogue aimed to promote the establishment of a models for low-carbon growth in the countries and regions represented in the East Asia Summit, which together are the largest GHG emissions area in the world. Active discussions were conducted during the dialogue. These discussions at the dialogue focused on technologies that contribute to low-carbon growth, and the participating countries shared the recognition of the importance of: (i) strengthening cooperation among the governments, local governments and the private sector; (ii) dissemination of appropriate technologies for achieving low-carbon growth; and (iii) importance of full utilization of all available policy tools, including market mechanism. In addition, as for relations with African countries, the “Yokohama Declaration 2013” of TICAD refers to the strategy towards low-carbon growth and climate resilient development, while the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 has set out the provision of assistance as well as the dissemination and promotion of JCM based on this Action Plan.

● Promotion of the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Education for sustainable development is an important policy area for Japan. In relation to this, Japan hosted the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)* in Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture and Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in November 2014. 2014 was the last year of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), which was originally proposed by Japan. In addition, Japan has been donating funds for the Japanese Funds-In-Trust since 2005, which was the first year of the DESD, and actively promoting ESD through the implementation of projects concerning education about climate change, disaster risk reduction, and biodiversity around the world.



A scene from a ministerial meeting of the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) held in Nagoya. (Photo: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Technology)

Note 12: Mitigation and adaptation measures refer to measures for controlling (mitigating) greenhouse gas emissions, which cause global warming, as well as measures for adjusting (adapting) natural or human systems in response to actual or expected impacts.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs are development goals, which were discussed at the Rio+20 Conference. The launch of the intergovernmental negotiation process to formulate SDGs was agreed on by the conference participants. SDGs apply to all countries, while taking into account the capabilities of each country. This set of development goals is to be incorporated into the post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations. In July 2014, the Open Working Group on SDGs submitted a report.

Low-carbon technologies

Low-carbon technologies are environmentally-friendly technologies with low emission of GHG containing carbon dioxide. Since Japan has superior technologies in this field, it has been working to reduce GHG emissions by making use of these technologies through assistance for high-efficient power plants, sustainable forest management, promotion and development of systems for energy-conservation and renewable energy, and assistance for solid waste management.

Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Countering Global Warming (ACE)

Following instructions by Prime Minister Abe at the meeting of the Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization in January 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishida announced the formulation of the "Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Countering Global Warming - Actions for Cool Earth (ACE)" at a meeting of the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters in November 2013. This strategy consists of three pillars: 1. Development of innovative technologies that will accelerate the efforts to tackle climate change; 2. Overseas application of Japan's technologies; and 3. Financial commitment to provide a total of ¥1.6 trillion (approximately \$16.0 billion) of public and private combined flows to developing countries over three years, starting in 2013.

Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

JCM is a mechanism by which Japan's contributions to emission reduction and removal of GHG in developing countries, through the provision of technologies, products, systems, services, infrastructure, etc., leading to the reduction of GHG emissions, are quantitatively evaluated, and the quantitative data are used for achieving Japan's emission reduction target.

Clean Development Mechanism

Clean Development Mechanism is a means for each country to reach its GHG emission reduction targets introduced by the Kyoto Protocol. It is also a system that allows countries to make use of the amount of GHG emission reductions in developing countries to achieve their own emission reduction targets.

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

ESD refers to education to nurture leaders of a sustainable society. In this context, "Sustainable development" means the development of a society that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. This requires each of us to be aware of this concept in our daily lives and economic activities, and to make changes in our respective behavior. Educational activities to achieve such purposes are called "Education for Sustainable Development."

Viet Nam

Project for Capacity Building for National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Technical Cooperation Project (September 2010 – Ongoing)

The geographical landscape of Viet Nam is characterized by a long coastline that stretches about 3,400 km and vast delta areas¹, which make the country one of the most vulnerable countries against climate change in the world.

On the other hand, due to rapid economic growth, energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Viet Nam have been increasing. With its GHG emissions increasing at a rate of 11.5% per year, the highest rate among major Asian countries, Viet Nam has been under pressure to implement effective emission reduction measures. Under such circumstances, the Government of Viet Nam announced its initiatives in the reduction of GHG emissions, with the aim to pursue both economic development and environmental conservation, and to develop a low-carbon society².

In order to formulate a climate change policy, it is necessary to create a "National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory"³ that provides basic data of the amount of GHG emissions produced during a certain period of time and at a specific location. However, the problem was that no consistent data that could be used for comparison was available in Viet Nam. In order to meet this challenge, this project, conducted by Japan in Viet Nam, aims to provide assistance in building capacity to collect relevant data accurately and continuously as well as manage the collected data adequately. Under this program, Japan has been sending its own experts to Viet Nam to train Vietnamese experts, while also accepting trainees from the country and organizing training programs in Japan. It is expected that these activities will contribute to the formulation of climate change policy in Viet Nam.

It is worth nothing that it was the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam that took the lead in producing the National GHG Inventory of Viet Nam in 2010, albeit with the support of the Japanese experts. The document will be included in the first Biannual Updated Report to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as early as the end of 2014.
(As of August 2014)

*1 A delta is a geographical feature often seen near the mouth of a river. It is usually a triangular shaped land surrounded by two or more rivers and the sea.

*2 A society that makes efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas such as CO₂.

*3 An emissions inventory is a list of the amount of specific substances (such as air pollutants and harmful chemicals) produced during a certain period of time and at a specific location. A GHG inventory is a type of emissions inventory that lists the amount of emissions and absorption of gas, which is considered to be a cause of global warming (greenhouse gas) such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), by the emission and absorption source (Reference: Website of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan, <http://www-gio.nies.go.jp/faq/ans/outfaq1a-j.html>)



A person in charge on Vietnamese side reporting the progress at a joint coordinating meeting of the project. (Photo: JICA)

● Biodiversity

In recent years, the loss of biodiversity, which was caused by the expansion of ranges, scales and types of human activities, has emerged as a serious challenge. Japan, which places importance on biodiversity, hosted the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010. For example, according to the statistics of OECD-DAC, Japan's international aid in support of biodiversity was over \$1.080 billion in 2010 and over \$1.476 billion in 2011. These figures make Japan the top donor in the world in biodiversity for two consecutive years. In October 2014, the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP12) was held in Pyeongchang, the Republic of Korea. A mid-term assessment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted at COP10 was conducted, and Japan proactively contributed to the discussions in order to maintain the momentum for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*. At COP12, it was decided that by 2015, the total

international financial flows related to biodiversity for developing countries would be doubled from the average level of 2006-2010, and that this level would be maintained until 2020.



Iriomote Ishigaki National Park (Photo: Ministry of the Environment)

Biodiversity



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

"Biodiversity" refers to the abundance of life, including the many lives in the earth, the ecosystems that balance the life chain, and the genetic traits transmitted from the past to the future.

Biodiversity

Diversity of ecosystems



A variation of environments such as forests, wetlands, rivers, coral reefs, etc.

Diversity between species



A variation of species such as the existence of animals, plants, and microbes such as bacteria (Estimated number of species of organism on the earth: 5 million to 30 million)

Diversity within a species



A variation of differences within a species such as the existence of individuals that are resistant to dry or hot environment and resistant to disease

Since living organisms are borderless, the entire world should tackle biodiversity issues; therefore the "Convention on Biological Diversity" was created.

Objectives: Parties to the Convention should work to achieve (i) the conservation of biological diversity, (ii) sustainable use of its components, and (iii) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Developed countries are providing economic and technical supports to developing countries for these objectives.

Glossary

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Targets have set the mid- to long-term goal to achieve "living in harmony with nature" by 2050, with a short-term target of implementing actions to halt the loss of biological diversity by 2020. In addition, 20 individual targets were adopted, including a target of managed conservation areas covering at least 17% of terrestrial areas and 10% of marine areas.

Nicaragua Costa Rica

National Program of Sustainable Electrification and Renewable Energy (PNESER Project) (2013 – Ongoing) Guanacaste Geothermal Development Sector Loan (2013 – Ongoing) Loan aid

In March 2012, the framework agreement for "Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Central America and the Caribbean (CORE scheme)" was signed at the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) held in Montevideo, Uruguay. This framework is designed to provide ODA loans equivalent of \$300 million over five years for eight countries in Central America and the Caribbean, through the cofinancing with IDB.

As the first project of this framework, the Japanese government has launched the "National Program of Sustainable Electrification and Renewable Energy (PNESER Project)" in Nicaragua (an amount up to ¥1.496 billion) co-financed by IDB. Nicaragua is highly dependent on thermal power generation as its power source (approximately 77%), and the electrification rate in rural areas is extremely low, only about 30%. Thus, the diversification of the electric power sources by development of renewable energy, such as the construction of small hydraulic power plants¹, and the electrification in the rural areas are the priorities of the power sector. This project is expected to contribute to the solutions for such issues.

"Guanacaste Geothermal Development Sector Loan" for Costa Rica is the second project under the framework of the CORE scheme. In November 2013, the Governments of Japan and Costa Rica signed the Exchange of Notes for ODA loan of up to ¥56.086 billion. Based on this, several geothermal power plants will be constructed in Guanacaste Province in northwest of Costa Rica to increase the amount of electricity supplied by renewable energy. This project aims to mitigate the impacts of climate change, as well as contribute to the sustainable development of Costa Rica.

In order to provide further assistance in addition to the aforementioned projects in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in March 2014, Japan and IDB signed a memorandum and an implementation agreement of the amendment of CORE scheme at the annual meeting of IDB held in Costa Do Sauipe in Brazil. The new agreement expanded the framework of cofinancing with IDB, increasing the target amount of ODA loans to \$1 billion, and the number of recipient countries to 19. With the expended framework, Japan will continue to provide support to increase environment-friendly electric power supply in Central America and the Caribbean.

*1 In general hydroelectric power generation, a dam is built at a location relatively far away from the power station, and electricity is produced by rotating water wheels (turbines) using water pressure and flow of water due to the difference of water levels between the power station and the dam. Although the same principle is used in small-scale hydroelectric power generation (i.e. rotating turbines by using the flow of water), it does not require a large structure like a dam (even if a structure is needed, the scale is small).
(Reference: Web side of the information of small-scale hydroelectric power generation (the Ministry of Environment) <http://www.env.go.jp/earth/ondanka/shg/page02.html>)



Testing steam discharge for the Guanacaste Geothermal Development Sector Loan - Las Pailas II. (Photo: JICA)

Côte d'Ivoire

The Project for Rehabilitation and Restoration of Forests with the Involvement of Local Communities Grant aid (June 2013 – Ongoing)

Forests once covered 60% of Côte d'Ivoire in West Africa. However, the country's forest area has decreased rapidly over the years due to forest exploitation, excessive commercial logging, and illegal felling. By 2010, the land area of Côte d'Ivoire covered by forests reached a low of 30%. Moreover, as a result of the coup d'état in 2002 and the civil war that followed many internally displaced people entered the country's forest areas and cut down many trees for fuel use, resulting in further degradation of the forests.

To address this situation, Japan has been working on a project with the aim of regenerating the decimated forests of Côte d'Ivoire in cooperation with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). The ITTO has long been active in the country. This project employs an agroforestry system, which allows trees and agricultural crops to be cultivated simultaneously. Saplings are planted with potato and other vegetable crops on lands devastated by felling. This method allows local residents to harvest agricultural crops while the trees are being grown, thereby increasing their income level. The project also aims to raise the technical skill level of the residents through the community-based cultivation of saplings and to support capacity building for sustainable forest management.

The project is aimed at restoring and regenerating ruined forests that cover approximately 2,000 ha—roughly one-third the area of Manhattan in New York city in the U.S.A. In addition, it will help support the conservation of another 140,000 ha of forests in the country by preventing further degradation. Furthermore, as the technology and experience in the restoration and regeneration of forests accumulate in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests and the Forest Development Corporation of Côte d'Ivoire, it is expected that forest degradation countermeasures and sustainable forest management will be implemented nationwide.
(As of August 2014)



In a degraded forest (site investigation by local residents)
(Photo: ITTO)

A Japanese attempt to bring back an African wetland

– Residents of Uganda place high hopes on a wetlands management project

"Since the Japanese project started, the wetlands environment has gotten steadily better. The project site has become a good breeding place for the wild tilapia. The population of the fish around the cultivation cages has increased."

These are the words of Mr. Joseph Okoche, a man living in Bukedea District in the eastern part of the East African country of Uganda. Along with his partners in the NGO Tilapia Papa, Mr. Okoche is working to raise tilapia in a nearby lake, improve the environment, and raise the standard of living of the local community. Tilapia are a freshwater, white fish. They are delicious, with a good texture, and are popular among the people of Uganda. Mr. Okoche and his fellows are now farming tilapia by using floating cages in a nearby lake.

Up until about 10 years ago, attacks by anti-government forces were rampant in Uganda, especially in the northern part of the country. This forced many residents of nearby regions to become refugees and laid waste to the local economy. Bukedea District was one such region. Here, even after the civil war settled down, floods and droughts continued to make life hard for local residents. Mr. Okoche was able to get a scholarship to study fisheries science at university. His involvement with the activities of Tilapia Papa began out of a desire to use what he learned of fisheries science to make his village thrive again after returning from school and seeing the horrid state of his hometown. A diverse range of creatures live in the wetlands connected to the lake, bringing countless blessings to the area. The wetlands are an important source of income for local residents and those who come to the area from outside the region alike.

"After the civil war, farming and hunting increased around the lake, and the environment there changed a lot. Plants never before seen in the area started to thrive, and we were no longer able to catch fish. I knew that something had to be done to rejuvenate my hometown. We are aiming to revitalize the local economy through fish farming while at the same time protecting the environment," commented Mr. Okoche.

With roughly 7,000 individual wetlands spread throughout Uganda, approximately 13% of the country is a wetland space. However, in the last 15 years, due to unplanned land reclamation and other factors, the total area of the country's wetlands has decreased by approximately 25%. Although the Ugandan



An expert, Mr. Muramatsu (left), explaining to local residents. (Photo: Yasuhiko Muramatsu)



Mr. Okoche checking tilapia in a fish farming cage.
(Photo: Yasuhiko Muramatsu)

Government had positioned the protection and sustainable management of wetlands as national priority issues, no clear management plan had been formulated, and even the data necessary to formulate such a plan had not yet been put in order. As such, soil and water environments continued to deteriorate, and the habitats of the birds, fish, and other creatures living in the wetlands kept getting worse. There are even reports that say rice yields are declining due to lowered water levels and soil erosion.

To address this situation, the Government of Uganda requested that Japan implement a Technical Cooperation Project with the aims of carrying out a scientific investigation into the conditions of the country's wetlands, organizing a relevant wetlands data and developing a management plan, and promoting the protection and sustainable use of the wetlands. Based on that, National Wetlands Management Project was started in February 2012 by JICA for the Namatala Wetlands in eastern Uganda and the Awoja Wetlands, including Bukedea District.

Wetlands management project expert Mr. Yasuhiko Muramatsu of CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd. explained, "In the beginning, we undertook surveys and collated data related to basic information on the two major groups of wetlands that were the target of the project. This was useful for the development of the wetlands information database. Furthermore, based on the results of the surveys, we also supported the formulation of the management plan for the entirety of the two wetlands groups. Currently, we are continuing to help at the regional level with the formulation of wetlands management plans. For the future, we plan to support protection activities in selected regions." He is aware that the local Ugandans, who have always relied on the wetlands to live, deep in their heart understand the importance of protecting them. The problem was how the wetlands were used. They were used haphazardly. The Japanese project is an important step in improving that situation.

Along with implementing the planned protection of the wetlands, the project will also ascertain methods for local residents to make a living by revitalizing the ecosystems of the fish and other creatures living in the wetlands. Mr. Okoche thinks he can identify with this Japanese way of thinking. He also has high expectations for the fostering of human resources to undertake wetlands management through this project. "By the time this project ends, we will have trained people with a knowledge of wetlands. That will make it possible for the Ugandans to manage the lake on their own. I can picture local people working hard for the protection of the lake environment and the natural resources living there. I am grateful that Japan is cooperating in such a way that will allow us to create harmony between our region and nature."

The cooperation of local people is indispensable for the management of the wetlands. The wisdom and experience of Japan, nurtured through the country's long history of trying to keep nature and humanity in balance, is also being tested in an effort to see whether the bountiful wetlands of Uganda can be resuscitated, together with the help of local residents.

(2) Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria are a serious problem that affects not only the health of individuals, but also the socio-economic development of developing countries. In addition, it is also a significant problem that the severity of threat from these diseases is increasing due to the emergence of such challenges as co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis for which conventional drugs are not effective, and other similar conditions. Strengthening measures against new strains of influenza, tuberculosis, malaria, and other emerging and reemerging infectious diseases*, as well as ramping up for the final stage of initiatives to eradicate polio, continue to require international efforts. Furthermore, “neglected tropical diseases”* such as Chagas disease, Filariasis, and Schistosomiasis have infected approximately 1 billion people worldwide¹³, causing major socio-economic loss in developing countries. Due to the nature of infectious diseases, the impact of which could spread beyond national borders, the international community must work as one



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Aiko Shinomiya, giving a lecture for children on prevention of Chagas disease to promote “Chagas Disease Day” in Nicaragua. (Photo: Aiko Shinomiya)

to address these issues. Japan has also engaged in the implementation of countermeasures in close cooperation with the relevant countries and international organizations.

<Japan’s Efforts>

● The Three Major Infectious Diseases (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria)

Japan attaches great importance to supporting activities to fight the three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund). The Global Fund was established as an organization to provide funding to tackle these three major infectious diseases following the discussions on measures against infectious diseases at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 under Japan’s presidency. It was the first time that this issue was discussed at a G7/G8 summit meeting. As one of its founders, Japan has provided financial assistance to the Global Fund since its establishment in 2002, and contributed approximately \$2.16 billion to the Global Fund by the end of March 2014. It is estimated that support by the Global Fund has saved more than 8.7 million lives. Additionally, Japan provides supplemental bilateral aid through its own program to developing countries receiving aid from the Global Fund, in order to ensure that measures against these three major infectious diseases are implemented effectively in those recipient countries. Japan also strives to strengthen the linkage between the support from the Global Fund and the improvement of health care systems, community empowerment, and the policies for maternal and child health in those countries.

As bilateral assistance for HIV/AIDS countermeasures, Japan is providing assistance to spread knowledge to prevent new infections, raise awareness, widely provide testing and counseling, and enhance the distribution system of drugs to

treat HIV/AIDS. In particular, JOCV on HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in activities such as the spreading of knowledge and understanding of prevention, as well as the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS, mainly in Africa, .

With regard to tuberculosis, Japan’s assistance has been focusing on those priority countries needing action, as well as those countries where the spread of the disease is deemed to be serious, as designated and recognized by the WHO. In these countries, Japan has been promoting a series of measures to fight tuberculosis, including in terms of prevention, early detection, diagnosis and continuing treatment, as well as those measures to address co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In July 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) announced the “Stop TB Japan Action Plan,” which was developed jointly with JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the Stop TB Partnership Japan. Making use of the experience and technology fostered through its domestic tuberculosis countermeasures, and with the public and private sectors working closely together, Japan has strived to contribute to the reduction of the annual number of deaths from tuberculosis in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, setting the target at 10% reduction of the number worldwide (160,000 people, based on 2006 figures). In response to WHO’s revised counter-TB plan of 2010, “Global Plan to Stop TB 2011-2015,” Japan also revised its own “Stop TB Japan Action Plan” in 2011

Note 13: Source: “Working to overcome the global impact of neglected tropical diseases” (WHO http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241564090_eng.pdf?ua=1

and confirmed that it would continue to work on measures against tuberculosis on a global level under the new international health policies.

With regard to malaria, a major cause of infant mortality,

Japan provides assistance for initiatives for anti-malaria measures involving the strengthening of local communities and assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

● Polio

With regard to polio, which is in the final stages of eradication, Japan works mainly in cooperation with UNICEF to support efforts to eradicate polio with a focus on three polio-endemic countries (countries where polio has never been eradicated and is still spreading), namely Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In Pakistan, Japan has provided assistance exceeding a cumulative total of ¥10 billion in coordination with UNICEF since 1996. In addition, in August 2011, Japan partnered with Gates Foundation to provide nearly ¥5 billion of ODA loan. A new approach (Loan Conversion) was adopted for this ODA loan. Under this approach, the Gates Foundation

will repay the debt owed by the Pakistani Government if certain targets are achieved. In April 2014, the Gates Foundation began the repayment on behalf of the Pakistani Government, following the confirmation of project outcomes, such as the attainment of high vaccination rate. Furthermore, in FY2013, Japan provided approximately ¥1.19 billion and ¥390 million respectively to Afghanistan and Pakistan, which are recognized as polio-endemic countries. It also provided approximately ¥220 million to Zambia, a non-endemic country. As an emergency measure to counter polio in Somalia, in FY2013, Japan provided ¥110 million to the country.

● Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

In 1991, Japan took the lead by launching a full-scale effort against Chagas disease, which is also known as a “disease of poverty,” in Central American countries. Japan provided assistance to establish a system for dealing with Chagas disease vectors and contributed to reducing the risk of infection. Regarding Filariasis, Japan supplies antiparasitic agents as well as educational materials to provide knowledge and understanding to a large number of people. Meanwhile, Japan also conducts preventive education through JOCV activities in order to reduce the number of new patients and maintain the non-epidemic status.

Furthermore, in April 2013, Japan launched the Global Health Innovative Technology Fund (GHIT Fund), the first public-private partnership in Japan with the purpose to facilitate the development of new drugs for treatment of infectious diseases in developing countries including NTDs. The GHIT Fund aims to defeat infectious diseases in developing countries through the research and development of low-cost and effective therapeutic medicine, vaccines, and diagnostic products, while promoting global cooperation with research and development institutions both inside and outside of Japan.

● Immunization

Vaccines are a means for combating infectious diseases with proven effectiveness and low cost, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could be saved each year using vaccination.¹⁴ Since its first contribution in 2011 to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance*, which was established in 2000 to improve immunization rate in developing countries, Japan has provided a total of

approximately \$36.17 million to this Vaccine Alliance. Gavi estimates that, in 10 years since its launch in 2000, 296 million children have been immunized with Gavi-supported vaccines and 4 million deaths have been averted. It aims to immunize a further 243 million children from 2011 to 2015, the deadline for achievement of the MDGs, to save 3.9 million lives.

Emerging/reemerging infectious diseases

Emerging diseases: Infectious diseases, which were not previously known but have been newly recognized in recent years, such as SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome), avian influenza, the Ebola virus, and other infectious diseases.

Reemerging diseases: Infectious diseases that had spread throughout the world in the past, and subsequently saw a decrease in the number of patients and were believed to have been eradicated, but that have been on an increasing trend again in recent years such as cholera, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases.

Neglected tropical diseases

Neglected tropical diseases include such diseases as the Chagas disease, dengue fever, Filariasis, and other diseases that are transmitted from parasites, bacteria, etc. Today, the number of infected individuals has reached approximately 1 billion worldwide, with some cases resulting in death, despite many of these diseases can either be prevented or eradicated. In addition, the fact that the infection of these diseases is particularly prevalent among the poorest segment of the population in affected countries tends to keep the public awareness of this issue relatively low. Therefore, in turn, the development of diagnostic methods, treatment and new drugs, and the process of making them available to those in need, is lagging.

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership, which was established with the aim to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunization in developing countries. In addition to the governments of donor countries and developing countries as well as relevant international organizations, the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations and the civil society are also participating in this partnership.

Note 14: Source: WHO "Health topics, Immunization" <http://www.who.int/topics/immunization/en>

Thailand

Project for Research and Development of Therapeutic Products against Infectious Diseases, especially Dengue Virus Infection Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) (July 2009 – July 2013)

Southeast Asia, which has a large population, sees frequent outbreaks of reemerging infectious diseases,¹ such as dengue fever, influenza, and botulism, and the spread of such diseases across borders poses as a great concern. In particular, dengue fever (dengue virus infection) is an infectious disease that is transmitted by mosquitoes. In tropical regions, 50 million people are infected annually, 250,000 of which develop serious cases. This disease is a serious problem in Thailand, where over 130,000 people developed serious cases in 2013. However, symptomatic treatment, such as bed rest following infection, is the only treatment available for dengue fever. Therapeutic drugs are not yet available for commercial use.

The project aims to produce human-derived antibodies against pathogens that trigger infectious diseases², which are deemed to be vital in Thailand, through epidemiological studies³. It also aims to contribute to the development of therapies for target diseases. The experts were dispatched from the Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University, and carried out the studies with the cooperation of Thai and Japanese researchers.

They had many successes producing human-derived antibodies. By the end of the project, 17 academic papers on the results had been published. One domestic and five foreign applications for intellectual property rights have been submitted. It is essential that the results be used to develop new therapeutic drugs. A pharmaceutical company in India that has shown interest and Osaka University have already started negotiations on future research and development. The research is much anticipated, with the increasing chances of the drugs being made available for commercial use.

*1 See "Glossary" on page 81.

*2 Influenza virus and botulinum including dengue virus and bird flu.

*3 Scientific research that studies the frequency and distribution of phenomena related to disease contraction and health to find the causes.



A Japanese researcher giving instructions on research. (Photo: Project Team)



A Thai researcher conducting research on antibodies. (Photo: Project Team)

Afghanistan

Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 2

Technical Cooperation Project (October 2009 – Ongoing)

The Project for Construction of Hospital for Communicable Disease Grant Aid (February 2011 – October 2013)

Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria, which have become global epidemics and have taken the lives of many people, are referred to as the "three major infectious diseases." Tuberculosis is particularly a serious problem in Afghanistan, which is one of the 22 high-burden countries that have a large number of tuberculosis cases. For this reason, the Government of Afghanistan has been promoting initiatives to combat tuberculosis.

In 2004, Japan started implementing the Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan (Phase 1) and dispatching experts under the project. The project provided support for capacity building in policy making and planning of the Ministry of Public Health, which is implementing tuberculosis measures, and developed a mycobacterium tuberculosis screening system. In 2009, Japan commenced the Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan (Phase 2) in order to continue providing high-quality tuberculosis measures across Afghanistan. In this project, funding from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was used for trainings and research related to tuberculosis control projects (tuberculosis screening, awareness-raising activities, and medication) and the purchase of equipment and drugs. Furthermore, with support from the project, tuberculosis measures began to be offered for people who evacuated to other countries and then returned to Afghanistan, ensuring that all people living in Afghanistan can receive high-quality screening and treatment.

Proper treatment of infectious diseases, which are one of the leading causes of death in Afghanistan, in some cases require hospital treatment at an exclusive ward. However, due to inadequate treatment facilities such as hospitals in Afghanistan, the provision of outpatient treatment is often inevitable. This raises concerns over the spread of infection and the epidemic of drug-resistant tuberculosis that cannot be treated with conventional tuberculosis drugs. Accordingly, at the request of the Government of Afghanistan, Japan provided a grant aid for the construction of a hospital exclusively for the treatment of diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and malaria. In August 2013, the construction of the Afghan-Japan Communicable Disease Hospital that has 80 beds was completed in the capital city, Kabul.

The Afghan-Japan Communicable Disease Hospital is used for the treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis, which requires hospital treatment compared to other types of tuberculosis, as well as for the treatment of AIDS and malaria patients in critical condition. There are high expectations for the hospital as the first full-fledged hospital for infectious diseases in Afghanistan.



Former Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takao Makino (second from right in the front row) cutting the tape at the opening ceremony of the Afghan-Japan Communicable Disease Hospital in January 2014.

(3) Food and Nutrition

According to “The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014 (SOFI2014),” a report which has been jointly prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP), positive trends were found – the number of undernourished people in the world was down by more than 100 million over the last decade and by more than 200 million since 1990-92. However, about 805 million people (2012-2014 estimates) are said to remain chronically undernourished.

This report suggests that the goal to halve the proportion of undernourished people by 2015, which is one of the Millennium Development Goals is within

reach “if appropriate and immediate efforts are stepped up.” In addition, there is a need for international coordination and multifaceted measures to establish food security (guaranteeing the right of all people to sufficient food), such as establishing a social safety-net (a mechanism in which people can live safely and with peace of mind), improving nutrition, providing necessary food assistance, and implementing measures against infectious diseases of livestock.

Furthermore, initiatives to improve nutrition during the first 1,000 days from a mother’s pregnancy to her child’s second birthday, which is particularly effective in addressing the issue of malnutrition, are being promoted.

<Japan's Efforts>

In light of these circumstances, Japan provides food assistance based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2013, Japan contributed a total of ¥5.01 billion through bilateral food assistance projects in 11 countries.

Japan also provides assistance in this area through international organizations, mainly through the WFP. These include emergency food assistance, support for school feeding programs to increase access to education, and food assistance that promotes participation in the development of agricultural land and of social infrastructure by distributing food to support the self-reliance of local communities. In 2013, Japan contributed a total of \$238.43 million to WFP projects being implemented around the world.

Meanwhile, Japan provides support for research on the development of varieties conducted by the Consultative

Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is comprised of 15 agricultural research centers, as well as promoting cooperation through exchanges among researchers.

In addition, Japan also supports the efforts of developing countries to enhance their own food safety. Concerning animal infectious diseases that spread beyond national borders such as foot-and-mouth disease, Japan is reinforcing countermeasures in the Asia-Pacific region, in cooperation with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO, including the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). Furthermore, Japan is deeply involved in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, which internationally leads initiatives to improve the condition of malnutrition, and has pledged to strengthen its assistance.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Mika Aradono, who is involved in community development, organized a cooking demonstration and tasting event with the cooperation of a grocery shop in Naivasha, a provincial city located about 70km from Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya.
(Photo: Mika Aradono)

With fishery production around the world reaching its limit, aquaculture production accounts for over 40% of the global production of marine products. The growth of aquaculture production is supporting the consumption of marine products that continues to increase worldwide. Southeast Asia is one of the leading aquaculture production regions in the world, accounting for approximately 30% of the global aquaculture production volume. Thailand plays a central role in this context.

In order to ensure the sustainable growth of the aquaculture industry in Southeast Asia, it is essential to develop aquaculture technologies for popular fish varieties in the market, including grouper, sea bass, and tiger prawn. However, investment in the development of such technologies has made little progress due to the considerable burden it places on the government and the private sector, coupled with the need for advanced know-how on science and technology.

Against this background, Japan is providing technical cooperation in Thailand, the center of aquaculture production in Southeast Asia, with the aim of developing aquaculture technologies to produce sustainable and high quality fish and seafood products that have high market value. Specifically, this technical cooperation is contributing to the prevention of the infection of fish and seafood, development of new species using molecular genetic information, establishment of "surrogate" aquaculture technology that enables production of a different type of fish from its parent, development of new feed, and ensuring the safety of marine products, among other activities.

As a research outcome, this project has established a diagnostic method that can detect with 100% accuracy the infection of the bacterium that causes mass deaths of shrimps, which have led to huge losses in Southeast Asia. It is expected that the dissemination of this diagnostic technology will make a significant contribution to global shrimp aquaculture by enabling the early detection and responses to infections and recovering the declining global shrimp production volume.

(As of August 2014)



Taking egg samples from a parent of brown-marbled grouper for artificial fertilization. (Photo: Krabi Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Centre)



Conducting a diagnosis at a coastal fish farming research agency. (Photo: Satoshi Kubota, a researcher dispatched from the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST))

(4) Resources and Energy (Including Renewable Energy)

The number of people who have no access to electricity in the world is estimated at around 1.3 billion (equivalent to 18% of the world's population). In particular, this number is estimated to reach two-thirds of the population (approximately 620 million people) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Meanwhile, in Sub-Saharan Africa, nearly four-fifths of the population (approximately 730 million people) rely on wood fuel (e.g., charcoal, firewood), which causes indoor air pollution during cooking and is a leading cause of

death among young people.¹⁵ The lack of electricity, gas and other energy services leads to the delay in industrial development, a loss of employment opportunities, a further increase in poverty, and restricted access to medical services and education. Going forward, global energy demand is expected to increase further, mainly in Asian countries as well as other emerging and developing countries. Thus, a consistent energy supply and appropriate consideration to the environment are essential.

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to realize sustainable development and secure energy in developing countries, Japan works on the provision of services, which enables modern energy supply, and the stable supply of power for industrial development. In addition, Japan provides support for the establishment of an environmentally-friendly infrastructure, such as construction of energy-saving equipment and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, solar power, wind power, geothermal power, etc.).

Meanwhile, Japan provides resource-rich countries with support according to their needs, such as establishing infrastructure in the areas around mines, aiming to enable

them to acquire foreign currency through the development of their resources and to develop in a self-sustained way. Through these supports, Japan will enhance mutually beneficial relationships with developing countries with rich resources, while striving to ensure the stable supply of energy and mineral resources, by promoting the development of resources, production, and transportation by private companies. It is important to proactively use Japanese ODA in the resource and energy sectors alongside support from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation

Note 15: Source: "World Energy Outlook 2013" (estimates as of 2011) (International Energy Agency [IEA]), "Africa Energy Outlook (2014)" (IEA)

(JOGMEC).

Japan also proactively supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). EITI is a multinational cooperative framework created for increasing the transparency of the flow of money in development of oil, gas, mineral and other resources. Under this framework, extracting corporations report the amount of payment to the governments of resource-producing countries and

the governments report the amount of received money.

Participants in EITI include 39 resource-producing countries, many supporting countries including Japan, extractive companies and NGOs. EITI participants are working together to prevent corruption and conflict, as well as to encourage responsible resource development that leads to growth and poverty reduction.

Bangladesh

New Haripur Power Plant Development Project (II)

Loan aid (March 2009 – Ongoing)

In March 2014, the New Haripur Power Plant started operating in the Narayanganj District on the outskirts of Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh. This power station achieves both high heat efficiency and reduction of CO₂ emission.

In Bangladesh, due to the recent increase of the electrification rate and the progress of industrialization, power supply is not keeping up with the demand. In 2014, the largest amount of power supplied was 7,536 megawatt (MW), while the potential demand was 9,652 MW; thus, power supply capacity remains around 80% of the demand. In addition, it is estimated that the demand for electricity will increase approximately 10% per year for the next 10 years.

The power generation capacity of the New Haripur Power Plant is 412 MW, one of the largest for a single thermal power station in the country. It is a combined-cycle power plant that uses natural gas and steam, and Japanese technologies are fully utilized for the important equipment of the plant: for example, the gas turbine was provided by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., and the steam turbines by Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. This state-of-the-art power plant has the heat efficiency of approximately 56%, more than twice that of other conventional gas thermal power plants in Bangladesh. In addition, the fact that it took virtually 36 months from the construction to the start of operation drew attention, since public projects tend to be delayed in the country.

Furthermore, "Long Terms Service Agreement" will be signed with a Japanese manufacturer in terms of the maintenance and operation of the gas turbine, in order to enhance the sustainability of the project. Specifically, in addition to the stable supply of hard-to-find parts produced by gas turbine manufacturers, personnel at the power plant will be given guidance on the operation and maintenance of the plant through periodic inspections of the gas turbine that will be conducted in a cycle of five or six years. This will provide a structure in which the local personnel at the power plant can carry out the long-term, stable operation and maintenance of the state-of-the-art power plant.

(As of August 2014)



The view of the Haripur Power Plant in Bangladesh.
(Photo: JICA)

Kenya

The Project for Capacity Strengthening for Geothermal Development in Kenya

Technical Cooperation Project (September 2013 – Ongoing)

In accordance with the economic growth and population increase, the peak demand of electricity in Kenya is expected to significantly increase to 12,738 – 22,985 megawatt (MW) by 2030, from 1,227 MW in 2010. However, as of 2011 the capacity of power generation facility is only 1,593 MW, and therefore, a large-scale development of power supply system will be required.

Taking notice of geothermal resources, which are said to have a potential generation capacity of 7,000 MW, the Government of Kenya split the geothermal department of Kenya Electricity Generating Company Limited (KenGen) to establish a new company, Geothermal Development Company Ltd. (GDC), in 2009. The Government of Kenya has also been planning to increase the capacity of power generation facility that uses geothermal energy to 5,300 MW.

Under this plan, GDC has been implementing operations including boring tests; however, the company faced technical challenges, such as the difficulty in identifying appropriate drilling points, in reaching the intended target, and in determined sustainable steam production amounts. Furthermore, technological improvements are required in exploration, boring, and assessment of geothermal reservoir. To address these challenges the Japanese government initiated the Project for Capacity Strengthening for Geothermal Development in Kenya, in which it dispatches experts and conducts month-long training programs in Japan to train about 22 people per year by teaching boring techniques and know-hows to assess reservoir. Japan also provides equipment to back up GDC's geothermal development initiatives, aiming to make contributions to the capacity building of around 500 personnel of GDC in a total of four years of the cooperation period.

(As of August 2014)



Instructions on drilling are provided at a geothermal development site in Kenya. (Photo: JICA)

(5) Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Assistance in the Event of Disaster

Disasters caused by earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, debris flows, and other natural events that occur frequently around the world do not merely take human lives and property. In developing countries that are vulnerable to disasters, the poor suffer from significant damage and become displaced in many cases. In addition, secondary damage such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages may become protracted, making the problem more severe. In this respect, disasters have a

significant impact on the overall social and economic mechanisms of developing countries.

Against this backdrop, it is necessary to build a disaster resilient society to protect human lives from disasters, as well as to promote the “mainstreaming of disaster reduction,” aiming at sustainable development, by incorporating disaster risk reduction measures into every phase of every sector of development based on assumptions of disasters of various scales.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Cooperation in disaster risk reduction

Japan utilizes its superior knowledge and technology acquired through past experiences of responding to natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons to provide proactive support in the fields of disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction, alongside emergency assistance. In 2005, at the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 was adopted as a basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community, and the importance of effectively incorporating disaster risk reduction aspects into initiatives for sustainable development was confirmed. Japan partners with the United Nations and other organizations to promote its worldwide implementation.

At this conference, Japan also announced the “Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA,” which represents Japan’s basic policy on disaster risk reduction cooperation. In this policy, Japan expressed its intention to continue proactively supporting the self-help efforts by developing countries towards building a disaster-resilient society through building of systems, human resources development, development of socio-economic infrastructure, and other measures.

On July 3 and 4, 2012, Japan hosted the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku in three prefectures afflicted by the Great East Japan Earthquake. During the conference, the following aspects were affirmed and the necessity of “Disaster Reduction in the 21st Century” as a comprehensive way to promote these aspects was proposed to the world: the necessity of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and building resilient societies; the importance of human security; the need to maximize combining

both structural and nonstructural disaster risk reduction capabilities; the necessity of collaboration beyond the roles of various stakeholders; the importance of responding to newly emerging disaster risks such as climate change and urbanization. Participants in the conference also confirmed the positioning of disaster risk reduction in the post-2015 development agenda, as well as the need for formulating the post-Hyogo Framework for Action that incorporates the results of this conference, in order to actually promote the “Disaster Reduction in the 21st Century.” Japan also pledged to provide \$3 billion in three years from 2013 to 2015 to support initiatives in the disaster reduction field.

In March 2015, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Sendai City, Japan. The successor framework of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 will be formulated during this conference, and Japan intends to contribute to the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction through the discussions on this issue.



Conducting a Disaster Table Top Exercise in Teheran, Iran. (Photo: Katsu Kato / Oriental Consultants Global Co., Ltd.) See page 89, for more details of the project.



An educational event for disaster risk reduction was held in Sakarya City in Turkey, using an earthquake simulation vehicle of a private insurance company. Several thousands of children in the prefecture participated in the event. (Photo: Taichi Minamitani / JICA Turkey Office)

● Japan's Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance

Japan stands ready for immediate provision of emergency assistance in response to requests from the government of an affected country or an international organization when a large-scale disaster occurs overseas. Japan has four types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams to provide humanitarian assistance: (i) Search and Rescue Team to search and

rescue victims; (ii) Medical Team to provide urgent medical assistance; (iii) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on emergency response measures and recovery operations; and (iv) Self-Defense Force Unit to provide emergency assistance, such as medical activities and transportation when it is deemed particularly necessary in response to a large-scale disaster, etc.

In-kind assistance includes the provision of Emergency Relief Goods. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other goods at overseas warehouses in five locations at all time, which enables Japan to be prepared to swiftly provide relief goods to affected countries when a disaster occurs.

Moreover, with the aim to provide relief to displaced persons or people affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts, Japan extends Emergency Grant Aid for the governments of affected countries as well as the International Red Cross, which provides emergency assistance in areas affected by the disasters.

In FY2013, Japan provided Emergency Relief Goods on a total of 16 occasions to 15 countries, including the Philippines,



Japan Self-Defense Forces medical team providing medical treatment in Daanbantayan on Cebu Island, in response to the typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) disaster in November 2013. (Photo: Ministry of Defense)

Myanmar, South Sudan, and Bolivia.

Regarding the Emergency Grant Aid, Japan provided approximately ¥7.9 billion in FY2013 as emergency disaster assistance to a total of eight countries, including India and the Philippines, in order to provide support for the people affected by natural disasters, as well as Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons. For example, for Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons, Japan contributed a total of \$35 million through international organizations to provide assistance in the areas of food and relief supplies, water and sanitation, and other areas.

In response to the typhoon disaster that hit the central Philippines in November 2013, Japan provided approximately ¥60 million worth of emergency relief supplies (such as plastic sheets) and \$30 million (approximately ¥3 billion) in Emergency Grant Aid. In addition, Japan deployed JDR Medical Teams, Expert Teams (experts of early recovery and oil-spill prevention), and Self-Defense Force Units. The dispatched Self-Defense Force Units consisted of approximately 1,100 personnel, the largest ever, and it conducted activities such as medical assistance, epidemic prevention, and transportation of affected-people and relief goods.

For the search and rescue operations implemented in response to the disappearance of a Malaysia Airlines plane in March 2014, a search aircraft of the Japan Coast Guard and four Self-Defense Force aircraft were dispatched and participated in the international search and rescue operations.

● Collaboration with International Organizations

Japan cooperates with the “Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery” established in 2006 and managed by the World Bank. This Facility aims at supporting efforts to improve the ability for disaster risk prevention planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low- and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

Against the backdrop of increased awareness of the importance of disaster risk reduction, representatives from countries all over the world and from international organizations such as the World Bank and UN bodies, which are involved in disaster risk reduction, gathered at a meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2006. At the meeting, the decision was made on the establishment of the “Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction” as a forum to facilitate discussions regarding disaster risk reduction. The first meeting of the Global Platform was held in June 2007. Japan proactively supports the activities of the Secretariat of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), which serves as the secretariat for the Global Platform. In October 2007, the Hyogo Office of the UNISDR was opened.



A girl collecting water from a communal tap in a temporary housing area in Tacloban, Leyte Province in the Philippines. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto / JICA)

In May 2013, the fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Geneva, Switzerland. More than 3,500 delegates representing 172 governments, NGOs and private organizations participated in the meeting. Japan announced that it would host the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai City, Japan.

Eight years have passed since the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, and Japan has been proactively engaged in the follow-up efforts on the Hyogo Framework for Action, which serves as the basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community, while also utilizing the forums provided by meetings of the Global Platform.

In addition, Japan is also supporting the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) by providing communication equipment and dispatching personnel as well as providing emergency relief goods and support for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

The Philippines**The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda**

Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (January 2014 – Ongoing)

The Programme for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda

Grant Aid (May 2014 – Ongoing)

Typhoon No. 30 (known as Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines) directly hit the Philippines on November 8, 2013, causing enormous damage in its 36 states. The typhoon swept across the Philippines, mainly the Visayas region in the central Philippines. The typhoon was of an unprecedented force in recorded history, with a maximum wind speed of 87.5 m/s and a maximum instantaneous wind velocity of 105 m/s. It killed over 6,000 people, damaged over 1 million houses, and displaced over 4 million people. A large area was affected, including many cities and towns. In particular, the typhoon caused catastrophic damage in areas where many poor people live, such as the east coast of northern Leyte Island and the south coast of Samar Island. The Philippines' major industries including coconut farming and fisheries were hit hard, making it uncertain whether the people living there can make a living over the next several years.

In the wake of this situation, Japan conducted emergency relief operations, such as dispatching the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. Subsequently, in the recovery phase, Japan has been providing grant aid to help rebuild damaged primary schools and hospitals, establish measures to secure the means of livelihood of the victims, and restore public infrastructure such as airports and local government offices.

Furthermore, in order to support the Philippines' rehabilitation in the mid- to long-term and to provide seamless cooperation, the implementation of Technical Cooperation for Development Planning was decided. This project provides comprehensive support for a series of processes aimed at the early recovery and rehabilitation of the affected areas and the building of a society and communities that are more resilient to disasters, while referring to Japan's experience with disasters and lessons learned on disaster risk reduction and recovery efforts. In addition to providing support for the formulation of a rehabilitation and recovery plan, Japan will support the rehabilitation and recovery efforts of the Government of the Philippines, under the assumption that the interim results of the aforementioned project will contribute to subsequent grant aid and ODA loan programs.

(As of August 2014)



A survey team personnel explaining the concept of land usage to the city officials, using a hazard map created by the Japanese survey team during a reconstruction planning workshop. (Photo: JICA)

Iran**Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Reduction and Disaster Management in Tehran**

Technical Cooperation Project (April 2012 – Ongoing)

Tehran, the capital city of Iran, is located in an active seismic belt. Major earthquakes have occurred in around 150-year cycles, striking in 1665 and then in 1830. However, with no major earthquakes striking Tehran in the last 185 years, people have become less conscious about disaster preparedness. In addition, urbanization has proceeded at a rapid pace without implementing appropriate disaster risk reduction measures, raising concerns that if a large-scale earthquake were to hit the city, it could result in an unprecedented catastrophe.

Against this background, Japan has been providing assistance to Tehran with the aim of projecting the possible extent of damages if earthquakes were to occur, formulating a master plan, and developing a plan for the initial response after an earthquake, among other activities. Through this project, Japan provides support for building up the capacities of the Tehran Disaster Mitigation & Management Organization (TDMMO) related to the road disaster risk reduction plan, the community-based disaster risk reduction plan, and the establishment and operation of an early warning system. It is expected that the project will enhance the capabilities of the city of Tehran in three areas, which are road disaster risk reduction, public outreach (disaster risk reduction education), and early warning, in order to deal with earthquake disasters.

Notably, Japan shared with the TDMMO and those involved in disaster risk reduction not only related technologies but also lessons learned and its experience with previous large-scale earthquakes, including the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (1995) and the Great East Japan Earthquake (2011). Through such initiatives, the project aims to raise disaster risk reduction awareness among the government and citizens, minimize damage from disasters as much as possible, as well as create a disaster-resilient city where the government and local government can take immediate emergency responses following a disaster.

(As of August 2014)



A scene from lifesaving training to respond to disaster. (Photo: Ryoji Takahashi / Oriental Consultants Global Co., Ltd.)

How the disaster management technology of Japan, a disaster-prone nation, saved 5,000 villagers from flooding

– Japanese engineers struggle against natural dam collapsing in Indonesia

Torrential rains continuing on from the previous day caused a natural dam to collapse, and a flood of debris rushed down the river and slammed relentlessly into the village. It was July 25, 2013, when intense torrential rain upstream of the Way Ela River, running through the central part of Negeri Lima village in Maluku Province of Indonesia, caused a natural dam to burst, which let out huge amount of water and debris. This debris flood rushed downstream to the village, home to approximately 5,000 people. Around 13 million cubic kilometers of water, equivalent to the amount of water in 5,200 Olympic-size swimming pools, flowed through the area. 30 hectares – equivalent to half of the village – was affected, causing damage to 422 households, schools, and other buildings. Regrettably, three people lost their lives in this disaster. However, there could have been thousands of casualties

rather than just three.

It is not widely known that Japanese disaster risk reduction experts contributed greatly to minimizing flood damage. Mr. Hisaya Sawano, then an expert at JICA as a policy adviser on Integrated Water Resources Management for the Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia now working for Public Works Research Institute (PWRI),¹ explained, “A natural dam forms when accumulated dirt caused by a large landslide due to an earthquake or torrential rain blocks water flow of a river. In this case, the dam that collapsed was formed by a massive landslide that occurred upstream of the Way Ela River in July 2012, a year before the flood. Right after that landslide, the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works asked for my advice on the assessment of the situation and possible countermeasures. So the first thing I did was visit the area to examine the situation, and then proposed the necessary emergency response measures. I also advised them that it was necessary to immediately summon an erosion and sediment control (“SABO” in Japanese) expert team from Japan to the site.”

In September 2012, a survey team from Japan conducted an intensive survey of the affected area. “From my experience of having seen many cases of natural dams in Japan, I immediately realized that we were dealing with quite a dangerous situation.” Mr. Tadanori Ishizuka of PWRI, who served as the survey team’s SABO expert stated. Having concluded that the risk of collapse was extremely high, the survey team recommended that the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works immediately consider taking necessary countermeasures and preparedness efforts. In order to help the Ministry understand the danger of the situation, the team provided a video created in Japan that used computer-generated imagery (CGI) to illustrate what would happen if a natural dam collapsed. The video later proved to be more effective than the team expected.

Mr. Yoshio Tokunaga (PWRI), then an expert at JICA, who served as the Disaster Management Policy Adviser to National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), visited the site many times and, together with the Chief of Negeri Lima Village, visited the disaster management offices in Maluku Province and Central Maluku Regency to urge them to strengthen countermeasures. In collaboration with the Embassy of Japan and local JICA Office, he also worked on grass-roots education with a local NGO for proper evacuations.

“During the early stages of our activities, there were residents and people concerned on the Indonesian side who did not believe that the natural dam would ever collapse because it was



A natural dam created in the upper stream of the Way Ela River. Before (above) and after (below) the collapse of the dam. (Photo: Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia)

How the disaster management technology of Japan, a disaster-prone nation, saved 5,000 villagers from flooding

– Japanese engineers struggle against natural dam collapsing in Indonesia



Experts, Mr. Tadanori Ishizuka (center) and Mr. Hisaya Sawano (right), in front of the PWRI's water stage gauging buoy. (Photo: Public Works Research Institute)

surrounded by sturdy-looking rocks. We therefore used the CGI video of the natural dam collapsing, which Mr. Ishizuka brought from Japan, along with erosion control pamphlets and other materials made by JICA, and continued the educational activities together with local and national NGOs, college students, and representatives of the village. The video was very effective. It helped a lot of the residents understand the danger of the natural dam collapse and the necessity of emergency evacuations," Mr. Tokunaga commented.

At the end of February 2013 – five months prior to the natural dam collapse – PWRI, which Mr. Ishizuka belongs to, signed an agreement with the Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia, and then set up a device (PWRI's water stage gauging buoy) in order to automatically measure the water level of the natural dam. Relevant parties from Japan and Indonesia continued to monitor the natural dam, and shared information on its water level. The

experts monitoring changes in the water level found that the situation had become dangerous several days before the collapse, and urged the village residents to evacuate. The residents, with clear images of possible damage from natural dam collapse, promptly evacuated, which contributed to minimizing casualties.

"On that day, I noticed on my computer in Japan that the water level of the natural dam had reached its full capacity and realized how terrible the situation became. I was very worried because I could not reach my collaborators in Indonesia by phone. It was a great relief when I later learned that the disaster had caused minimal casualties," said Mr. Ishizuka. It can be said that this was achieved because the Indonesian government officials and local residents listened to the scientific analysis from Japan, a disaster prone nation. While this did not attract much attention in Indonesia because of the minimal damage, it is said that among local residents, many share a strong feeling that their lives were

saved by Japanese.

"The natural conditions of Indonesia are similar in many ways to those of Japan, so I believe that Japan can greatly contribute to the field of water-related disasters in Indonesia," commented Mr. Sawano. It is expected that Indonesia will take advantage of this experience when working to reduce the risks of possible disasters in the future.

*1 An Incorporated Administrative Agency



An expert, Mr. Yoshio Tokunaga (right), receiving a letter of appreciation from the village mayor to JICA. (Photo: Public Works Research Institute)

International Cooperation for Disaster Risk Reduction (The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction)

The threat of natural disasters has only grown more serious in recent years, as exemplified by the Great East Japan Earthquake and flooding in Thailand in 2011, Hurricane Sandy in New York in 2012, and Typhoon Haiyan (known as Typhoon 30 in Japan and Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines) in 2013. Natural disasters do not just threaten lives and property, they also pose a great risk to the achievements made over many years in the field of development. Globally, an average of more than 200 million people experience a natural disaster every year, and 90% are citizens of a developing country. The socially disadvantaged including women, children, the elderly, and the disabled tend to be at greater risk to suffer serious damage from disasters. Furthermore, in a globalized world in which masses of people, goods and capital are moving across national borders, natural disasters impact not only the regions they hit, but have immediate effects on countries around the world as they disrupt supply chains. The average economic damage from natural disasters is said to exceed \$100 billion every year. For developing countries, natural disasters are a major impediment to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

As a country with a long history of experience with natural disasters, Japan is undertaking a variety of disaster risk reduction initiatives in the international community. One such initiative is the hosting of the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. The UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction is a conference organized by the UN for the establishment of an international disaster risk reduction framework. Its first meeting was convened in Yokohama in 1994. The second was held in Kobe in 2005, resulting in the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Within that Framework, participants agreed on the five priorities for action that countries, international organizations and others should strive to realize (listed below). Japan is working along with all of the other countries for the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures based on this framework.

Hyogo Framework for Action – Five Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

In March 2015, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Sendai, a city that experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake. The meeting is scheduled to establish a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction after the end of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. In the meeting, Japan will not only aim for the establishment of an effective post-2015 framework that can also respond to new issues, such as urbanization and climate change, but will also try to reflect its own experiences with disasters and knowledge of disaster risk reduction in the next framework. As a country that has supported the empowerment of women, Japan will also strive to integrate the

perspective of women into the framework. Furthermore, Japan is promoting the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction by including perspectives on disaster risk reduction into all of its development policies and plans. The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction is seen as an excellent opportunity to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.

Approximately 5,000 people involved in disaster risk reduction, including country representatives such as heads of state and cabinet members, representatives of international organizations, and people from internationally recognized NGOs are expected to attend the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. With the participation by members of the general public, the meeting will likely draw over 40,000 participants in total. In addition to conference meetings, side events will be held to showcase the progress of reconstruction in the places ravaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake, including visits to the affected areas, which have been attracting keen interest from many countries and international organizations.



Disaster risk reduction workshop was conducted in a community, as part of the Project on Establishment of End-to-End Early Warning System for Natural Disaster. (Photo: JICA)

During a speech at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe emphasized Japan's contributions to the global community through international cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction enabled by harnessing its accumulated knowledge and expertise in the field. He also called on Summit participants to attend the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. As the threat of natural disasters increases and the importance of disaster risk reduction continues to grow, the international community is increasingly expecting Japan, a country which has overcome a number of disasters and possesses a wide range of knowledge and technology for disaster risk reduction, to play a vital role in reducing risks from natural disasters. Japan hopes to contribute even further to help countries and communities across the world become more resilient to disasters through the hosting of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

(6) Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism

Globalization, the advancement and proliferation of high-tech devices, and expanded mobility has turned transnational organized crime and terrorism into a threat to the entire global community. In recent years, transnational organized crime, to include illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, trafficking in persons, cybercrime, and money laundering, has become increasing sophisticated in its methods. Not only are groups, which are affiliated with and influence by Al-Qaeda and other international terrorist organizations, becoming increasingly active in Africa and the Middle East, but also individual acts of terrorism, influenced by violent extremism, as well as

foreign terrorist fighters pose a grave threat. In addition, piracy off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa remains a concern.

There are limitations for any one nation in effectively dealing with transnational organized crime, acts of terrorism, and piracy. Therefore, not only must each nation strengthen its countermeasures in each respective area, but the entire international community must work together to eliminate legal loopholes in the international system through efforts in criminal justice and law enforcement capacity building assistance in developing countries.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Counter-Narcotics

Alongside Japan's active participation in the United Nation's Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Japan also contributes to the United Nation International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) fund, which is part of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support the counter-narcotics efforts primarily in Southeast Asian countries and Afghanistan. \$500,000 to the UNDCP fund for projects and implemented various activities and projects, such as: monitoring of the status of illegal production of poppies (plants grown as ingredients for the drug opium) in Myanmar; analysis of trend surveys in synthetic drugs in Southeast Asia and other areas; capacity building of law enforcement authorities in the West Africa region on the bases of the situation in which an increasing amount of methamphetamine has been manufactured and smuggled into Japan in recent years. Japan contributed \$ 5 million to support counter-narcotics measures (e.g., border control, alternative development, drug abuse prevention) in Afghanistan, which is the world's largest illegal producer of poppies and poses a serious issue to the international community, and neighboring countries.



A drug-sniffing dog purchased with the contributions from Japan to UNODC. (The national border of Iran and Afghanistan)



Heroin seized by the Government of Iran at the national border of Iran and Afghanistan. (Photo: Both by Hiroshi Fumoto / Embassy of Japan in Iran)

● Measures Against Trafficking in Persons

With regard to measures against trafficking in persons, Japan provides assistance to prevent trafficking, help victims, and contribute to capacity building of law enforcement agencies. Japan also provides support for the repatriation and social reintegration of foreign trafficking victims who were identified in Japan.

Concerning the victims of trafficking in persons, Japan provides assistance through contribution to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the safe repatriation of victims of trafficking and their reintegration in their home

countries, who are under protection in Japan. Moreover, Japan provides support for the "Bali Process," which is a framework on people smuggling, trafficking in persons, and transnational crime in the Asia-Pacific region.

Furthermore, Japan has thus far provided beneficial support to measures combating trafficking in persons through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects (Thailand and Myanmar) as well as technical cooperation in Thailand, Myanmar, and Viet Nam.

● Measures Against Corruption

As part of its efforts combating corruption, Japan contributed \$200,000 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) of the UNODC in FY2013. In addition, Japan continues to strengthen measures against corruption through capacity building of government officials in Southeast Asia, and extends support by promoting asset recovery* in Middle Eastern countries, which are in the process of democratization.

In addition, through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), Japan held an International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption on the theme of “Effective Prevention and Detection of Corruption Cases and Public-Private Cooperation” for criminal justice professionals in developing countries, mainly in the Asia-Pacific

region. For this International Training Course, themes have been selected from the key issues of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in order to contribute to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships in each country. Likewise, Japan has been holding an annual seminar called “Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries” since 2007, with the objective of supporting efforts to establish “rule of law” and “good governance” in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and corruption response. In 2013, a seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on the theme of “Enhancing Investigative Ability in Corruption Cases.”

● Measures Against Cybercrime

Japan promotes international coordination with the aim of dealing with increasing cases of cybercrimes. In particular, Japan works on the capacity building assistance for judicial and law enforcement agencies in the Asia-

Pacific region. In FY2013, Japan contributed \$150,000 to CPCJF, and in collaboration with the United States, supported efforts to improve the ability of Southeast Asian countries to tackle cybercrimes.

● Counter-Terrorism

The international community must make every effort to prevent the means of terrorism from falling into the hands of terrorists, deny them safe havens, and overcome vulnerabilities to acts of terrorism. To assist the international communities' efforts, Japan provides capacity building assistance to those developing countries, which are not equipped with sufficient capabilities. Japan has also intensified its support for counter-terrorism measures taken in developing countries since the establishment of the Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement in 2006.

For Japan, preventing terrorism and ensuring security in the Southeast Asian region, with which Japan has a close relationship, as well as in North Africa and the Sahel region near Algeria, where a terrorist attack occurred against Japanese nationals residing in the country, have a particular significance. Thus, Japan has strengthened its effort into its support for these regions. Specifically, Japan implements a variety of support such as providing equipment, dispatching experts, hosting seminars and accepting trainees in various different fields including immigration control, aviation

security, port and maritime security, cooperation with customs, export control, cooperation for law enforcement, measures against terrorist financing (measures to cut off the flow of money towards terrorists and terrorist organizations) and the promotion of completing international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.

Japan has been stepping-up its engagement in international counter-terrorism efforts following the terrorist incident in Algeria in January 2013. At TICAD V held in June 2013, Japan announced that it will support the enhancement of the counter-terrorism capabilities of those countries in North African and the Sahel region, including the development and equipping of 2,000 counter-terrorism personnel, as well as ¥100 billion in development and humanitarian assistance to contribute to the regional stability in the Sahel region. Specifically, with the cooperation of international organizations, including UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Japan provides supports for countries in North Africa and the Sahel region to conduct drills and trainings for strengthening police and border control capacities, improving security

Glossary Money laundering

Money laundering refers to the act of disguising funds or proceeds obtained from criminal activities as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. For example: An act where a drug dealer hides money obtained through drug transactions in a bank account opened under a false name.

Asset recovery

Asset recovery is a measure by which countries freeze and confiscate revenue from corrupt practices that have flowed out of the country through the illegal activities of a former dictator, etc. and return it to their country of origin. It is part of international cooperation in the anti-corruption field.

Note 16: See “The Project for Strengthening Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Capacities in the Sahel Region” on Page 104.

capacity through PKO training centers, and for reinforcing the judiciary system.¹⁶ In October 2013, Japan supported the dispatch of a study mission by the African Center for Studies

● Actions Against Piracy

As a maritime nation, Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of energy resources and food. Counter-piracy measures for ensuring the safety of navigation of vessels are issues involving a direct link to Japan's prosperity and existence as a nation. Furthermore, maritime safety is an essential prerequisite for the economic development of the region.

In recent years, many incidents of piracy¹⁷ occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, while the number of pirate attacks fell sharply from 237 in 2011 to 75 in 2012 and 15 in 2013 as a result of the efforts by the international community. Despite the decrease in incidents of piracy, the root causes that spawn piracy have not been addressed, including the issues of poverty and unemployment among young people in Somalia. Moreover, Somalia transitioned from the Transitional Federal Government to Federal Government recently, in August 2012, and still lacks adequate capacity to independently crack down on piracy. Considering the fact that the crime organizations that conduct acts of piracy have not been eradicated, the situation still requires caution. If the international community relaxes its efforts, the situation could easily reverse.

As part of the initiatives to deal with the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia, Japan has been implementing counter-piracy measures, such as deploying two destroyers and two P-3C maritime patrol aircraft of the Maritime Self-Defense Force to conduct escort activities for commercial

and Research on Terrorism. Furthermore, in February 2014, Japan decided to support Egypt and Iraq by strengthening the counter-terrorism legislation through UNODC.

ships and surveillance activities targeting pirates, based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy enacted in June 2009. Japan Coast Guard law enforcement officers are also on destroyers to make arrests, question detainees and perform other duties of judicial law enforcement activities when acts of piracy are committed.

Resolving the Somali piracy problem requires enhancement of the maritime law enforcement capabilities of coastal countries and multilayered efforts aiming for the stabilization of the situation in Somalia, which is of particular relevance to the expansion of piracy activities, in addition to the abovementioned activities on the sea. As part of these efforts, Japan contributed a total of \$14.6 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)¹⁸ to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving capabilities for maritime law enforcement in Somalia and its neighboring countries), which is promoted by the IMO. This Trust Fund has been used to upgrade and operate information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures in Yemen, Kenya and Tanzania, and to establish a Djibouti Regional Training Center, which is presently under construction. Currently, the IMO is also conducting training programs to improve maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia.

In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$3.5 million to the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering

Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Its purpose is to assist Somalia and its neighboring countries improve their capabilities, in order to arrest and prosecute alleged pirates. Japan has been supporting the international community striving to arrest and prosecute, and prevent the reoccurrence of piracy. In addition, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, Japan has carried out training programs for the control of maritime crime, inviting maritime security officers from the countries around Somalia. Furthermore, since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately \$323.1 million to Somalia in assistance to strengthen domestic security, provide humanitarian assistance, and develop the infrastructure within Somalia, in order to bring peace to Somalia.



A destroyer protecting a ship traveling off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.
(Photo: The Ministry of Defense)

Note 17: Typically, pirates off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden attack a ship navigating in the water with automatic rifles and rocket launchers, take control of the ship, and demand ransom for the safe release of the crew.

Note 18: On January 1, 2012, former IMO Maritime Safety Division Director Koji Sekimizu assumed the position of IMO Secretary-General.

4. Peacebuilding

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose challenges for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), leading to humanitarian crises and violations of human rights. Furthermore, these conflicts undermine the progress made through long-term effort, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to

engage in “peacebuilding” in order to build a foundation for development to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence and consolidate sustainable peace. For instance, the UN Peacebuilding Commission, established in 2005, has been engaged in discussions on a consistent approach to support conflict resolution, recovery, and nation-building. The importance of peacebuilding has also been recognized at high levels, on such occasions as the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan provides various types of supports, including assistance for refugees affected by conflicts, food assistance, and electoral assistance for the peace (political) process. After a conflict is resolved, Japan assists in the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers in order to promote the consolidation of peace. Japan also provides support to rebuild the security sector to ensure domestic security and stability. Japan extends its support to the reconstruction of affected countries by working on the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and IDPs, and rebuilding basic infrastructure. Furthermore, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the recurrence of conflicts, Japan has been engaged in efforts in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as reinforcement of the governmental, judicial and police functions, and the development of economic infrastructure and institutions. In such undertakings maximum consideration is

given to the importance of the roles that women can play in peacebuilding. In order to provide this support in a seamless manner, Japan also extends bilateral assistance through international organizations together with grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.



Disabled people receiving welding training through the skills training and job obtainment support for social participation of ex-combatants and other people with disabilities in Rwanda. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

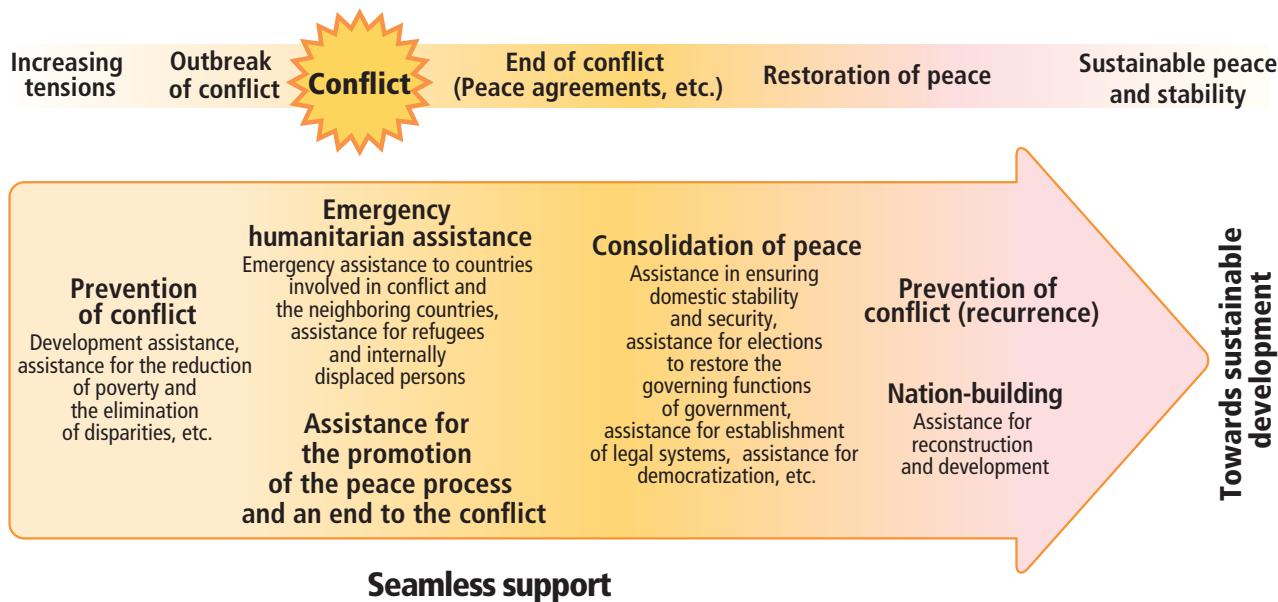
● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Requirements in the field of peacebuilding are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs on the ground, Japan has conducted the Program for Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding since FY2007 to develop civilian experts from Japan and other regions who will be capable of playing an active role in this field. Pillars of the program consist of coursework in Japan, where participants acquire the practical knowledge and skills required for the peacebuilding field, the Overseas Assignment, where participants work at local offices of international organizations in the peacebuilding field, and support for graduates to build up their careers. To date, 256 nationals from Japan and other countries have participated in the training courses. Many participants who completed the program are now actively working in the field of peacebuilding in countries such as South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Afghanistan.



Participants from the Primary Course of the “Program for Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding” in FY2013 conducting a group discussion.

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



(1) Mindanao Peace Process

The conflict between the Government of the Philippines and Islamic rebel groups continued for 40 years in the Mindanao region in southern Philippines. To put an end to this history, the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) engaged in peace talks from 2001. On March 27, 2014, a comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the two parties, marking a large step forward towards fundamentally resolving the Mindanao conflict.

Under this agreement, during the transition process until the inauguration of the new autonomous government (Bangsamoro¹⁹) in 2016, the Bangsamoro Basic Law is to be enacted, a referendum is to be held, and a transitional governing entity is to be established. At the same time, various processes that are expected to contribute to the

“normalization” of the situation have to be implemented smoothly, including the disarmament of MILF forces, the social reintegration of combatants, the dismantlement of the many private armed groups in the area, the restoration of security by creating a new police organization, and the promotion of socioeconomic development which has lagged behind due to the conflict.

The steady execution of the peace agreement and whether or not the hurdles can be overcome in the lead-up to 2016 will be key to achieving true peace in Mindanao. This requires the unremitting efforts of the Philippine government and MILF, as well as the support of the international community, including Japan.

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the belief that peace in Mindanao will lead to peace and stability in this region, Japan has extended its support to the peace process for years. For example, Japan dispatched development experts from JICA to the Social and Economic Development Section of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and conducted studies to identify the needed assistance. This led to Japan's assistance for the development of elementary schools, wells, clinics, and vocational training centers. Japan has also carried out development cooperation projects intensively in former conflict areas, including Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. These measures which are known under the name of the “Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for

Reconstruction and Development (J-BIRD)” are highly praised by the local people and the Philippine government, and play a significant role in nurturing an environment for peace. Furthermore, Japan is a member of the International Contact Group which participates in the peace talks as an observer and offers advice, and contributes to the advancement of the Mindanao Peace Process.

In August 2011, the first leaders' meeting between President Benigno S. Aquino III and MILF Chairman Al Haj Murad Ebrahim took place in Narita by the intermediation of Japan. This meeting helped establish mutual trust towards the resolution of the Mindanao peace issue.

Japan will continue to expand and strengthen its support

Note 19: “Bangsamoro” is the name which Islamic rebel groups use to refer to themselves.

for the achievement of true peace in Mindanao based on the pillars of: construction of schools, clinics, wells, and other facilities; human resources development in the transition

process; and economic development towards sustainable development (cooperation focused on agriculture, mining and manufacturing, infrastructure development, etc.).

The Philippines

Peace Building Project through Education in Conflict Affected Areas of Pikit, Mindanao Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (November 2011 – Ongoing)

Mindanao Island in southern Philippines has been suffering from more than 40 years of armed conflict between the government forces and rebel groups demanding independence and autonomy. As many as 120,000 people have fallen victim to the conflict in the past 20 years, and 2 million people were forced to leave their homeland. In Mindanao it is not rare that even a children's quarrel or a dispute between neighbors about livestock could develop into armed conflicts between major clans. In addition, since schools are not rebuilt or maintained due to the conflict, many children are not able to go to school, and many of them have been forced to fight with weapons to survive.

A Japanese NGO, the Intercommunication Center for Asia and Nippon (ICAN¹), implements a project under the scheme of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, and has been providing trainings on how to solve problems peacefully without resorting to violence for teachers, children, and residents in Pikit, a town in one of the conflict affected areas in Mindanao. It also provides support for the construction of primary and junior high school buildings. The primary and junior high schools built through such projects are called "Schools of Peace" and promote initiatives to eliminate hatred among people and to promote problem solving skills that do not involve violence at the local level.

In this three-year project, eight "Schools of Peace" have been completed by the end of Phase 2. By the end of current Phase 3 (until November 2014), a total of 15 "Schools of Peace" will be completed in seven villages in the town of Pikit, which is located in one of the three areas that are most affected by conflicts in Mindanao. The number of conflicts in the area is declining as a result of previous initiatives, and the project is attracting attention as it promotes Mindanao's historic peace agreements on the grassroots level.

(As of August 2014)

*1 In December 2014, their name was changed to "International Children's Action Network."



Participants from regional BDA (implementation agency of reconstruction and development of MILF), Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), and the government forces attended the "Peace Ceremony" of this project. A rare opportunity for them to meet each other. (Photo: ICAN)

(2) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The prolonged unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a challenge, not only for these countries and the surrounding region, but also for the entire world. The international community, including Japan, supports Afghanistan to prevent the country from stepping back to a hotbed for terrorism. Ensuring stability in Afghanistan is critical, especially in light of the inauguration of a new

government following its presidential election and the withdrawn of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in 2014. Cooperation by Pakistan is essential for stability in Afghanistan, including in relation to reconciliation with Taliban, and is key to peace and stability in the region and the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan since October 2001 totals approximately \$5.4 billion.

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan on July 8, 2012. The conference, attended by representatives of about 80 countries and international organizations, issued an outcome document titled, "The Tokyo Declaration." At the conference, the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) was established to clarify the mutual commitment between Afghanistan and the international community for the sustainable development of Afghanistan and to regularly monitor and review the commitment. On that occasion Japan announced that it would provide up to approximately \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about five years from 2012 in the fields

of development and enhancement of security capabilities. Since 2012, Japan has extended approximately \$2.1 billion of assistance to Afghanistan.

In April 2014, presidential and provincial council elections were conducted in Afghanistan. With voter turnout greatly exceeding that of the previous elections, the country's first democratic transfer of power was realized. Japan, in coordination with the international community, extended a grant aid of ¥1.639 billion in order to support the election process by the Afghan government.

While there was progress in the TMAF commitments made by the Afghan government, including the holding of elections, further efforts are needed in other areas, such as efforts to combat corruption.



Afghanistan's new president, Dr. Ashraf Ghani (center, not wearing a tie), welcoming young civil servants who came back after studying in Japan. (Photo: JICA)

Afghanistan

Invitation Program on Natural Disasters and Disaster Risk Reduction Systems Technical Cooperation Project (February 2 – 12, 2014)

Afghanistan is a country that suffers from frequent natural disasters. It suffers from diverse disasters almost every year, such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslide disasters and cold waves, affecting 400,000 people per year. The Government of Afghanistan formulated the National Disaster Management Plan and the New Policy and Strategy for Disaster Management in 2003, and established the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), which is in charge of developing disaster management mechanisms.

In addition, under the "Istanbul Process," which aims to promote regional cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries, Japan has been coordinating with other members of the international community in its support to Afghanistan in the area of disaster management.

Against this background, Japan invited 13 disaster management officials from Afghanistan in February 2014. The purpose of this invitation program was to contribute to the development of disaster management mechanisms in Afghanistan by allowing these officials to learn about the disaster risk reduction policies and measures of Japan and other neighboring countries of Afghanistan and to build networks with related organizations in these countries. Four disaster management officials from Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Pakistan also visited Japan as instructors.

The participating officials from Afghanistan and other neighboring countries developed a close relationship and mutual understanding by learning about disaster risk reduction together. One of the participants from Afghanistan says "Through this program, I have learned a lot about disaster risk reduction not only in Japan but also in three neighboring countries. Pakistan particularly seems to have many programs that we can utilize, such as disaster risk reduction-related human resources development methods and emergency action planning. We would like to strengthen coordination with these neighboring countries to receive various supports in future."

It is hoped that Afghanistan will deepen cooperation with its neighboring countries and the international community and promote disaster risk reduction measures, in order to reduce the number of people affected by natural disasters as much as possible.

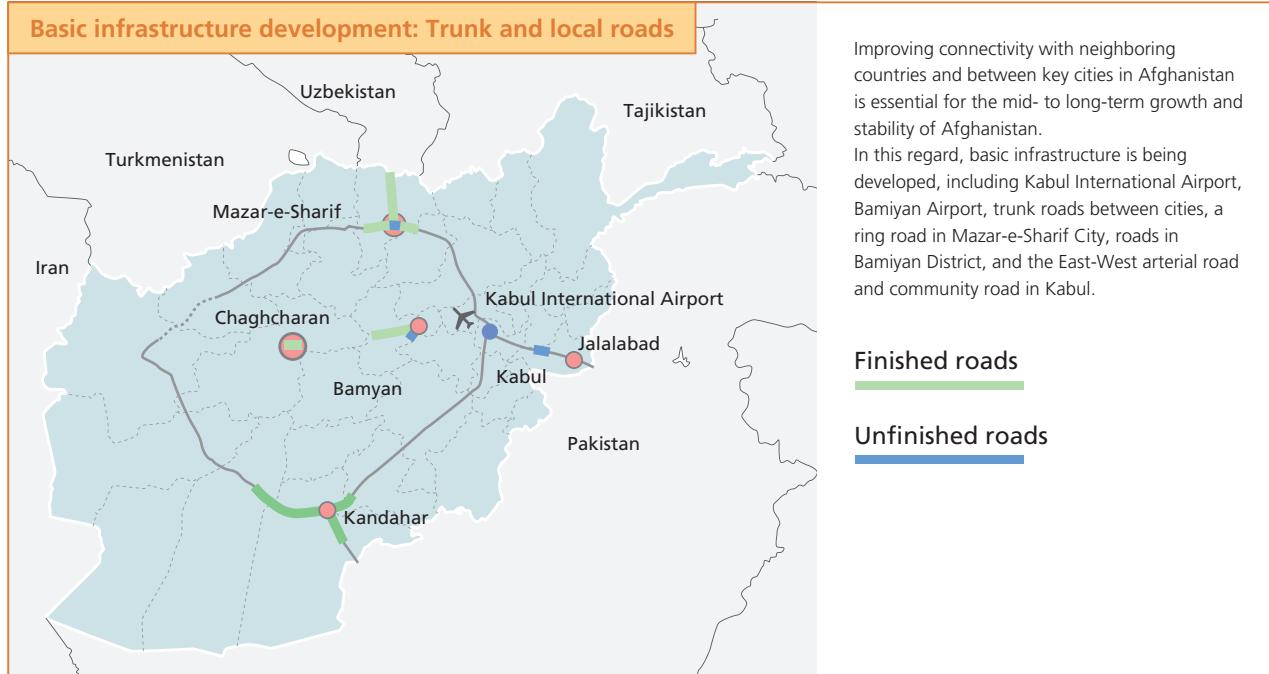


Participants confirming the effect of brace, which is designed to be used for anti-seismic structures, at the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture. (Photo: JICA)

Japan's main contributions to Afghanistan

Support for enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for increasing the number of police officers with assistance for their salaries (The number of police officers (quota): 72,000 officers (2008) → 157,000 (2012)) Literacy education for police officers, training of police officers in Turkey Support for demining: demining approximately 90 km² area, anti-landmine education and training for 870,000 people Capacity building of the Ministry of Justice (construction of Ministry of Justice-related facilities, training for judges and other officials)
Reintegration of ex-combatants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of approximately 60,000 ex-combatants Disbandment of 737 illegal armed groups Collection of approximately 276,000 weapons ★ Around 9,200 ex-combatants, including former Taliban members, have agreed to reintegration
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/restoration of over 830 schools, thus supporting more than 1 million students Training for 10,000 teachers and the development of teaching materials by JICA Literacy education for 1 million people through UNESCO Construction/development of 15 vocational training centers ★ Support from Japan and the international community has resulted in improving the number of children enrolled in school: 1 million children (2001) → 9.30 million (2013)
Health and medical care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing vaccines for pediatric infectious diseases (polio, BCG, and other communicable diseases) Construction/development of around 97 health clinics Assistance in Tuberculosis control and maternal and child health sector Providing safe drinking water ★ Support from Japan and the international community has resulted in: Mortality rate for children aged five years or under: 136/1,000 (2000) → 99/1,000 (2012) Infant mortality rate: 95/1,000 (2000) → 71/1,000 (2012)
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of rural infrastructure, e.g., small-scale irrigation facilities and rural roads Rice farming development assistance (rice production at the experimental station tripled) About a 40% increase in wheat production using certified wheat seeds distributed through FAO instead of native seeds Improvement of irrigation facilities for around 68,000 hectares through FAO Agriculture development assistance (organizational strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock) Water management capacity building for traditional water managers and others at the community level
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of around 700 km of trunk roads Construction and improvement of facilities at Kabul International Airport Development of local roads and rehabilitation of airport facilities in Bamyan Province Formulation of a master plan for development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area Provision of equipment for road and airport maintenance

Basic infrastructure development: Trunk and local roads



The techniques and spirit of Japanese Judo contribute to the improvement of security in Afghanistan

– Support for the training of the Afghan National Police in Turkey

After over 30 years of conflict, Afghanistan continues to face many problems related to its functions as a state. The ability of police personnel to maintain public security is one of such issues. However, due to security and other concerns, it is difficult to provide police officers with sufficient training within their own country. For this reason, the Government of Afghanistan requested assistance with training from a fellow Islamic country and friend, Turkey, which in turn began a project in 2011 to train Afghan police officers in collaboration with NATO.

One of the three main pillars of Japanese support for Afghanistan, along with the assistance for the reintegration of ex-combatants into society and for the country's economic development, is the improvement of the country's capacity to maintain security including through the provision of support to the police force. Japan received a request from Turkey to cooperate in the training of Afghan police officers. In consideration of the importance of the project, the Japanese government decided to provide ODA assistance for the project conducted in Turkey, such as financial support and dispatching coaches to the project.

A distinct aspect of collaboration this time is the inclusion of Judo, a Japanese martial art widely practiced across the world, in the training. Judo experts were dispatched from Japan, and they were expected to not only train the Afghan police officers in Judo techniques in the training, but also help them learn discipline and the norms of behaviors that are indispensable for collective action. It was thought that they could contribute to improving the capacity of the Afghan police to maintain public security. So far, the Judo training has been conducted four times from 2011 to 2014, with six experts being dispatched each time to Turkey for a period of three months.

Training has taken place in the Sivas Higher Vocational Police School located in the center of Sivas in central Turkey. Every year, 500 police cadets from Afghanistan are accepted at this school, where they are trained for six months to become police officers. Judo training is one part of the curriculum. Up to this point, a total of 2,000 people have received this training. Mr. Takatoshi Kitada, who serves in Japan as an officer and a Judo coach for



Afghanistan police cadets learning judo from a Japanese instructor.
(Photo: Takatoshi Kitada)



Mr. Kitada at the Sivas Higher Vocational Police School in Turkey. (Photo: Takatoshi Kitada)

the Osaka Prefectural Police Department, was one of those dispatched to Turkey. He commented, "Because all of the cadets are novices, the first thing we do is to conduct an orientation where we explain what Judo is all about. We then proceed to offer a series of specific instructions on everything from Judo rules of decorum to skills such as safe falling, throws, and holds. Many believe that Judo is merely a type of fighting skill, so we repeatedly explain that Judo teaches not only techniques, but also the spirit of martial arts; that it 'starts with a bow and ends with a bow' and that it is about discipline of one's mind and that the Judo *dojo* is an important place for that. In particular, we emphasize the importance of bowing when entering and leaving the *dojo*, when starting and ending training, and when saluting a training partner."

However, it has been difficult to teach the cadets even the concept of "bowing," which is a foundational element of Judo. Afghan trainees mistook the Judo bow for a religious act, and were reluctant to perform it, having been taught that "one must only bow to the God of Islam." Mr. Kitada explained, "We repeatedly explained to them that the Judo bow was not a religious act, but was meant to show respect to coaches and training partners. We worked hard to have them understand the meaning of the bow. In particular, *zarei*, the act of bowing while sitting, is quite similar to the way people pray in Islam, so at the beginning of training there was quite a lot of resistance to practicing that. As such, we initially started out by only performing bows while standing, and then from the middle of the course, once we had built a relationship of mutual trust, we instructed them in *zarei*." As a result of these efforts, the cadets began to gradually understand the meaning of Judo rules of decorum and finally, there started to appear those who would take the lead in bowing at the entrance to the *dojo* and would stay late to train by themselves.

Additionally, it is generally said that it is also difficult to get Afghan people together into one group, as in Afghanistan many rarely have opportunities to learn how to work in a group in schools and ethnic divisiveness exists. However, as cadets would train together in the *dojo*, they could naturally work together as a group without discomfort. The Turkish police, who organized the training, expressed their gratitude to Japan to see this change in the cadets' attitude, saying "As they advanced in their Judo training, the Afghan cadets gradually started to form a group and acting more like police officers." The Turkish police officers too felt the significance and impact of Judo in the way that it not only trained people to develop skills and their bodies, but also how it endowed them with mental strength and discipline in working as a group.

Looking back on his activities, Mr. Kitada commented, "I ardently hope that the cadets, who learned the spirit of Japanese martial arts, will return to their home country, exercise their abilities to improve security in their country, and make Afghanistan a peaceful and stable country." Thus, Japanese martial arts are contributing to the promotion of peacebuilding efforts in Afghanistan.

● Pakistan

Japan has been actively engaged in assisting Pakistan since Pakistan announced its intention to fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. In April 2009, Japan hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference and pledged assistance of up to \$1 billion to Pakistan in two years, which has been steadily implemented.²⁰ In 2014, Japan extended a ¥5 billion ODA loan to support energy sector reform by Pakistan.

To contribute to the improvement of security situation

in Pakistan, Japan has provided cooperation for education, health, vocational training, and other projects in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area, and supported Pakistan's efforts to bring stability to people's lives. In 2013, Japan extended assistance of approximately ¥2 billion for the improvement of airport security at major international airports in Pakistan, including for the installation of X-ray inspection equipment. Through such efforts, Japan supports the counter terrorism measures in Pakistan.

(3) Middle East Peace (Palestine)

The Palestine issue is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict that has continued for more than half a century. Peace in the Middle East is an issue that yields significant impact on the stability and prosperity of Japan and the rest of the world. Japan supports a two-state solution whereby Israel and a future independent Palestinian state live side by side in peace and security. To promote this, it is essential to prepare for nation-building through socio-economic development of Palestine, which is one of the parties of the peace process. Since the establishment of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority based on the Oslo Accords in 1993, the international community including Japan has been proactively extending assistance to the Palestinians.

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the priority issues of development cooperation, and Japan has positioned its assistance to the Palestinians as one of the important pillars of its measures to contribute to the Middle East peace process. In particular, Japan has provided \$1.47 billion in total to the Palestinians since the 1993 Oslo Accords, the third highest amount behind the United States and the European Union (EU). Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs to improve the tragic living conditions of the socially vulnerable people on the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and people affected by conflict in the Gaza Strip, and others. Also, Japan proactively supports the Palestinian Authority to stabilize and improve its civil administration, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote sustainable economic growth. These efforts aim for preparation for future Palestinian nation-building and a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Furthermore, since July 2006, Japan has

Although Palestinians continue to feel significant discontent and antipathy towards the Israeli occupation, many years of occupation have made them economically dependent on the Israeli economy as well as on aid from the international community. These circumstances make the achievement of Middle East peace even more difficult. Widening regional disparities and a high unemployment rate driven by Israel's occupation policy and the sluggish economy are destabilizing factors in regional circumstances. Helping the Palestinian economy stand independently while improving living conditions for its people is the most important challenge in creating an environment where Palestinians can negotiate with Israelis for true peace.

advocated the initiative of the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity," as its unique mid- to long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between the Israelis and the Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote socioeconomic development in the Jordan Valley area through regional cooperation among the four parties of Japan, Israel, Palestine and Jordan. Those four parties



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasuhide Nakayama addressing a speech at the Conference on the Reconstruction of Gaza held in Cairo, Egypt, in October 2014.

Note 20: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010

are working on the flagship project of the initiative, the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho City. The park is expected to create about 7,000 jobs in the future.

In 2013, Japan launched a new initiative called the “Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD)” to help Palestine achieve economic independence by drawing on Asia’s experience on human resources development and private economic development. To date, meetings have been held on triangular cooperation for human resources development and on trade and investment expansion.

In 2014, to meet emergency needs following clashes between Israeli and Palestinian armed forces in the Gaza Strip, Japan extended about \$7.8 million of food, water, and sanitation assistance through international organizations and Japanese NGOs. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasuhide Nakayama attended the Conference on the Reconstruction of Gaza held in Cairo in October, and called for the consolidation of the ceasefire and the steady implementation of reconstruction.

Map of the Palestinian Territories



Part II ch.1

Part II ch.2

Palestinian Territories

Gaza Strip

- Area: 365 km² (approximately 60% of the 23 Tokyo wards)
- Population: 1.7 million

West Bank

- Area: 5,655 km² (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
- Population: 2.8 million

Palestinian Territories

Human Resources Development Project (in Cooperation with Indonesia and Malaysia), Triangular Cooperation¹

Technical Cooperation (April 2012 – Ongoing)

Japan has been providing support for Palestinians on the basis of the belief that it is important for the Palestinian economy and society to be self-sustainable in order for a future independent Palestinian state and Israel to live side by side in peace. Most of the support for Palestine comes from the United States or European countries, while support from East Asian countries for Palestine has been very limited, apart from assistance coming from Japan. However, some East Asian countries that have achieved a certain level of economic growth, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, are today good partners of Japan in the development cooperation conducted in third countries.

Under such circumstances, Japan started a triangular cooperation initiative for Palestine in coordination with Indonesia and Malaysia, in order to provide support for the development of institutions and systems, as well as human resources in Palestine by utilizing the knowledge, experience, and economic power of East Asian countries. The first project of this initiative was a training program for Palestinian officials on industrial park management, which was conducted in Indonesia in 2011. During this training, the participants visited industrial parks in Southeast Asian countries including Indonesia, had meetings with personnel from operating agencies from both sides and tenant companies of these industrial parks, and learned specific and efficient ways to operate industrial parks.

The previous themes of trainings conducted in Indonesia and Malaysia covered various topics, including fixed assets tax, Islamic finance, improvement of fruit cultivation production, vegetable cultivation techniques, livestock feed, and improvement of productivity/KAIZEN. By the end of FY2013, a total of 119 Palestinians participated in the trainings.

This triangular cooperation initiative to assist Palestine, involving emerging countries in Asia, was launched in February 2013 under the initiative of Japan. Great appreciation for this initiative was expressed by both Palestine and East Asian countries at the second ministerial meeting of the Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD) held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in March 2014. (As of August 2014)

*1 Cooperation provided by developing countries to other developing countries, using their own personnel and experiences in development, is called “South-South Cooperation.” Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between such developing countries is referred to as “triangular cooperation.”



Participants from Palestine listening to an Indonesian expert explaining fruit cultivation production. (Photo: JICA)

(4) Sahel Region

The “Sahel²¹ countries” generally include the following eight countries – Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, although there is no strict definition.

Due to natural disasters, such as drought, as well as poverty and the vulnerabilities in its state functions, issues of political uncertainty, terrorism, the illicit trade of firearms and narcotic drugs, and the threat of organized crimes such as kidnapping are becoming ever more serious

in the Sahel region. Moreover, the lenient border control in Libya has encouraged the entry and exit of terrorists, making the region a breeding ground for arms smuggling. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the region and the international community to improve security capacity and strengthen governance to prevent the entire region from becoming a lawless area. It is also a priority to deal with humanitarian crises, such as the refugee issue, and to promote development.

<Japan's Efforts>

Following the terrorist attack²² against Japanese nationals in Algeria in January 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida announced the three pillars of foreign policy²³ on January 29. In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, Japan pledged to continue providing support for the consolidation of peace, including ¥100 billion in development and humanitarian assistance, and has been rapidly promoting efforts to bring peace and stability to the

Sahel region.

In 2013, Japan pledged approximately \$120 million to help Mali refugees. Japan provided food and accommodation tents for refugees who left Mali for neighboring countries, as well as support for the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) training centers in order to improve military and police capacities in West African countries. Also, Japan supports the activities

The Sahel region
(Senegal, Nigeria, Mauritania,
Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger,
and Chad)

FY2013 Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding in the Sahel Region, “the Project for Strengthening Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Capacities in the Sahel Region (through UN, implementation agency: UNODC)” Grant Aid (2013 – Ongoing)

Due to serious poverty and weak national governments, the Sahel region is prone to becoming a breeding ground for illicit trafficking, including of firearms and narcotic drugs, and for organized crimes such as kidnapping. Consequently, terrorists can easily obtain firearms in the region.

In order to address such a situation, Japan provides support for strengthening criminal justice and law enforcement capacities in seven countries in the Sahel region (Senegal, Nigeria, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad). Specifically, Japan organizes workshops, dispatches survey teams, and provides related equipment through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). These measures are aimed at supporting the development of relevant counter-terrorism legislation, promoting regional cooperation in the judicial sector, preventing illegal trafficking of firearms, enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and judicial agencies in investigation and prosecution, and improving government capacities in ocean freight management.

To date, counter-terrorism workshops made possible with Japanese assistance have been held in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, and Senegal. Each workshop was attended by 10 to 20 members of the judicial sector. In addition, a regional conference was held to discuss firearm control measures and the enhancement of legislative and investigation capacities related to the illegal trafficking of firearms in the Sahel region. The conference was attended by experts in the region. For border control, dispatched Japanese experts provided advice to the Joint Port Control Units (JPCUs) in Senegal.

Such cooperation is anticipated to increase each country's law enforcement capacities and response capabilities of judicial agencies against terrorism and illegal trafficking of firearms. This is expected to lead to improving the security situation in each country in the Sahel region and reducing potential threats such as terrorism, and by extension, increase the entire region's ability to combat terrorism and the trafficking of firearms.

(As of August 2014)



The management unit of ports and harbors inspecting the target container, based on the information from related agencies abroad. (Photo: UNODC)

Note 21: “Sahel” is a semi-arid region that stretches along the southern edge of the Sahara desert. It generally refers to West Africa; however, in some cases it includes Sudan and the Horn of Africa area. The word “Sahel” originated from sāhil, which means a coast in Arabic. The Sahel countries are also called the countries at the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Note 22: An armed group attacked a natural gas plant in the Tiguentourine area in eastern Algeria and barricaded inside the plant, taking the workers and other people as hostages. Algerian military forces managed to control the situation by January 19. However, 40 people died, including 10 Japanese nationals.

Note 23: The three pillars are: (1) strengthening of measures against international terrorism; (2) support for the stabilization of Sahel, North Africa, and Middle East regions; and (3) promotion of dialogue and exchange with Islamic and Arab countries.

of the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL), which works to promote the reconciliation and political process in Mali and the Sahel region.

Moreover, Japan has been implementing the following counter-terrorism measures in the Sahel region: (i) the Project for Strengthening Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Capacities in the Sahel Region (approximately \$6.81 million); (ii) the Project for Supporting the Consolidation of the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Poor Population (approximately \$3 million) in Burkina Faso; and (iii) the Project for Consolidation of Peace, Security and Justice (approximately \$3 million) in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

These assistance projects strengthen the region's ability to deal with the increase in inflow and proliferation of small firearms, and also improve judicial services. As a result, the projects are expected to improve public safety and reduce the threat of potential terrorist attacks in the Sahel region,



Former Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirotaka Ishihara visiting the International Peace Support Training Centre in March 2014.

and by extension, improve the ability of the whole region to cope with these challenges.

In order to establish peace and stability in the Sahel region, Japan will work more closely with countries in the Sahel region, international organizations, and other assistance organizations to provide steady assistance.

(5) South Sudan

After the Second Sudanese Civil War, which lasted over 20 years, South Sudan gained independence by seceding from Sudan in July 2011. The African Union (AU) mediated negotiations on many issues between Sudan and South Sudan prior to South Sudan's independence. The governments of both countries agreed on issues such as oil and security measures in border areas in September 2012, and on the roadmap for executing the agreement in March 2013. However, some of the agreed-upon measures remain unimplemented, and both countries have not reached

agreement on the attribution of the Abyei region²⁴ to which both countries lay claim and on the issue of the disputed area. In South Sudan, clashes have erupted between the government and anti-government forces since December 15, 2013, causing concerns over the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, including the rise of IDPs and refugees. Efforts for peace are under way with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), comprised of neighboring countries, acting as a mediator. (As of October 2014)

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the priorities of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. In particular, stability in Sudan and South Sudan is directly related to the stability of the whole of Africa. The two countries are therefore an area within Africa requiring intensive assistance for the consolidation of peace. With this understanding, Japan has disbursed over \$1.3 billion to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005. Japan continues to support the consolidation of peace through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers and lend assistance in fields dealing with basic human needs (BHN) so that the people of the two nations actually feel that peace has been established and do not revert to civil war. Specifically, Japan provides support focused on meeting BHN and maintaining a food production base mainly in the war-torn regions of Sudan. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance has focused on development

of infrastructure and governance. In May 2014, Japan provided emergency humanitarian assistance in response to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation there since December 2013.

Japan has dispatched an engineering unit from the Japan Self-Defense Force to work on the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and is implementing projects that are linked to the engineering unit's activities so that Japan can put forth an integrated effort for stability and nation-building in South Sudan. In 2013, Japan implemented the Project for the Rehabilitation of Juba Na-Bari Community Road in coordination with the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. The unit is currently providing supports for IDPs and conducting other operations in response to the deterioration of the security situation since December 2013.

Note 24: The Abyei region is located on the north-south border in Sudan. Since it was one of the most hard-fought battlefields during the North-South civil war and has rich oil reserves, both countries claim sovereignty over this region.

(6) Unexploded Ordnance, Antipersonnel Landmines, and Small Arms and Light Weapons, etc.

In post-conflict regions, unexploded ordnance (UXO) including cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines remain, and illegal small arms and light weapons are still widespread. These explosive remnants of war indiscriminately harm children and other members of the general public. They not only hinder reconstruction and development activities, but also can become the cause of

new conflicts. It is important to provide support that takes into consideration the security concerns of the affected country, through assistance including the clearance of UXOs and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms and light weapons, and the empowerment of landmine victims.

<Japan's Efforts>

As a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Japan has been actively promoting the universalization of these conventions by encouraging other nations to ratify or accede to them. Japan is also consistently involved in international cooperation for mine clearance, victim assistance, risk reduction education and other projects set forth in both conventions.

For example, in Angola, the country worst affected by landmines in Africa, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), a specified nonprofit corporation, has extended technical cooperation over six years since FY2008 to the National Demining Institute (INAD) in Angola, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, to help Bengo Province, Angola. In addition to technical cooperation, Japan implements comprehensive local reconstruction activities, including agricultural assistance and road rehabilitation. With Japanese private companies also engaged, support has involved all sectors of Japan. Reportedly, minefields equivalent to 30 Tokyo Domes (46,755 m²) have been cleared thus far.

In Afghanistan, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), a specified nonprofit organization, conducts outreach education to spread awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict and on the proper ways to avoid them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and the Japan Platform (JPF)²⁵, AAR Japan has conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) in all parts of Afghanistan through various activities, including showing educational films in mobile cinemas. AAR Japan has also trained local trainers to conduct MRE. The people's awareness has increased as a result of these efforts.

In addition, since March 2014, Japan has provided supports for outreach education on landmine avoidance in Syria, Yemen, Chad, Mali, and South Sudan through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (they are expected to end by February 2015).

Laos is one of the countries deeply affected by UXOs.

In 2011, a project focusing on countermeasures for UXOs was set up, and its three pillars of cooperation are: (i) dispatching an expert on UXOs; (ii) providing equipment; and (iii) South-South Cooperation. Japan has experience in supporting Cambodia to clear landmines since the 1990s, and it has been implementing a 3-year South-South Cooperation project to facilitate Laos and Cambodia to share knowledge with each other through holding several workshops on UXO/Mine Action. This cooperation aims to share their knowledge and experience on techniques, training, drafting national standards and supporting victims.

In March 2014, Japan extended assistance to tackle landmines and UXOs (e.g., explosive ordnance disposal risk education) through the United Nations Mine Action



Trainees from Angola visiting the site of landmine removal operations in Battambang Province, Northwestern Cambodia. (Photo: JICA)

Note 25: The Japan Platform (JPF) is an organization (NPO) launched by NGOs, the business community, and the Government of Japan for Japanese NGOs to carry out prompt and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in response to conflicts and natural disasters. It was founded in August 2000.

Service (UNMAS) in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Libya. In South Sudan, Japan has been providing assistance in coordination with the Japan Self-Defense Force personnel performing ongoing PKO operations. Additionally, through the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, Japan has supported the training of mine-clearing personnel in Africa by the Centre de Perfectionnement aux Actions post-conflictuelles de Déminage et de Dépollution (CPADD) in Benin.

To tackle the issues of small arms and light weapons,

Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate storage and management of small arms, combined with development assistance. With a view to improving security as well as strengthening the capacity to regulate the import and export of weapons, Japan also supports the development of relevant legal systems, capacity enhancement of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and carries out DDR projects for former soldiers and child soldiers.

Laos, Angola

Laos-Cambodia South-South Cooperation on UXO/Mine Action Sector, Angola-Cambodia South-South Cooperation Technical Cooperation Project (July 2012 – Ongoing)

In Cambodia, millions of landmines remain buried as a negative legacy of the civil war that lasted for many years. With the support from Japan and the international community, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) has accumulated know-how on the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs). Since 2011, Cambodia has been sharing its know-how on landmine and UXO clearance with Laos and Angola, in the form of South-South Cooperation.¹

In Laos, it is said that approximately 80 million UXOs remain in the ground from the Viet Nam War. In order to alleviate the situation in neighboring Laos, CMAC has conducted six knowledge-sharing workshops to transfer know-how on UXO clearance, under the Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao), which is supported by Japan. Cambodia will continue to share CMAC's knowledge with Laos, while Japan provides further support in such ways as strengthening training management capacity, dispatching experts on UXO clearance, and providing equipment to enhance the capabilities of UXO detectors and strengthen the logistic support structure.

In Angola in southwest Africa, a peace agreement in 2002 brought an end to the civil war that continued for 27 years. However, like Cambodia, there are still many landmines that remain buried, which are not only threatening the safety of the residents but also preventing the development of the country. In order to improve the situation, Japan has already provided technical assistance to Angola in collaboration with CMAC, which has experience in carrying out South-South Cooperation in other countries including Laos. Japan has also dispatched Japanese experts to promote the organizational improvement of the National Demining Institute (INAD) to enhance its capacity. CMAC has previously accepted a total of 40 INAD staff, and offered them lectures and introduced them to field activities. In addition, CMAC has dispatched its staff to Angola to share knowledge and experience on landmine measures. Japan will continue to collaborate with CMAC to make a contribution to the landmine clearance efforts in Angola.

(As of August 2014)

*1 Cooperation provided by developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experience in development and their own personnel. In many cases it is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and are facing similar development challenges. Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."



Visiting a site of landmine removal operations.
(Photo: JICA)

Uganda

Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of Community Development in Acholi Sub-Region Technical Cooperation Project (November 2011 – Ongoing)

The northern region of Uganda was in a state of conflict for more than 20 years due to the collisions between armed forces including the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government, which started in the 1980s. The peace negotiations with LRA started in 2006, and since around 2008 the estimated 2 million internally displaced people finally started coming back to the area where they used to live around 2008. In accordance with the closure of refugee camps, there was less need for emergency or humanitarian assistance; however, since administrative functions were virtually stopped in the northern region due to the years of conflicts, there are many issues in the administrative capacity of the local government that provides support for the returned people to settle down.

Under such circumstances, Japan has been providing support in the Acholi Sub-Region, which was severely affected by the conflicts, to help refugees return their homeland and the local government to recover and improve its administrative capability. Specifically, Japan has been creating guidelines to improve the local government's capabilities, such as the capability to plan development projects and to manage and operate development projects including procurement and construction supervision. Japan also conducts trainings on document management, data management, budgeting, and monitoring and assessment for the related personnel of provinces and districts.

This project aims to provide support for the local administrative officials so that they can improve their capacities through the actual operation of projects. It is designed to help the local administrative officials in each region learn how to put their knowledge into practice, and also help the local government gain trust from the returned people by showing that the administrative officials are taking initiative in the development projects.

(As of August 2014)



Administrative officials in northern area listening to the local residents in southern area talking about their experience of One Village One Product Approach. Looking for a key to build a relationship with mutual trust between the administration and local residents. (Photo: JICA)

Nepal

Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Technical Cooperation Project (January 2010 – Ongoing)

Nepal went through a civil war that lasted for 10 years from 1996 to 2006. One of the causes of the civil war is considered to be inter-regional disparities and conflicts among ethnic groups and castes. Even now with the enactment of a new constitution and other nation-building efforts getting under way, there still remain conflicts at various levels in the communities. It has been suggested that such conflicts could develop into a new dispute in the future.

"Community Mediation" refers to the process of smoothly solving disputes and troubles between residents at the community level. The person who is responsible for this process is known as the community mediator, who is selected from among community members.

The Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project has been implementing activities in Sindhuli and Mahottari Districts on a pilot basis, such as training of community mediators, establishment of community mediation centers, development of a scheme that continuously ensures proper dispute management, and outreach activities to raise public awareness of community mediation.

A total of 18 people have received the training program to become a trainer of mediators, and 557 people have completed the roughly 40-hour basic mediator training. Since the opening of the first community mediation center in February 2012, community mediation service has been provided in a total of 20 villages in the two districts.

During this period, a total of 451 dispute cases were registered, of which 351 cases (78%) have achieved reconciliation. In addition, a total of 357 dispute cases were registered in the 20 villages, of which 305 cases have been settled. The project will promote the implementation of the community mediation system at the central level, in the hope that the system will be implemented nationwide.

(As of August 2014)



A theatrical company performing a play/street drama that simulates mediation to promote awareness of the community mediation service. (Photo: JICA)

Section 2 Assistance for Each Region

Challenges and problems vary according to country and region. Japan is working to resolve the problems faced by developing countries through development cooperation, taking into consideration the social and economic backgrounds of these problems.

Chart II-7 / Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2013)

Region	Type	Bilateral ODA						Net Disbursement		Gross Disbursement		
		Grants		Loan aid				Total	Change from the previous year (%)	Total	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)					
Asia		3,718.81	139.08	756.71	4,475.52	8,050.83	9,077.62	-1,026.79	3,448.73	113.9	12,526.35	63.9
East Asia		3,520.70	89.14	511.85	4,032.55	5,717.07	7,879.42	-2,162.34	1,870.21	737.6	9,749.62	49.8
Northeast Asia		36.16	—	49.61	85.77	421.60	1,144.11	-722.51	-636.74	12.5	507.37	2.6
Southeast Asia		3,484.41	89.02	454.59	3,939.00	5,295.47	6,735.31	-1,439.83	2,499.16	487.5	9,234.47	47.1
South Asia		115.48	22.57	164.75	280.23	2,157.21	1,107.49	1,049.72	1,329.95	-14.2	2,437.44	12.4
Central Asia and the Caucasus		35.49	3.70	36.42	71.91	176.54	90.71	85.83	157.74	-28.0	248.45	1.3
ODA for multiple countries in Asia		47.14	23.66	43.69	90.83	—	—	—	90.83	-33.5	90.83	0.5
Middle East And North Africa		1,029.56	842.36	183.97	1,213.53	1,045.26	719.61	325.65	1,539.18	2.8	2,258.79	11.5
Sub-Saharan Africa		1,999.94	565.45	447.74	2,447.68	448.80	759.56	-310.76	2,136.93	24.4	2,896.49	14.8
Latin America and the Caribbean		73.20	2.30	167.54	240.74	146.76	421.65	-274.89	-34.14	82.2	387.51	2.0
Oceania		75.13	0.40	43.59	118.72	22.76	19.84	2.92	121.64	-5.1	141.48	0.7
Europe		7.69	—	22.41	30.10	33.90	67.28	-33.38	-3.28	-109.3	64.00	0.3
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		127.59	86.74	1,186.98	1,314.57	—	—	—	1,314.57	-15.3	1,314.57	6.7
Total		7,031.92	1,636.33	2,808.94	9,840.86	9,748.31	11,065.56	-1,317.25	8,523.61	34.2	19,589.18	100.0
												35.0

*1 Including assistance to graduated countries.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*4 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

*5 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

1. East Asia

East Asia consists of a variety of nations: countries such as the Republic of Korea and Singapore, which have attained high economic growth and have already shifted from aid recipients to donors; least developed countries (LDCs) such as Cambodia and Laos; countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines, which still have internal disparities despite their dramatic economic growth; and countries such as Viet Nam, which is in the process of transitioning from a centrally planned economy to a market economy. Japan

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the remarkable economic growth in East Asia by implementing development cooperation that combines ODA with trade and investment, including the improvement of infrastructure, development of systems and human resources, promotion of trade, and revitalization of private investment. Currently, Japan is aiming to further enhance open regional cooperation and integration while sharing basic values, to promote mutual understanding, and to maintain consistent regional stability. Therefore, Japan has made efforts to proactively respond to an array of transnational problems such as natural disasters,

● Support for Southeast Asia

Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)¹ are aiming for the establishment of the ASEAN Community in 2015. Japan has continued to assist the enhancement of ASEAN connectivity and in narrowing the development gap within ASEAN. In particular, support for the Mekong countries², which include more low income countries than the other areas of ASEAN, is important for reducing intraregional disparities as well.

With regard to assistance for the Mekong region, the Fourth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in April 2012 adopted the Tokyo Strategy 2012 for Mekong-Japan Cooperation, which sets out three pillars: 1. Enhancing Mekong connectivity; 2. Promoting trade and investment; and 3. Ensuring human security and environmental sustainability. At the Fifth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in December 2013, Japan announced its intention of following up on its previous assistance that would contribute to the development of the Mekong region and narrow gaps within the region. The leaders conducted a mid-term review of the progress to date of Mekong-Japan cooperation based on the "Tokyo Strategy 2012," and affirmed the steadfast implementation of the three-

has close relationships with these countries in all aspects of politics, economy, and culture, so the development and stability of the region significantly impacts the security and prosperity of Japan as well. From this perspective, Japan is engaging in development cooperation activities, responding not only to the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries but also to the changes in the type of development cooperation that is required.

environment and climate change problems, infectious diseases, terrorism and piracy, and others, in parallel with the assistance for developing infrastructure to date. Japan is also working to promote mutual understanding through large-scale youth exchanges, cultural exchanges, and projects to disseminate Japanese language education.

In order for Japan and other East Asian countries to achieve further prosperity, it is important to assist Asia to become "a center of growth open to the world." Accordingly, Japan is providing assistance to strengthen Asia's growth and to expand domestic demand in each country.

year assistance consisting of ¥600 billion in ODA from FY2013, that Japan committed to at the Fourth Summit Meeting. In August 2014, the Seventh Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held, and discussion took place on the progress and future direction of Mekong-Japan cooperation.

Among the Mekong region countries, democratization is progressing rapidly, especially in Myanmar. In April



The Tsubasa Bridge (Neak Loeung Bridge) on the National Road No.1 in Cambodia, crossing the Mekong River. As part of the Southern Economic Corridor the National Road No.1 connects Thailand (Bangkok), Cambodia (Phnom Penh) and Viet Nam (Ho Chi Minh City). The completion of the Tsubasa Bridge shortened the time previously required to cross the Mekong River by ferry (about one hour in off-season to seven hours in peak season, including waiting time) to around five minutes. It also enables to cross the river 24 hours per day. (Photo: JICA)

Note 1: ASEAN countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam
Note 2: Mekong countries: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam

2012, Japan announced that it would review its economic cooperation policy and provide a wide range of assistance to Myanmar to backup the rapid progress of its reform efforts. Japan has been actively providing various kinds of assistance to Myanmar, such as livelihood improvements for residents, including assistance for ethnic groups, assistance for legal and judicial system development, human resources development, and infrastructure development mainly in the Yangon and Thilawa regions.

In addition to promoting such efforts, Japan is providing support in promoting ASEAN economic integration, with poverty reduction and narrowing the development gap within ASEAN.

At the ASEAN Summit Meeting held in October 2010, ASEAN adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity*, aiming at intensifying physical connectivity, institutional connectivity and people-to-people connectivity in the region. Japan is also utilizing ODA and public-private partnership (PPP) to provide proactive assistance to also put the Master Plan into action.

In 2013, which marked the 40th year of ASEAN-Japan friendship and cooperation, the Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation was adopted at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting in Tokyo in December. The statement presented mid- to long-term visions for deepening ASEAN-Japan relations. These visions are expected to further promote ASEAN-Japan cooperation towards strengthening ASEAN connectivity. Additionally, Japan pledged ¥2 trillion of ODA assistance over five years based on the pillars of “strengthening connectivity” and “narrowing gaps” which ASEAN identifies for establishing the ASEAN Community in 2015.

In the area of disaster risk reduction, Japan unveiled the Package for Strengthening ASEAN-Japan Disaster Management Cooperation in response to the catastrophic

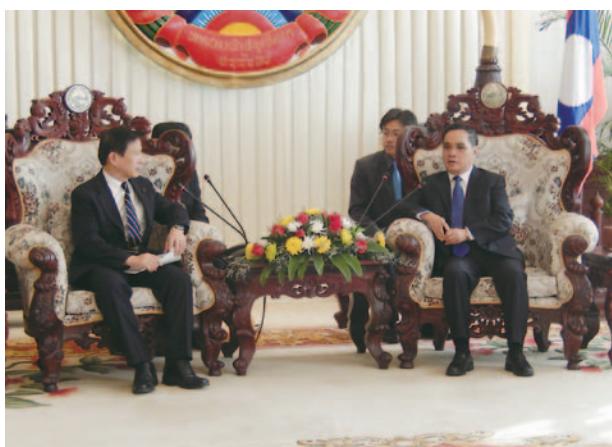
devastation caused by Typhoon No. 30 (“Yolanda”) in the central Philippines in November 2013. The package included expanding the disaster risk reduction network and support for realizing disaster-resilient societies. As part of this package, Japan announced assistance of ¥300 billion over five years and human resources development for 1,000 people, based on the pillars of capacity development on disaster risk management and of high-quality and resilient infrastructure development.³

Based on these commitments, Japan steadily extends supports to ASEAN member states while giving priority to aspects such as: infrastructure development, both hard and soft components, including strengthening connectivity; narrowing the development gap within the region and country (e.g., human resources development, assistance in the areas of poverty reduction, health, women’s empowerment); cooperation in disaster risk reduction; assistance for the environment and climate change field; maritime security; and promotion of the rule of law. In addition, Japan contributes to peacebuilding efforts, including through its intensive support for conflict affected areas in Mindanao in the Philippines and assistance for nation-building in Timor-Leste.

In terms of disaster risk reduction, in addition to bilateral cooperation, Japan provides assistance to ASEAN based on Disaster Management Network for ASEAN Region that Japan proposed in July 2011. Assistance is provided mainly to strengthen the capabilities of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), which is a disaster response and disaster risk reduction organization for ASEAN.

In the area of food security, the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) entered into force in July 2012. APTERR is a scheme which was created under the ASEAN+3 framework to prepare for emergencies, including large-scale disasters. Through this framework, rice assistance was provided in the aftermath of the flooding in Laos and the typhoon in the Philippines in 2013, strengthening coordination within the Southeast Asian region.

Japan has strengthened its partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which works on a variety of regional cooperative initiatives in the Asia region. For example, Japan contributed up to \$25 million over five years to the ADB for trade facilitation in Asia. Japan also works with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), an international research organization in East Asia, towards implementation of the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.



Former State Minister for Foreign Affairs Norio Mitsuya meeting the Prime Minister of Laos, Mr. Thongsing Thammavong (right) in June 2014.

Note 3: Given that infrastructure development is particularly important, at the ASEAN-Japan Summit in November 2014 as well, Japan expressed its intention to provide infrastructure development assistance through “people-centered investment” for sustainable and high quality growth. At the same time, Japan introduced four approaches for promoting “people-centered investment”: 1. Effective resource mobilization; 2. Strengthening partnerships with developing countries, international organizations, etc.; 3. Life cycle cost, environmental/social considerations; and 4. Comprehensive and tailor-made assistance. See page 159 on “people-centered investment.”

Viet Nam has achieved significant economic growth in recent years. Per capita GDP exceeded \$1,005 in 2010, leading the country to join the group of lower middle-income countries¹. Furthermore, the poverty ratio has declined from approximately 60% to 10% in the last 20 years. However, industries such as the assembly and processing industries that have supported economic growth through reliance on cheap labor force are facing competition from other countries. It is urgent that high added value² is given to industries in Viet Nam in order to strengthen the country's international competitiveness. In addition, although Viet Nam is economically stable in the short-term, it also confronts structural challenges on the economic front, such as inflation and budget deficit.

Japan coordinates with the World Bank and other partners to provide support that will enable Viet Nam to realize sustainable growth. Specifically, Japan carries out cooperation that supports the steady implementation of various policy and institutional reforms through financial support and policy dialogue, in terms of strengthening the management of public finances, improving weak financial systems, and improving the operational efficiency of state-owned enterprises. This project was implemented as the first phase of such an initiative. Japan and the Government of Viet Nam worked

together on the formulation of a reform plan and monitoring its implementation through a series of dialogues. Through this process, appropriate initiatives were promoted, which have resulted in concrete outcomes, including the revision of tax management laws and the formulation of the mid-term reform plan of the banking sector and state-owned enterprises.

Furthermore, Japan has dispatched experts with advanced knowledge and experience in various sectors including corporate revitalization, bank supervision, and tax affairs. Japan carries out initiatives to make the assistance more effective including: technical cooperation to give advice on reform planning and methodologies; and grant aid to support the installation of electronic customs clearance system that will contribute to improving the business environment.

*1 See pages 187 and 256

*2 High added value refers to increasing profit by raising the value of products and services to a level that clients and customers demand and are satisfied with, rather than by competing in prices.



The kick-off seminar for the "Vietnam Bank Restructuring Support Project" and "Enhancing corporate finance management capacity to implement SOE restructuring" project. This technical cooperation is coordinated and implemented. (Photo: JICA)



A consultation with the State Bank of Vietnam conducted under the Vietnam Bank Restructuring Support Project, a technical cooperation that is implemented in coordination with this project. (Photo: JICA)

● Relations with China

Since 1979, ODA to China has contributed to maintaining and promoting the Reform and Opening Up Policy of China, and at the same time as one of the major pillars of Japan-China relations, it has formed a strong foundation to support this relations. The Chinese economy has seen stable development through assistance for the development of economic infrastructure, and other initiatives. This has contributed to the stabilization of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the improvement of China's investment environment for Japanese companies and the development of economic relations between Japanese and Chinese private sectors. On a variety of occasions, the Chinese side has expressed appreciation and gratitude towards Japan's ODA. For example, at the Japan-China Summit Meeting in May 2008, then-Chinese President Hu Jintao expressed his gratitude.

On the other hand, ODA to China has already fulfilled its

role to a certain extent, with China having achieved dramatic transformations on various fronts, including those of the economy and technology. As for ODA loans and Grant Aid for General Projects that accounted for the majority of ODA to China, new disbursement has already concluded.

Currently, ODA to China is limited to technical cooperation for areas which have a genuine need for cooperation, such as cross-border pollution, infectious diseases, and food safety, that directly affect the lives of the Japanese people, and Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project, among other schemes.

With respect to technical cooperation, which accounts for a majority of ODA to China, Japan and China have agreed on the introduction of a new form of Japan-China cooperation by which both countries will bear the costs appropriately. This mechanism is scheduled to be introduced gradually.

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

A plan adopted at the October 2010 ASEAN Summit to strengthen connectivity towards building the ASEAN Community by 2015. This enhancement focuses on 3 types of connectivity: physical connectivity (transport, ICT, energy networks, etc.), institutional connectivity (liberalization and facilitation of trade, investment, services, etc.), and people-to-people connectivity (tourism, education, culture, etc.).

The construction of Southeast Asia's longest raw water transfer tunnel to alleviate water shortage problems in Kuala Lumpur

– How a Japanese general contractor successfully dug a tunnel under a Malaysian mountain range

Malaysia has been experiencing rapid economic growth since the 1980s. However, along with that growth, Malaysia's capital Kuala Lumpur, the center of commerce and industry in the country, has faced a major problem – there is not enough water for both daily life and industrial use. Development has been moving forward to ensure water resources in a river basin in Selangor State on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur in order to deal with the city's rapidly increasing demand for water. However, efforts to secure resources had not always gone as planned, as demonstrated by such problems as the serious water shortage in the region for approximately half a year from 1997 to 1998.

The Malaysian government considered various plans to address this issue and eventually came to the conclusion that, from the perspective of the amount of water needed as well as cost, it would be best to channel water by digging a tunnel to the State of Selangor from the State of Pahang, a water-rich region in the central part of the Malay Peninsula.

Therefore, in June 2009, Malaysia began a project to build the Pahang-Selangor raw water transfer tunnel. It was to be one of the largest infrastructure projects in Asia – a 44.6 kilometers long, 5.2 meters in diameter tunnel with a water delivery capacity of 1.89 million cubic meters per day, laid underneath a mountain range between Pahang and Selangor States. For this project, Japan offered an ODA Loan covering 75% of the costs, and construction was undertaken by a joint venture established by Shimizu Corporation and Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd. from Japan and companies United Engineers Malaysia Berhad (UEMB) and IJM Corporation Berhad¹ from Malaysia.

Recently, Japanese general contractors have embarked on large-scale development projects in the midst of the overseas construction booms. Mr. Takashi Kawata of Shimizu Corporation, who pulled a team together, was specially selected as a project manager for this big project in consideration of his proven track-record, including his contribution to the successful construction of an underground hydraulic power plant in Indonesia during the 1990s.

Construction began in September 2009. The tunnel construction was divided into eight sections. The construction team decided to use a tunnel boring machine (TBM) combined

with the New Austria Tunneling Method (NATM), which uses dynamite, to penetrate tough bedrock underneath the mountain range. The project got off to a good start. The work for building a road to allow access of machinery and equipment to the site prior to excavation was completed ahead of schedule. However, once excavation started, the construction team ran into various unexpected issues. For instance, at one point, the workers uncovered a massive, empty cavern inside a mountain, over 50 meters high. At another point, they ran into pressurized spring water that shot out as much as 24.6 tons of water per minute. Another time, the main bearing, the central part of the TBM, broke after a rock burst when the machine was digging through a tough slab of granite. The unrelenting power of nature forestalled the project's progress again.

Looking back on the many difficulties the project faced, Mr. Kawata commented, "It was a difficult work environment. Under a long mountain range, we had to dig a tunnel 5 kilometers long over 1,000 meters underground, which by itself was a hard task. In addition to high temperature and humidity, we ran into a place where the temperature of the bedrock we were digging, and the water that gushed out of it exceeded 50°C."

The project was able to overcome these challenges thanks to the strong solidarity of its multinational team consisting of over 1,000 people from 15 countries who united and tackled problems with single-minded dedication. Every day, Mr. Kawata instructed his workers to keep their worksite tidy and safe, with not even a single piece of scrap wire lying about. He made a point of fully tidying up the site himself and greeting others with a smile in order to set an example of expected behaviors and encourage his workers to act the same.

"Just after construction began, an assistant project manager of a local Malaysian company that was participating in the joint venture told me that if I was always nagging, pretty soon we would not have any workers left. I told him that if people were going to quit over something like that, I would not mind. In the end, none of our contractors quit. And I have heard that the assistant manager is now using my management method in his current project."

Even employees for whom it was initially difficult to adjust to Japanese methods began to slowly change their attitudes as they understood that maintaining a tidy and pleasant worksite would lead to greater safety and efficiency.

This huge excavation project was completed in February 2014, just four years and nine months after it started. That such a difficult construction project could be completed without any injuries goes to show yet again how effective the general contractors who supported Japan's period of high economic growth are, with respect to both their technology and attitude towards creating a safe worksite.

*1 IJM Corporation Berhad (A joint venture of IGB Construction Sdn Bhd, Jurutama Sdn Bhd, and Mudajaya Sdn Bhd)



With the workers from around the world. Mr. Takashi Kawata (center). (Photo: Shimizu Corporation)



Workers celebrating the completion of the tunnel in front of a tunnel boring machine (TBM). (Photo: Shimizu Corporation)

► Japan's international cooperation policy in the East Asia Region

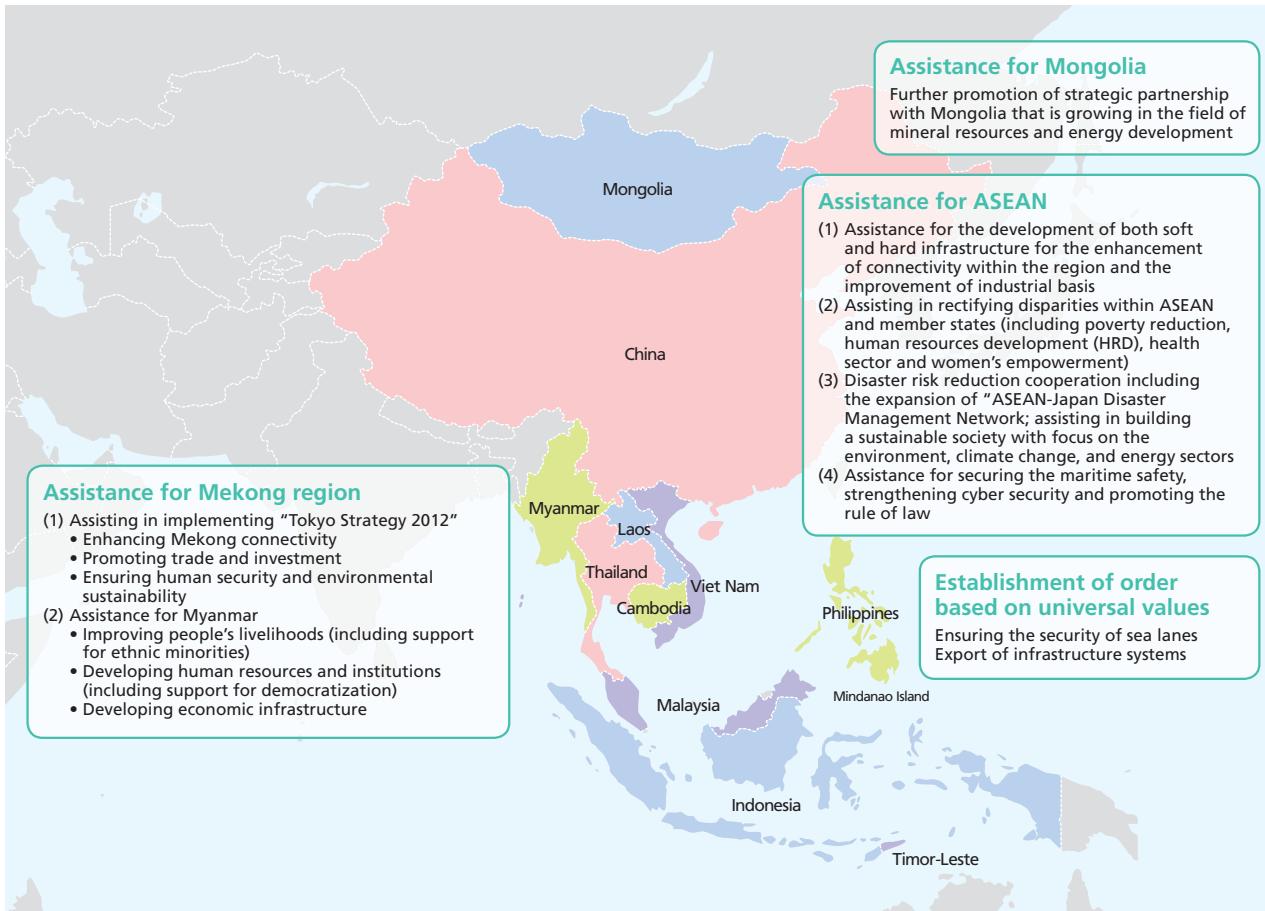


Chart II-8 / Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)		
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)				
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions										
1	Myanmar	3,238.45 (127.75)	48.27 (48.27)	48.65 (48.65)	3,287.10 (176.40)	2,044.67 (2,044.67)	2,803.45 (1,638.13)	-758.78 (406.54)	2,528.32 (582.94)	5,331.76 (2,221.07)		
2	Viet Nam	23.99	—	105.30	129.28	1,551.12	373.51	1,177.61	1,306.89	1,680.41		
3	Indonesia	11.31	0.17	85.86	97.16	870.99	1,789.09	-918.09	-820.93	968.16		
4	Thailand	23.60	1.08	48.38	71.98	535.23	800.26	-265.03	-193.05	607.21		
5	China	5.15	—	24.40	29.55	295.57	1,117.77	-822.20	-792.64	325.12		
6	Philippines	63.03	33.64	59.88	122.91	133.81	658.21	-524.41	-401.50	256.72		
7	Mongolia	31.01	—	25.12	56.13	126.03	17.00	109.04	165.16	182.16		
8	Malaysia	0.70	0.23	10.19	10.89	133.66	305.00	-171.35	-160.46	144.54		
9	Cambodia	74.29	5.64	46.20	120.50	22.89	1.90	20.99	141.49	143.39		
10	Laos	40.33	—	38.11	78.44	1.40	3.88	-2.48	75.96	79.84		
11	Timor-Leste	8.72	—	11.74	20.46	1.71	—	1.71	22.17	22.17		
	Multiple countries in East Asia	0.13	0.13	7.66	7.79	—	—	—	7.79	7.79		
East Asia region total		3,520.70 (410.00)	89.14 (89.14)	511.85 (511.85)	4,032.55 (921.85)	5,717.07 (5,717.07)	7,879.42 (6,714.10)	-2,162.34 (-997.02)	1,870.21 (-75.17)	9,749.62 (6,638.93)		
(ASEAN total)		3,475.69 (364.99)	89.02 (89.02)	442.84 (442.84)	3,918.53 (807.83)	5,293.76 (5,293.76)	6,735.31 (5,569.99)	-1,441.54 (-276.22)	2,476.99 (531.61)	9,212.30 (6,101.60)		

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

*6 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

2. South Asia

The South Asian region has an enormous economic potential, particularly in India, the world's largest democracy, and has been increasing its presence in the international community. South Asia is strategically important to Japan because of its location on a land route and sea lane that connects East Asia with the Middle East, and is also crucial in terms of addressing global environmental issues. In addition, the region is of great interest to Japan and the rest of the international community in regard to the role it plays in international efforts against terrorism and extremism.

At the same time, the South Asian region still faces many issues that must be addressed. These issues include a severe lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, railroads, and ports, as well as growing populations, low school

<Japan's Efforts>

With India, a key player in South Asia, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the “Special Strategic and Global Partnership.” These include economic cooperation on projects such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), which is the backbone of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) as well as cooperation in the fields of politics and security, economy, and academic exchanges. India has been the largest recipient of Japan’s ODA loans in recent years. Japan has provided assistance to India for its development of economic infrastructure, mainly in the field of power and transport, among others. At the Japan-India Summit Meeting during Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s visit to Japan in September 2014, Japan expressed its intention to realize ¥3.5 trillion of public and private investment and financing, including ODA, to India over five years. This will be implemented in concert with India’s efforts to further improve the business environment. These efforts are aimed at realizing the two countries’ common goal of doubling Japan’s direct investment in India and the number of Japanese companies in India within five years.



More than a half of the total project cost of the Delhi Metro in India was covered by Japanese ODA loans. The metro now serves as the main transportation for the citizens, and is used by more than 2 million people per day.

Note 4: According to the 2014 MDGs Report, the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 per day was 30% (as of 2010), a figure only exceeded by Sub-Saharan Africa.

enrollment ratios in primary education, underdeveloped water and sanitation facilities, inadequate healthcare and medical systems, insufficient maternal and pediatric healthcare, a lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases, and unconsolidated rule of law. Poverty reduction is a particularly challenging problem. Approximately 500 million people among 1.6 billion of the total regional population are said to be living in poverty, making it one of the world’s poorest regions. South Asia is the second most important region, behind only Africa, in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁴

Japan provides assistance with a focus on improving the socio-economic infrastructure in order to harness the economic potential of South Asia as well as to alleviate the growing gap between the rich and the poor.



Japan supports future development of Bangladesh under the initiative of the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B). Officials from Bangladesh expressed gratitude, saying “We have been waiting for this moment for a long time.” (Photo: Hideshi Sasahara / Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh)

Further, Japan engages in social sector development aimed at poverty reduction in India, such as rural development.

With Bangladesh, where there has been remarkable growth and where an increasing number of Japanese companies have been conducting business in recent years, the “Comprehensive Partnership” was launched in May 2014 in the course of a series of mutual VIP visits of the year, namely, Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishida’s visit to Bangladesh in March, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina’s visit to Japan in May, and Prime Minister Abe’s visit to Bangladesh in September. In May, Japan announced its commitment to provide up to ¥600 billion of assistance to Bangladesh in approximately four or five years from 2014. In the context of deepening the bilateral relations, Japan is strengthening policy dialogue and promoting economic cooperation, mainly under the “Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt” (BIG-B) initiative, whose three pillars are: 1. Developing economic infrastructure in Bangladesh; 2. Improving investment environment; and 3. Fostering connectivity.

In regard to Sri Lanka, to which Prime Minister Shinzo Abe made the first visit as sitting Prime Minister of

Japan in 24 years in September 2014, Japan has pledged to enhance bilateral cooperation in the maritime field, as well as to support Sri Lanka's steps towards national reconciliation and efforts towards becoming an upper middle income country, free of poverty by 2020. In view of the deepening and expanding bilateral relations in a range of sectors, Japan will continue to extend cooperation for the development of infrastructure, including transportation and power infrastructure, which will contribute to further economic development in Sri Lanka as well as to improvements in the business environment for Japanese



Refugees moved from the border of Afghanistan to Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan. A girl looking after her young brother. (Photo: Satsuki Arai / Embassy of Japan in Pakistan)

companies operating in the country. Also, in light of the history of internal conflict and the development status of Sri Lanka, Japan will continue to extend cooperation useful for national reconciliation and provide assistance to cope with natural disasters, including livelihood improvement in the emerging regions and industrial development, centering on the agricultural sector.

Pakistan plays a vital role in the international community's initiatives to eradicate terrorism, and Pakistan's cooperation is critically important for the stability of Afghanistan. Japan has thus far implemented \$1 billion of assistance pledged at the Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo co-hosted by the World Bank in April 2009, and has extended support for Pakistan's efforts in such areas as counter-terrorism and disaster risk reduction. The new Sharif administration that was established in June 2013 identifies as its top priorities the rebuilding of the economy and public finance of Pakistan and the improvement of its security situation. In September 2013, the IMF Executive Board approved a new IMF program (the Extended Fund Facility) for Pakistan (3-year, \$6.64 billion). In order to back up Pakistan's reform efforts, Japan also provided ¥5 billion for the Energy Sector Reform Program Loan in June 2014. Through such initiatives, Japan supports the development of socio-economic infrastructure, including electric power, and human security components in Pakistan.

Bangladesh

Project for Capacity Development on Natural Disaster-Resistant Techniques of Construction and Retrofitting for Public Buildings Technical Cooperation Project (March 2011 – Ongoing)

Bangladesh, a country prone to cyclones and flooding, is considered to be at high risk also for earthquake disasters. In recent years, however, in the absence of large-scale earthquakes, people have become less conscious of earthquake resistance. Consequently, most buildings in Bangladesh are not resistant to earthquakes. Some forecast that 70% of the existing buildings will collapse with an earthquake of magnitude 6.5 to 7. It is an imminent task to make public facilities earthquake-resistant, including hospitals, fire stations, schools, and government buildings which will assume important functions in the aftermath of an earthquake.

Japan makes use of its world-leading technologies and draws on its experience in seismic countermeasures to provide assistance to Bangladesh. The assistance is aimed at enhancing the capacity of government agency personnel in seismic-resistant design and construction and improving seismic retrofitting technologies. In this project, activities are undertaken to gauge the current state of the over 5,000 public buildings in Bangladesh, to equip architectural engineers with skills, to establish quality control for design and construction, and to develop construction methods that will make buildings resilient to earthquakes. This project in essence contributes to making public buildings in Bangladesh earthquake-resistant.

In April 2013, a nine-story building in Dhaka suddenly collapsed, although not because of a natural disaster, resulting in the loss of the lives of many people working for the garment factories in the building. The garment industry is a key industry in Bangladesh, accounting for approximately 80% of its exports and employing four million people, mainly women. It is thus an urgent task to improve the safety of garment production facilities. Following this incident, the Japanese government immediately launched a tie-up program with this project to evaluate the seismic capacity of garment factory buildings, to provide long-term low-interest loans for implementing seismic reinforcement and reconstruction work, and to increase the safety of the working environment at garment factories. Government agency personnel who received capacity building training through Japan's technical cooperation will be engaged in the evaluation of seismic capacity and retrofitting design of garment factories, as well as the implementation of actual anti-seismic building measures through loans. It is expected that this will contribute to increasing the safety of garment factories.
(As of August 2014)



An expert, Mr. Akira Inoue (OYO International Corporation) explaining about the damage on a test specimen for structural testing. (Photo: JICA)

► Japan's international cooperation policy in the South Asia Region

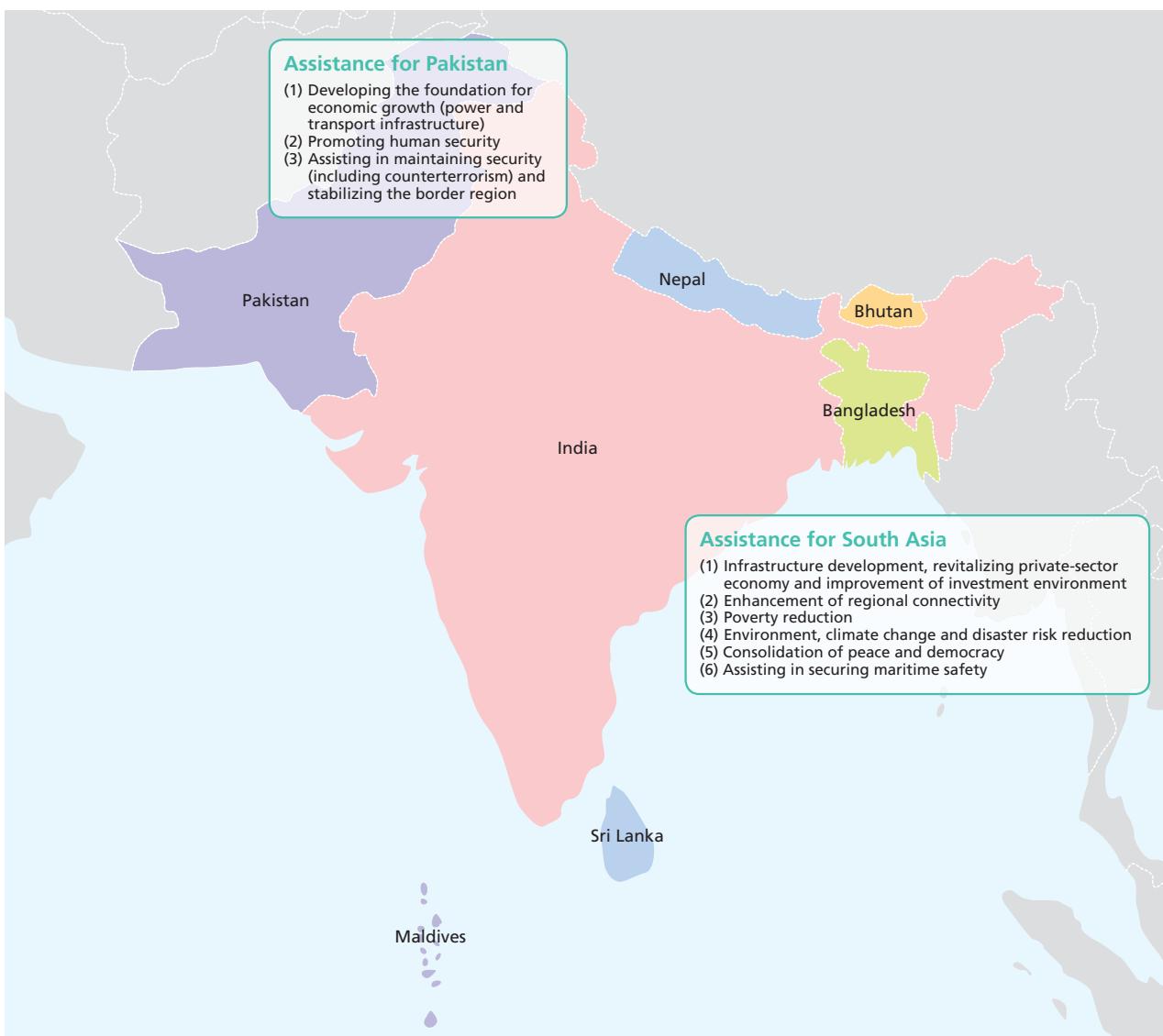


Chart II-9 / Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

Calender year: 2013		(US\$ million)								
Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	India	1.87	0.17	40.49	42.35	1,357.76	737.77	619.99	662.34	1,400.11
2	Bangladesh	17.55	5.12	45.96	63.52	371.73	107.98	263.75	327.27	435.25
3	Sri Lanka	29.09	5.79	23.07	52.16	265.96	213.12	52.83	105.00	318.12
4	Pakistan	35.80	11.22	19.36	55.16	157.00	39.19	117.81	172.97	212.16
5	Nepal	24.36	—	24.48	48.84	1.37	9.43	-8.07	40.77	50.21
6	Bhutan	6.41	—	8.77	15.17	3.40	—	3.40	18.58	18.58
7	Maldives	0.12	—	1.15	1.27	—	—	—	1.27	1.27
	Multiple countries in South Asia	0.28	0.28	1.46	1.74	—	—	—	1.74	1.74
South Asia region total		115.48	22.57	164.75	280.23	2,157.21	1,107.49	1,049.72	1,329.95	2,437.44

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

*6 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.



A heat-resistant camera that can give a clear image of the insides of high-temperature furnaces contributes to economic development and environmental protection in India

— A feasibility study and pilot project at a national steel and power plant in India

Although India has achieved rapid economic growth, it continues to face chronic power shortages and frequent power outages due to an unstable power supply. Furthermore, two of the country's key industries, electric power generation and steel, both consume energy and emit greenhouse gases (GHG) in large quantities. India is number four in the world in terms of GHG emissions, with 10% produced by the power industry and 8% by the steel industry. In order to improve this situation, the country is now fervently seeking ways to realize a stable power supply system and reduce GHG emissions by increasing the power production efficiency and energy efficiency of both industries.

The technology to meet India's needs is available to Japan in the form of heat-resistant cameras. Security Japan Co., Ltd. (Tokyo) is a company with 30 years of experience as one of the world's few manufacturers of heat-resistant and cold-resistant cameras. Furnacecope®, a heat-resistant camera developed by the company, can capture clear and detailed images of what is happening inside high-temperature industrial furnaces and boilers in power plants. Of particular note is technology that the company patented in November 1997 which enables a camera to be placed directly inside a furnace for monitoring and can withstand temperatures of over 1,200°C. Mr. Morikazu Iwami of the Security Japan sales department explained, "Up until the invention of that camera, maintenance work, such as the replacement of parts, was dependent on by-the-seat-of-the-pants planning of the people working at the furnace. Our technology made it possible for anyone to clearly observe such conditions as the degradation of furnace walls, buildup of ashes, and flames." The product also makes it possible to more appropriately manage and repair industrial furnaces and boilers, leading to an increase in energy efficiency and energy saving, and a reduction in GHG.

Security Japan was confident that this device could be of great help to India given the issues it faces. However, having no overseas business experience of its own, the company sought out partners, eventually entering into collaboration with Ogawa Seiki Co., Ltd., a trading company that deals in chemical and medical



A Japanese engineer explaining to local staff how to use heat-resistant cameras. (Photo: Security Japan Co., Ltd.)



Heat-resistant camera "Furnacecope®" for monitoring high temperature furnaces.
(Photo: Security Japan Co., Ltd.)

equipment with a robust overseas network, and EX Research Institute Ltd.,¹ a company skilled at market research abroad. Together, the three companies resolved to implement a project in India. In November 2013, they began the project, installing and trialing the heat-resistant camera Furnaceope at a national steel plant in Chhattisgarh State and a national coal thermal power plant in Bihar State as a project of the Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies² supported by JICA.

Ms. Ryoko Ando of Ogawa Seiki commented, "We want people to know that there is such a thing as heat-resistant cameras, and we want them to actually use the Furnaceope. You never know how great this product is without actually using it. It would have been impossible for an SME like us to carry out full-scale market research and product demonstrations overseas on our own. We were able to partner with state-run companies for this verification survey scheme, thanks to the support from JICA. I think that was a great advantage for us."

While the idea of a heat-resistant camera was not a new concept in itself, the Furnaceope is unique in that it can be used for a long period of time because it applies a cooling technology that effectively uses water and air. In addition, because its camera can be mounted at the tip of the cooling jacket that is placed in the furnace, the Furnaceope can capture the smallest details of the interior. Ms. Ando explained, "In India, furnace cameras often break down because they have an insufficient cooling system, so the workers at the site were initially a little doubtful. However, those same workers uttered exclamations of admiration for the Furnaceope when it clearly captured images of the furnace walls."

The project helped to uncover new challenges. Mr. Kei Niida of the EX Research Institute explained, "Unlike in Japan, where the infrastructure is highly developed at manufacturing plants, a lot of preparation was required prior to installation in India, including countermeasures for power outages and securing quality water and air, which is necessary for cooling the camera." Mr. Iwami at Security Japan also came to feel that in the future, his company will need to sell not only products, but entire systems including solutions to problems.

Ms. Ando of Ogawa Seiki showed enthusiasm for the future potential of the project in India, commenting, "The steel and power needs of India will continue to grow, even if that growth happens slowly. These industries consume a tremendous amount of energy. If they can raise their energy efficiency, even if only a little, it would make a great contribution to the environment and lead towards the building of a sustainable society as well. We are happy to be a part of that process with our technology."

*1 EX Research Institute Ltd. provided external human resources for this participated in this project.

*2 Projects that consider ways to promote products and technologies developed by Japan's SMEs and other companies in developing countries through pilot and demonstration activities aimed at making the products and technologies more compatible to local conditions, based on proposals from such companies and other organizations. Projects are funded with up to a total of ¥100 million for a cooperation period of around one to three years.

3. Central Asia and Caucasus

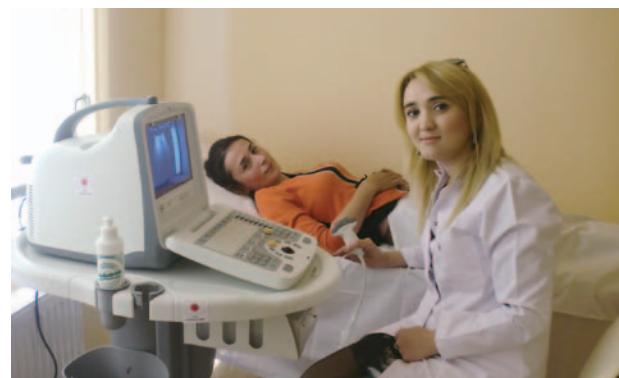
Central Asia and Caucasus are politically and geographically important areas, since they are surrounded by Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. With their large abundance of energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals, the regions are also strategically important to Japan, which has been promoting resource and energy diplomacy aiming to diversify resource supply countries. For this reason, the stability and development of these regions are crucial for

the stability and development of the Eurasian region as a whole, including Japan. From this perspective, Japan has provided support for nation-building conducive to the long-term stability and sustainable development in these regions, with a view to making universal values take root, including human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law, while taking into consideration a broader regional perspective which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other regions bordering Central Asia.

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to facilitate the transition from planned economies to market economies as well as economic development, Japan has conducted a diverse range of assistance activities in such areas as the improvement of legal systems, the rebuilding of health and medical care, and other social systems, the improvement of infrastructure for economic development, and human resources development for the transition to a market economy. For example, Japan Centers* in Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic have contributed to human resources development that can respond to the transition to market economies by providing business courses and other activities based on Japan's experiences.

Some of the largest oil fields in the world have been found in the Caspian Sea coast of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan where Japanese companies also have interests. The stability and economic development of the region are important for stabilizing the international energy market as well as for securing the energy resources of the international community. Japan has provided assistance to the region, including support for the improvement of public services, human resources, and infrastructure like power plants.



A pregnant woman having an ultrasonographic check up at the medical point in Gandakh village of Zagatala region in Azerbaijan, which is newly built and well equipped with medical facilities. (Photo: Fumie Sugiyama / Embassy of Japan in Azerbaijan)

Japan also established the framework of the “Central Asia plus Japan” Dialogue in 2004 to promote regional cooperation in Central Asia. It has conducted dialogues and facilitated cooperation at a variety of levels, including foreign ministers' meetings and senior officials' meetings. In July 2014, the tenth year of the Dialogue, the fifth foreign ministers' meeting was held in the Kyrgyz Republic.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura addressing a speech at the presentation ceremony of medical equipment for a gastrointestinal hospital in Dushanbe City in November 2014.

Glossary

The Japan Center

There are ten Japan Centers in nine countries, which aim to develop human resources to support the transition to market-oriented economies in countries with transition economies in Central Asia and the Indochina region. Japan Centers serve as a venue to facilitate personal contacts between Japan and these countries, and provide a fine example of the visibility of Japanese aid. At present eight centers in seven countries are ongoing as JICA projects (two centers for which JICA projects are completed are also continuing their operations). Their main activities include the provision of business courses and Japanese language courses, and the promotion of mutual understanding.

► Japan's international cooperation policy in Central Asia and Caucasus Region

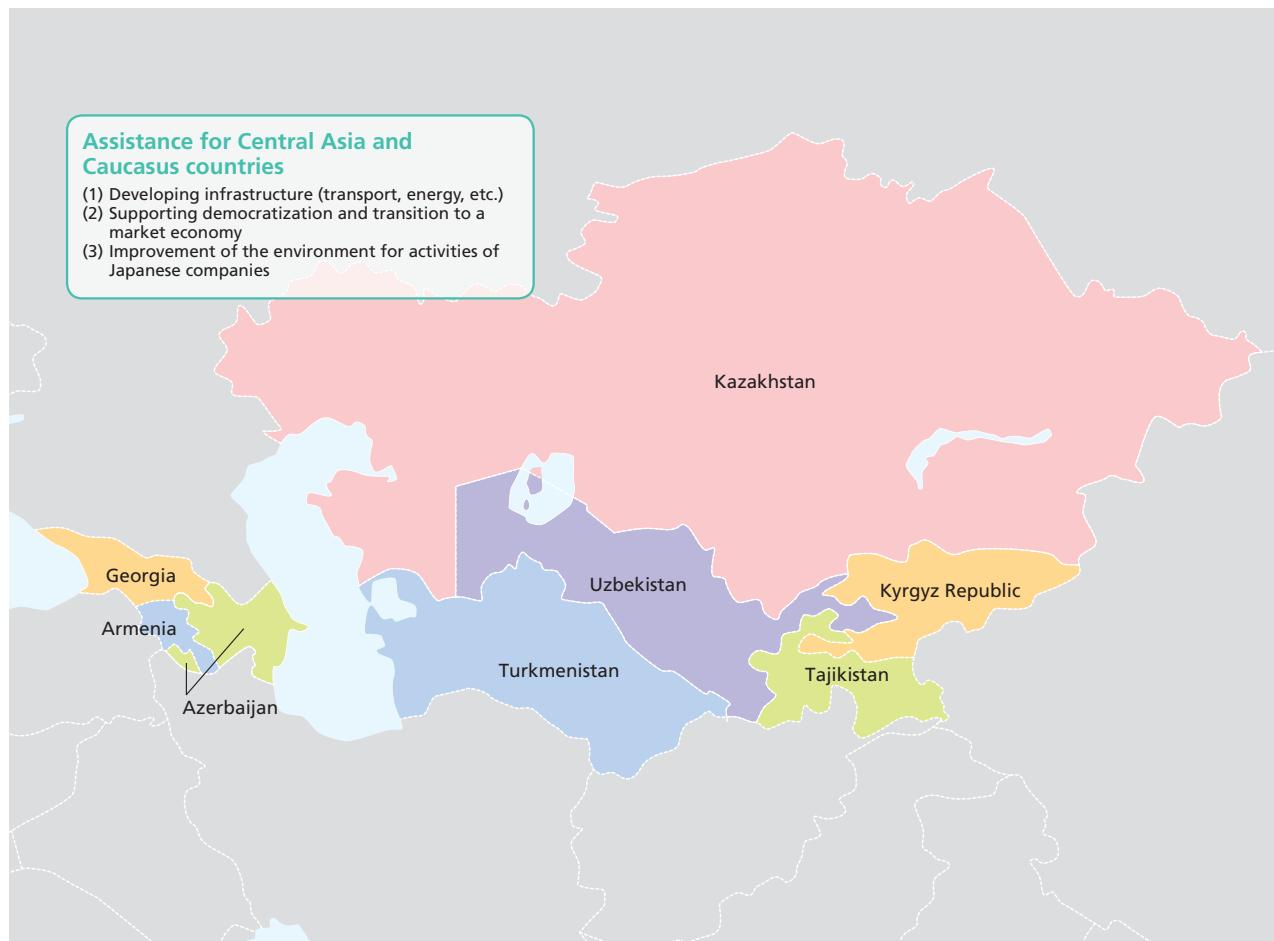


Chart II-10 / Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and Caucasus Region

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)			
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)						
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation										
1	Uzbekistan	3.88	—	9.78	13.66	42.83	26.38	16.45	30.11	56.49			
2	Azerbaijan	1.76	—	1.57	3.33	52.63	13.10	39.52	42.85	55.96			
3	Georgia	1.45	—	0.47	1.92	45.81	2.66	43.15	45.07	47.74			
4	Kazakhstan	0.70	—	2.41	3.11	33.88	43.31	-9.43	-6.32	36.99			
5	Tajikistan	19.01	—	7.65	26.66	—	—	—	26.66	26.66			
6	Kyrgyz Republic	6.64	2.09	11.23	17.87	—	0.39	-0.39	17.48	17.87			
7	Armenia	0.44	—	2.13	2.57	1.40	2.63	-1.24	1.33	3.96			
8	Turkmenistan	—	—	0.56	0.56	—	2.24	-2.24	-1.68	0.56			
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	1.61	1.61	0.62	2.23	—	—	—	2.23	2.23			
Central Asia and the Caucasus region total		35.49	3.70	36.42	71.91	176.54	90.71	85.83	157.74	248.45			

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

Kyrgyz Republic**The Project for Promotion of Exportable Vegetable Seed Production
Technical Cooperation Project (May 2013 – Ongoing)**

Agriculture accounts for 22% of the GDP of the Kyrgyz Republic and is one of the main pillars that support the country's industries. Approximately 30% of the country's population is engaged in agriculture. During the former Soviet Union era, the Kyrgyz Republic was a major production area for seeds, including grains and vegetables, thanks to its dry climate, abundant water resources, and vast irrigation land. However, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, production technologies were not updated, and no mechanisms were established to promote such technologies. This situation persisted, causing seed production to decline significantly. In addition, the Kyrgyz Republic lacks schemes to promote the production of vegetable seeds that is undertaken primarily by the private sector. The Kyrgyz Republic has no producers with the production technologies needed to conduct business with foreign companies.

Japan started a technical cooperation project with the aim of improving this situation, increasing the country's capacity to produce high quality seeds at reasonable prices, and turning vegetable seed production into a successful export business in the Kyrgyz Republic. The main activities of the project include the pilot cultivation of seeds at training farms, the formulation of manuals, and the implementation of trainings for farmers engaged in seed production.

A variety of inspections is conducted during the process of seed production. With the post-project phase in mind, this project promotes the improvement of inspection techniques to ensure that the Kyrgyz Republic can conduct inspections based on its level of technology and resources. Furthermore, in addition to the provision of training to enhance the business management abilities of vegetable seed producers, this project provides support that creates opportunities to come into contact with overseas nursery companies in order to help boost seed production as an export business.

This project is anticipated to contribute to enhancing the skills of seed production farmers and increasing the production of high quality seeds, as well as increasing the export of seeds through tie-ups between seed production farmers and overseas companies. In addition, the project is expected to meet the seed production needs of neighboring countries, including Russia.

(As of August 2014)



A seedling production facility where seedlings are raised in trays. (Photo: JICA Kyrgyz Republic Office)



Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida and Ms. Olga Lavrova, Minister of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic signing the Exchange of Notes regarding grant aid projects in Bishkek, the capital city of Kyrgyz Republic in July 2014 (the person clapping hands at the back is Mr. Erlan Abdyldaev, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.)

4. Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region is a major supply center for the world's energy; it accounts for approximately 50% of both the world's oil and natural gas reserves. Japan depends on the Middle East and North Africa for over 80% of its crude oil imports, and the core sea trading routes linking Japan and Europe pass through the region. Thus, the Middle East is an exceptionally critical region for Japan's economy and energy security as well.

The region experienced major political upheaval from 2011. The democratization process is proceeding in the countries where longstanding regimes collapsed. However, economic and social conditions still have not improved, and the real fight for reform lies ahead. Encouraging reform efforts in such countries through financial assistance and contributing to stability in the region leads to peace and stability not only in those countries and their neighbors, but also in the entire world.

<Japan's Efforts>

In the Middle East and North Africa, there are many countries and regions with devastated living and social infrastructure and security problems including the Palestinian issue, Afghanistan and Iraq. Since peace and stability in these countries and regions may have a major impact on the stability and prosperity of the region and the international community as a whole, it is vital for the international community to support these countries and regions for the achievement of sustainable peace and stability, nation-building, and national reconstruction. With this view of such characteristics of the Middle East and North Africa, there is significant meaning in Japan's proactive support.

The Middle East and North Africa have experienced major political upheaval since 2011. At the G8 Deauville Summit (France) in May 2011, the leaders referred to the



Former State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi, presenting a uniform of Japan National Team for the World Cup to Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohammad Javad Zarif, which has Mr. Zarif's name printed, during his visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran in June 2014.

Some countries in the region still face unstable situations. In Syria, suppression and violence are continuing even after three years have passed since March 2011, generating significant numbers of refugees and displaced persons. In addition, in August 2013, chemical weapons were used in the country, resulting in the death of many civilians. Such situations caused serious humanitarian issues. In 2014, the activities of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which extends across national borders in Iraq and Syria and has declared the establishment of a self-proclaimed "state," pose a grave threat to international order.

Moreover, it is the feature of the region that there are many countries which continue to see high economic growth with large young populations, and it is important to support these promising countries so that they can continue to achieve stable growth.



Forsati campaign in a refugee camp in Irbid Governorate in Northern Jordan. Forsati means "my chance." This initiative aims to promote change in women's negative attitude towards finding a job by distributing posters and leaflets. (Photo: Maki Niioka / JICA)

transformational movements under way in this region as the "Arab Spring." On this basis, the leaders welcomed this historic transformation and affirmed that the G8 would support these efforts.

In May 2013, during his visit to Saudi Arabia, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe declared that Japan would fundamentally strengthen the relationship between Japan and the Middle East to build the "Comprehensive Partnership toward Stability and Prosperity." The Prime Minister also announced that Japan would provide assistance totaling \$2.2 billion to support regional stabilization and democratization, and that a new scheme called cost-sharing technical cooperation* would be launched. The Prime Minister also concurred that Japan would strengthen industrial and human resources

development in the region.

With regard to the situation in Syria, an issue of concern to the international community, Japan announced additional humanitarian assistance totaling approximately \$120 million at the Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (“Kuwait II” Conference) held in Kuwait and the Geneva II Conference on Syria held in Switzerland in January 2014. This has brought the total



Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida at the International Conference on Syria (the Geneva II Conference) held in Montreux, Switzerland, in January 2014.



Local residents receiving cardboard boxes containing cooking oil and other goods and bags of rice in a food distribution tent in Damascus, Syria, in December 2014. (Photo: Kyodo News)

of Japan’s humanitarian assistance to Syria and neighboring countries to approximately \$400 million.

In September 2014, Japan unveiled \$50 million of emergency assistance to respond swiftly to the Middle East’s humanitarian crises, and with ISIL and other extremist groups stepping up activities in the region, to help prevent extremism from taking root.

Glossary

Cost-sharing technical cooperation

This refers to technical cooperation for countries that have graduated out of ODA but are found to have economic or social circumstances in which development challenges still require Japan’s assistance. In principle, the necessary costs are borne by the partner government. Its purpose is to contribute to the partner country’s socio-economic development and to maintain and deepen amicable bilateral relations between Japan and such countries, by providing them with Japan’s high quality technologies, knowledge, and experience which draw on the experience Japan has gained through its past economic cooperation through JICA.



Bosphorus Rail Tube Crossing (Marmaray project) was completed in October 2013 through ODA loans. Train passengers on a Sunday morning at the Ayrilikcesme station in Istanbul, Turkey. (Photo: Satoe Sawada / JICA Turkey Office)

Morocco, located in North Africa, actively promotes the inflow of foreign direct investment to enhance its economic growth and competitiveness as well as boost employment. The country also undertakes efforts to increase its export capacity by setting up “free zones” that offer preferential tax treatment, including export tax. In addition, Morocco has been promoting initiatives to improve its investment environment, such as establishing Comité National de l’Environnement des Affaires (CNEA) and Agence Marocaine de Développement des Investissements (AMDI)¹.

Nonetheless, according to “Doing Business 2013²” published by the World Bank, Morocco was 97th out of 185 countries in the rankings on the ease of doing business, suggesting that there is still room for improving its business environment. In particular, Morocco’s unemployment rate of young people is nearly 30% and is one of the largest factors of social instability. In terms of expanding the pool of employers, it is a critical task for Morocco to attract the manufacturing industry, which can contribute significantly to securing employment.

Under such circumstances, the number of Japanese companies that have expanded their businesses to Morocco has increased to nearly 35, many of them being automobile-related companies. They have set up plants for export to Europe, and have been making a large contribution to improving the employment situation of local people. The Government of Morocco hopes that more Japanese companies will invest in Morocco. In response to such expectations, Japan started the dispatch of business development advisors in August 2013 to support AMDI’s initiatives to attract Japanese companies to Morocco. The advisors provide support for the organizational capacity building of AMDI to ensure that it can provide appropriate information and consultation to Japanese companies that are considering investing in or have already expanded their businesses in Morocco. The dispatch of advisors is being implemented based on one of the measures that were included in Japan’s assistance package announced during the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in 2013 under “boosting economic growth,” namely, dispatching industrial policy advisors to ten African countries.

(As of August 2014)

*1 English: Moroccan Investment Development Agency (MIDA)

*2 The World Bank, “*Doing Business 2013*,” TABLE 1.1 Rankings on the ease of doing business



Visit to a factory of a Japanese company in the Tangier Free Zone in Morocco. (Left: Sumitomo Wiring Systems’ factory, right: Renault-Nissan’s factory) (Photo: Shizuo Empuku, an expert / JICA)

The so-called “Arab Spring¹” also affected Yemen. Its politics fell into disarray in February 2011, and this triggered armed conflicts. As a result, in February 2012, the Saleh regime collapsed after more than 30 years in power, and a new president was elected. Since March 2013, a national dialogue involving a wide range of Yemeni citizens from all walks of life was promoted under the new president. Opinions gathered through the dialogue were compiled into an outcome document in January 2014. The political transition in Yemen, including the formulation of a new constitution and the election of the president and the members of the Parliament, will take place based on the outcome document. Japan has been actively providing support for this process, which is vital for the democratization of Yemen following its political change, as it will guide the stability and development of the country.

Training on electoral systems and election management is provided for trainees affiliated with the election commission and other organizations in Yemen. The objective is to equip trainees with knowledge on (i) a sound and functional Parliament that is open to the public, (ii) methods for administering free and democratic elections, and (iii) the establishment of fair and neutral media, which are all required of a democratic state. In the first year, training was provided to 12 trainees. The curriculum included an observation of the mayoral election and the by-election of the councilor of Okayama City, Japan, ranging from pre-election day preparations to voting and vote counting, as well as mock voting by trainees. Through such experiences, the trainees were able to understand first-hand how the processes they learned in the lectures are implemented in practice.

It is expected that after returning to Yemen, the trainees and other relevant Yemeni stakeholders will utilize the knowledge they gained from the training to further promote discussions and initiatives aimed at the democratic administration of the Parliament and the development of an electoral system in Yemen.

(As of August 2014)

*1 A term coined to refer to the democratization movement that occurred in Arab countries from the end of 2010 to 2011.



Trainees visiting the site to see how votes were counted at the mayoral election and bi-election of the councilor of Okayama Prefecture, Japan (Photo: The Institute for Political Studies in Japan)

► Japan's international cooperation policy in the Middle East and North Africa Region

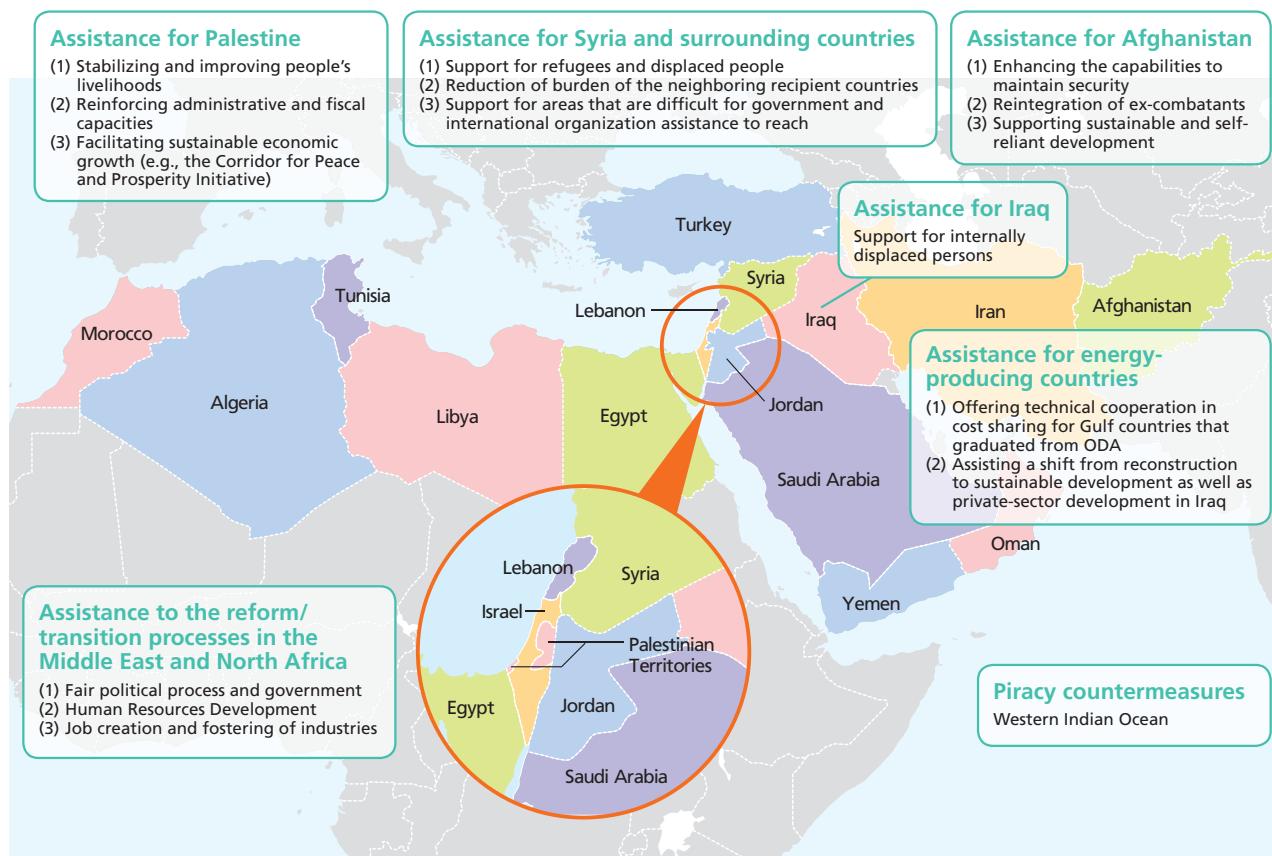


Chart II-11 / Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

Calender year: 2013		(US\$ million)							
Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)		
1	Afghanistan	751.07	610.34	79.97	831.03	—	—	—	831.03
2	Iraq	8.76	6.09	15.68	24.45	687.46	11.44	676.01	700.46
3	Turkey	9.84	9.58	9.69	19.53	139.58	169.44	-29.86	-10.33
4	Morocco	6.93	—	9.08	16.01	122.04	61.29	60.75	76.75
5	Egypt	0.25	—	20.37	20.62	67.83	180.91	-113.08	-92.46
6	[Palestinian Territories]	38.07	24.73	11.99	50.06	—	—	—	50.06
7	Jordan	35.18	20.93	9.01	44.19	0.81	102.19	-101.38	-57.19
8	Yemen	42.06	41.53	1.30	43.36	—	1.76	-1.76	41.61
9	Tunisia	2.89	2.60	11.72	14.61	27.55	78.58	-51.03	-36.43
10	Syria	25.15	19.96	0.98	26.13	—	41.41	-41.41	-15.29
11	Iran	7.47	6.47	6.96	14.42	—	10.64	-10.64	3.79
12	Lebanon	13.92	12.21	0.25	14.17	—	7.14	-7.14	7.03
13	Libya	4.76	4.76	0.72	5.48	—	—	—	5.48
14	Algeria	0.06	—	2.35	2.41	—	0.82	-0.82	1.59
Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa		83.15	83.15	0.55	83.70	—	—	—	83.70
Middle East and North Africa region total		1,029.56	842.36	183.97	1,213.53	1,045.26	719.61	325.65	1,539.18
									2,258.79

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, for multiple countries, including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

*6 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

5. Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa, in particular Sub-Saharan Africa, continues to face serious problems of poverty. The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries (34 out of 49 countries) are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where approximately half of the population lives below the poverty line of “\$1.25 per day”. In addition, many countries in the region face serious problems that hinder development, such as civil war and conflicts, refugees, famine resulting from drought, the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/ AIDS, and require a significant amount of aid from the international community. These problems in Africa, which are discussed at such forums as the UN Security Council, are of grave concern to the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

In June 2013, 20 years after the launching of TICAD in 1993, TICAD V was held in Yokohama. TICAD V was joined by over 4,500 people from 51 African countries including 39 Heads of State, 31 development partner countries and Asian countries, 72 international organizations and representatives of regional organizations, and representatives of civil society such as the private sector and NGOs. The scale of the conference was larger than that of the previous TICAD meeting. It turned out to be the largest international conferences Japan had ever hosted.

Under the overarching theme of “Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa,” active discussions were held on the core themes of “Robust and Sustainable Economy,” “Inclusive and Resilient Society,” and “Peace and Stability.” This led to the adoption of both the Yokohama Declaration 2013 that sets forth the future direction of Africa, and the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 that identifies specific measures for the next five years. Furthermore, reflecting the importance of private sector led growth, a “Dialogue with the Private



The closing ceremony of the TICAD V held in June 2013.

Sector” was held at the plenary session for the first time, allowing African leaders and representatives of the Japanese private sector to engage in direct dialogue.

In this conference, Japan focused on infrastructure and human resources development, and spelled out its assistance package for Africa. This consists of up to approximately ¥3.2 trillion worth of assistance from both the public and private sectors, including approximately ¥1.4 trillion of ODA; capacity building of people for business and industry, including the African Business Education Initiative for the Youth (ABE Initiative); and development/humanitarian assistance in the Sahel region.

As was promised at TICAD V, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited three African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique and Ethiopia) in January 2014. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Prime Minister held talks with leaders who gathered from ten West African countries. In Mozambique, the Prime Minister announced an “Assistance package for Japan-Mozambique Mutual Growth,” centering on human resources development of more than 300 persons over five years as well as assistance of approximately ¥70 billion



Women sorting out teff grain, the staple food of Ethiopia, by hand.
(Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

for the comprehensive development in the Nacala Corridor region and the surrounding area. In a policy speech delivered in Ethiopia, the Prime Minister focused on “each and every individual” in Africa, especially on the importance of women and young people for growth. Representatives of a total of 33 Japanese private companies, organizations, and universities accompanied the Prime Minister on his Africa visit and together with the Prime Minister, engaged in “top-level sales” and interaction with the aim of strengthening business relations with Africa.

At the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting in Cameroon in May 2014, Japan reported on the steadfast implementation of Japan’s assistance pledged at TICAD V. Many African countries expressed appreciation for Japan’s assistance thus far. In August 2014, Japan dispatched its eighth Public and Private Sector Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment for Africa to Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania. In September of the same year, Japan held the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable in New York on the theme of infrastructure development. Through such initiatives, Japan has strengthened its relations with Africa.

Japan has also been contributing to efforts to achieve peace and stability in the African region. During his visit to Africa in January 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that Japan was prepared to implement assistance of \$320 million in order to respond to conflicts and disasters, including helping the situation in South Sudan, the Sahel region, and Central Africa. In March of



Plateau district in central Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, is a business area where ministries and government offices, embassies, hotel and banks gather. (Photo: Msataka Otsuka / JICA)



Children heading to school through a rubber plantation in Liberia.
(Photo: Yosuke Kotsuji)

that year, Japan invited President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud of Somalia and held a Japan-Somalia Summit Meeting. Taking the opportunity of President Hassan’s visit to Japan, Japan decided on a new assistance package for Somalia of approximately \$40 million as well as the resumption of bilateral Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. In addition, Prime Minister Abe communicated to President Hassan, Japan’s intention to steadily implement assistance that would help each and every individual in Somalia including strengthening human resources development assistance. The leaders concurred that both countries would cooperate towards the stabilization of Somalia, including on counter-piracy measures, and by extension, towards the peace and prosperity of the East African region. Stability in Somalia is important for the stability and prosperity of East Africa. It is also essential for fundamentally resolving the problem of piracy off the coast of Somalia and ensuring the safety of one of the major sea lanes of transportation, one that plays a prominent role even on the global level, from the Indian Ocean into the Red Sea and then out through the Mediterranean Sea.

In February 2014, through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), Japan organized a training program for criminal justice practitioners in French-speaking African countries, focusing on themes such as effective criminal investigation, counter-terrorism investigation methods, and the capacity building of criminal justice officers. This training has contributed to the enhancement and development of the criminal justice system in French-speaking African countries, and thereby, addresses such challenges as the deteriorating security situation and the serious issue of corruption, which are also considered as challenges for the rest of the world.

Senegal

Project on Promotion of Rural Development in Harmonization with Ecology and Economy: Promotion of Ecovillages

Technical cooperation for development planning (October 2012 – Ongoing)

In Senegal, where 60% of the total population live in rural farming areas, many engage in farming or livestock breeding. Their lives depend heavily on the surrounding eco-system, and with the population increase, there is a marked tendency of limited resources there, such as forests and water, being used and consumed at a faster rate than they can be regenerated. This has created the problem of the vicious cycle of environmental degradation¹, the decrease of agricultural productivity, and the further spread of poverty. In order to address this problem, the Government of Senegal announced the “National Program of Ecovillages²” in 2008, with the aim of developing sustainable villages in pursuit of both environment protection and economic goals, while creating more jobs in rural villages. However, the implementing agency of the program, the National Agency of Ecovillage, was not actually doing anything concrete to translate the plan into action.

In light of this situation, Japan has been collaborating with the National Agency of Ecovillage to promote this program by supporting the formulation of development plans and the implementation framework at the regional level in Senegal. In doing so, Japan supported the establishment of the “eco platform” that coordinates between central government ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, and relevant regional offices, including those dealing with ecology and environment protection. Japan also supported the implementation of pilot projects in three regions with distinctively different ecosystems, namely, Louga, Fatick, and Thies. In each of these regions, as a pilot program, Japan is supporting the formulation and implementation of respective development project plans that reflect the respective needs of these regions in terms of resources and development. Under this pilot program, for example, in the Fatick region, residents around the mangrove forest along the coast, the survival of which has been in danger in recent years because of deforestation caused by intruders from outside the region, have been engaging in tree planting to regenerate the forest. As a result, fish and prawns are coming back to the mangrove forest. Another example of progress under this pilot program can be found in the northern Louga region, an area with a large nomadic population, where the use of “bio-digester,” which is a device that generates bio gas by using cattle manure as fuel, is being promoted.

In order to expand the implementation of the National Program of Ecovillages throughout the country in the future, the voluntary involvement of not only the central government but also regional governments is essential. Japan will continue to work on strengthening regional level coordination through the development of eco platforms, while promoting the development of ecovillages that reflect the voices of local communities.

(As of August 2014)

*1 It is estimated that 65% of cultivable land (2.5 million ha) has been affected by soil degradation. (Source: the First Year Completion Report of Project of Capacity Building for the Restoration and the Promotion of Effective Use of Degraded Soil in the Areas of Soil Degradation (CODEVAL))

*2 Highly sustainable community in three aspects: environment, economy, and society. Ecovillage development projects include an initiative to improve livelihoods through the use of natural energy.



Taking advantage of the geographical characteristics in the Niayes Arrondissement, where ground-water level is shallow (about 10m), solar powered water pumps are installed in the aim to establish and diffuse efficient and economical farming. (Photo: JICA)

Mozambique

Nacala Corridor Development and Rehabilitation Program

Grant Aid, ODA Loans, Technical Cooperation Project, and others (March 2010 – Ongoing)

The Nacala Corridor is the main artery in the region linking northern Mozambique and neighboring landlocked countries, including Malawi and Zambia. The Corridor’s gateway is the Nacala Port in northern Mozambique that faces the Indian Ocean. The Nacala Corridor is essential both as a transport channel for Mozambique’s abundant mineral and energy resources, and as a transportation route for agricultural products that have large potential gains if there is further agricultural development. In order to promote the development of the Nacala Corridor, Japan provides support to repair roads and bridges that connect the Corridor and surrounding areas, to maintain the Nacala Port, and to develop infrastructure, including power supply systems. Japan also actively engages in support for the agricultural development, education, and water supply sectors, as part of Japan’s comprehensive assistance for the development of the Corridor. Such initiatives are collectively called the “Nacala Corridor Development and Rehabilitation Program.”

In the area of infrastructure development, Japan’s ongoing projects include the ODA loan project, “Nampula - Cuamba Road Upgrading Project,” which is a project for improving a 350 km-section of a national road, and the grant aid project, “Project for Construction of Bridges on the Road between Ile and Cuamba,” a project to build new or to replace 13 bridges on the national road. As for assistance related to the education sector, Japan is implementing the grant aid project, “Project for the Construction of Secondary Schools in Nampula Province.” This project will build four new secondary schools (49 classrooms in total) and provide necessary supplies, including office and learning equipment, in Nampula Province, northern Mozambique, where the enrollment rate in secondary education is low.

Additionally, in regard to assistance related to water supply, Japan implements the “Project on Promoting Sustainability in Rural Water supply, Hygiene and Sanitation in Niassa Province.” This project aims to improve water supply, hygiene, and sanitation in Niassa Province, where large-scale support has never been implemented. Furthermore, the project endeavors to enhance capacities in planning, implementation, management, and monitoring of the Public Works Department of Niassa Province and other related agencies in Mozambique. By providing support in various sectors, Japan aims to make a contribution to the comprehensive development of the Nacala Corridor.

(As of August 2014)



An expert, Mr. Hiroaki Kojima, checking the maintenance status of a facility built by another donor. About 30 of the similar type of deep well water supply facilities with hand pumps are also planned to be built through this project. (Photo: JICA)

Sudan

Frontline Maternal and Child Health Empowerment Project Phase 2 (Mother Nile Project Phase 2)

Technical Cooperation Project (September 2011 – September 2014)

In Sudan in 2013, the maternal mortality rate was 360 deaths out of 100,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate was 51 deaths out of 1,000 live births, significantly exceeding the world average (210 deaths for the former, 34 deaths for the latter). Some of the causes include limited access to healthcare facilities and services by pregnant women, mothers, and newborn babies in rural areas, and the lack of human resources to provide the necessary medical services. Accordingly, it is an urgent task to improve maternal and child health¹.

The goal of this project is to enable more women in Sudan to access high quality medical services for pregnancy and childbirth. The project provides support for enhancing the skills of village midwives (VMW) throughout Sudan, and for establishing a comprehensive model to improve the health of pregnant women and newborn babies in Sennar State.

As a result of this initiative, in Sennar State between 2011 and 2013, the number of prenatal care visits at healthcare facilities increased from 10,333 to 14,376, the number of deliveries at healthcare facilities increased from 9,421 to 14,227, and the number of prenatal checkups by VMWs increased from an average of 7.9 to 11.94 per month.



An expert, Mr. Yasuhide Nakamura (doctor), and village midwives checking necessary tools for check up.
(Photo: JICA)

Through the project, the administrative capacities of the Federal Ministry of Health and the State Ministries of Health have increased, and progress was made in the development of a system to support VMWs. This is also evident from the numbers: the ratio of VMWs who are employed by the government in the whole country has increased from 3% (2010) to 23% (2012). With respect to the training of healthcare workers, this project (Phase 2) and the previous project (Phase 1) fostered a total of 163 in-service training instructors and associate instructors, and 2,735 VMWs, which is equivalent to 21% of the country's VMWs, as part of the efforts to enhance their capabilities. It is expected that maternal and child health will be further improved through continuous support for VMWs.

*1 (Source) UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG)

► Japan's international cooperation policy in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

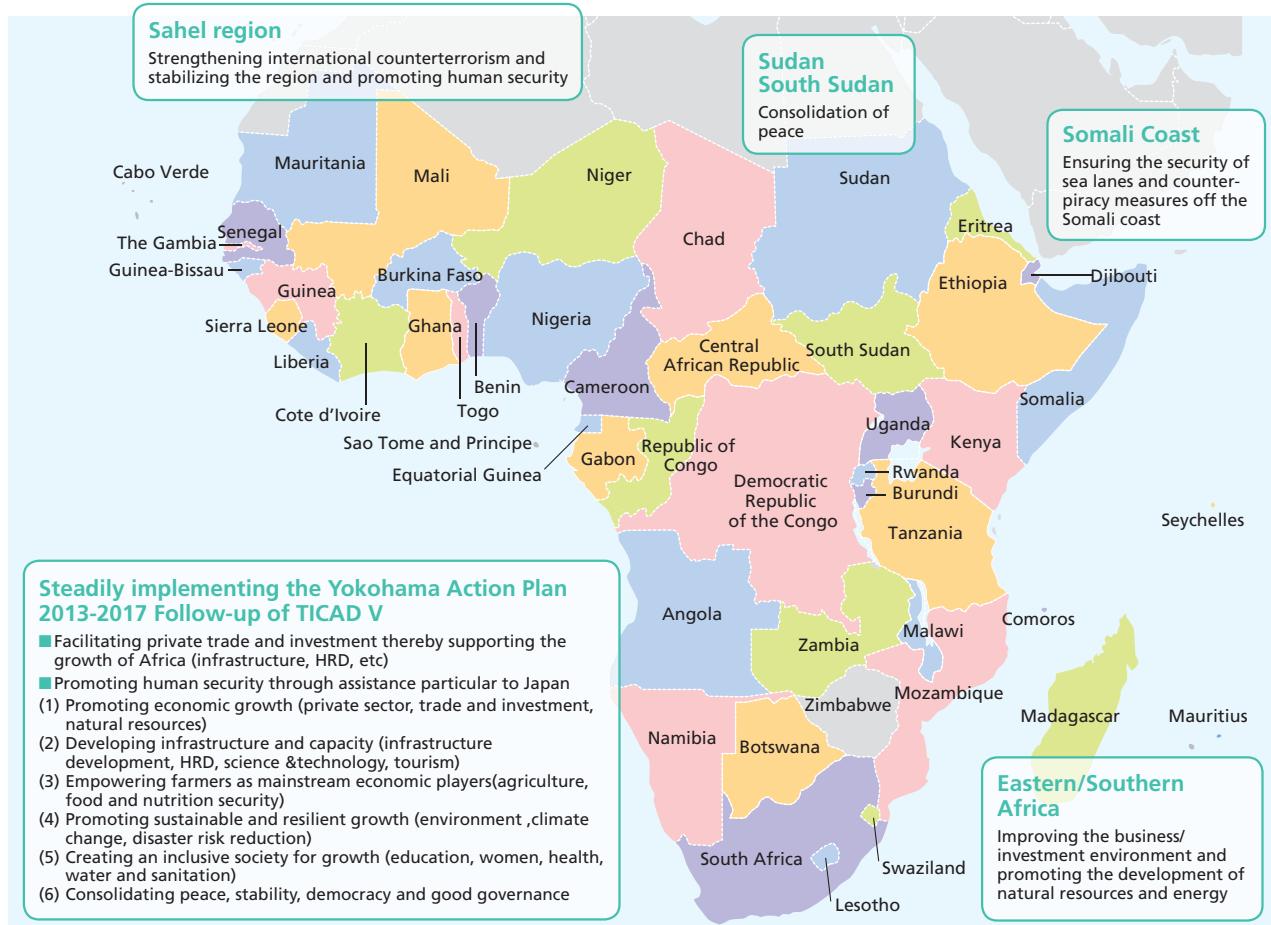


Chart II-12 / Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

Calender year: 2013		(US\$ million)							
Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)		
1	Tanzania	253.24	7.00	30.29	283.53	54.90	141.56	-86.66 (54.90)	196.87 (124.47)
2	Kenya	72.64	35.50	40.65	113.30	224.47	67.43	157.04	270.34
3	Côte d'Ivoire	233.52	10.70	9.54	243.06	—	207.37	-207.37 —	35.69 (32.58)
4	Madagascar	184.41	1.03	6.32	190.73	—	140.14	-140.14 —	50.59 (7.36)
5	Ethiopia	111.71	36.90	38.41	150.12	—	—	—	150.12
6	Mozambique	93.92	—	35.37	129.29	20.78	51.70	-30.92 (20.78)	98.37 (69.05)
7	Guinea	120.33	6.60	1.69	122.02	—	52.10	-52.10 —	69.93 (9.49)
8	Sierra Leone	109.59	1.00	7.55	117.14	—	74.23	-74.23 —	42.91 (13.60)
9	Democratic Republic of the Congo	95.10	39.30	8.68	103.79	—	—	—	103.79
10	South Sudan	57.64	45.05	22.71	80.36	—	—	—	80.36
11	Sudan	58.11	40.77	18.19	76.31	—	—	—	76.31
12	Zambia	35.50	5.26	20.17	55.67	10.93	—	10.93	66.60
13	Ghana	42.81	4.60	22.98	65.79	—	—	—	65.79
14	Somalia	58.21	58.21	0.14	58.35	—	—	—	58.35
15	Uganda	22.69	21.20	18.53	41.22	16.30	—	16.30	57.51
16	Malawi	53.16	47.90	0.40	53.56	—	3.49	-3.49 —	50.08 (48.30)
17	Rwanda	38.56	8.90	11.30	49.86	—	—	—	49.86
18	Senegal	18.97	9.50	23.12	42.09	—	—	—	42.09
19	Cameroon	26.67	17.60	7.00	33.67	7.66	—	7.66	41.32
20	Nigeria	28.12	5.15	12.02	40.13	—	—	—	40.13
21	Niger	29.29	29.00	5.18	34.47	—	—	—	34.47
22	Malawi	18.28	—	16.14	34.42	—	—	—	34.42
23	Benin	28.45	1.50	5.07	33.52	—	—	—	33.52
24	Burundi	25.08	9.74	5.62	30.70	—	—	—	30.70
25	Burkina Faso	15.31	10.70	10.75	26.06	—	—	—	26.06
26	Togo	21.07	1.50	2.68	23.75	—	—	—	23.75
27	Mauritania	22.41	21.70	1.19	23.60	—	—	—	23.60
28	Liberia	20.93	9.90	1.82	22.75	—	—	—	22.75
29	Cabo Verde	0.96	—	0.30	1.26	14.30	—	14.30	15.56
30	Angola	10.50	4.70	4.67	15.17	—	—	—	15.17
31	Zimbabwe	7.47	5.41	4.95	12.42	—	—	—	12.42
32	South Africa	2.01	—	9.32	11.33	—	0.96	-0.96 —	10.37
33	Botswana	0.18	—	4.09	4.27	2.89	4.62	-1.73	2.54
34	The Gambia	6.87	3.69	0.17	7.04	—	—	—	7.04
35	Chad	6.38	6.38	0.26	6.64	—	—	—	6.64
36	Djibouti	3.19	1.80	3.04	6.23	—	—	—	6.23
37	Republic of Congo	4.23	4.07	1.90	6.13	—	—	—	6.13
38	Guinea-Bissau	5.64	2.15	0.01	5.65	—	—	—	5.65
39	Central Africa	5.50	5.50	0.03	5.53	—	—	—	5.53
40	Namibia	1.78	1.50	3.56	5.33	0.18	9.85	-9.66	-4.33
41	Gabon	0.29	—	4.27	4.56	—	0.84	-0.84	3.72
42	Sao Tome and Principe	2.68	—	0.04	2.72	—	—	—	2.72
43	Lesotho	2.15	1.95	0.42	2.57	—	—	—	2.57
44	Mauritius	0.52	—	1.96	2.48	0.07	3.20	-3.12	-0.64
45	Comoros	0.48	—	1.35	1.82	—	—	—	1.82
46	Swaziland	1.13	0.94	0.67	1.80	—	2.07	-2.07	-0.26
47	Eritrea	—	—	1.14	1.14	—	—	—	1.14
48	Seychelles	—	—	0.55	0.55	—	—	—	0.55
49	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	0.04
	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	42.26	41.14	21.49	63.75	96.32	—	96.32	160.07
	Sub-Saharan Africa region total	1,999.94	565.45	447.74	2,447.68	448.80	759.56	-310.76 (88.96)	2,136.93 (359.84)
		(1,089.78)	(565.45)	(447.74)	(1,537.52)	(448.80)	(88.96)	(359.84)	(1,897.36)
									(1,986.32)

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

*6 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

Japanese Kaizen Methods: Improving Quality, Improving Productivity

– A Kaizen Promotion Project to Support the Manufacturing Sector in Ethiopia

"Kaizen" is a term used to describe the initiatives that were mainly developed on the factory floor and spread through the manufacturing sector in Japan during the period of high economic growth after World War II. Many ways of thinking and methods aimed at improving quality and productivity were created, such as the "5S"¹ methodology based on the five "S" terms of Sort, Straighten, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain. Over the years, Japanese-style "Kaizen" also became famous overseas.

Kaizen is an approach in which every one of the people working at a production site considers measures to improve quality and productivity by doing whatever they can to reduce waste in the production process and implement such measures in their jobs. Tools and raw materials used at the workplace are put in good order, and wasteful processes and methods are reconsidered. This is done by everyone throughout the workplace. Through this process, workers are able to improve quality and productivity, cut costs, shorten lead time, and create better work environments while using existing facilities and machines as they are, without the need for new capital investments. Kaizen uses initiatives that are easy to understand for anyone with basic scholastic ability. Kaizen can be applied across borders and ethnicities, not only for the manufacturing sector, but also for other sectors such as service industries and public services.

One of the persons who took a strong interest in the Kaizen approach was the former Prime Minister of Ethiopia in Eastern Africa, the late Meles Zenawi. Ethiopia aims to be a middle income country by 2025. While pursuing this goal, the country has achieved high GDP growth in recent years, except for the manufacturing sector, which continues to stagnate. The government has focused on enhancing the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector, and has positioned this as a national priority in the next national development plan. While working to tackle this issue, former Prime Minister Meles grew interested in the concept of Kaizen, which had supported the growth of Japanese manufacturing sector. He asked for cooperation from the Japanese government, and "The Project on Capacity Building for Dissemination of Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN)" was started in November 2011. Chief adviser to this project is Dr. Tsuyoshi Kikuchi of Japan Development Service Co., Ltd., an expert who has previously been involved in the dissemination of Kaizen in developing countries, in countries such as Tunisia and Argentina.

Dr. Kikuchi explained, "Kaizen is referred to as a participatory or bottom-up approach, because employees take the initiative for improvement activities. I think that Mr. Meles found this kind

of approach more fitting to the national character of Ethiopia and therefore felt it would be more effective than top-down approaches commonly used in Western countries. Kaizen initiatives are often carried out in small groups, and Ethiopia has a deep-



Factory workers learning about Kaizen activities under the instruction of a Japanese expert.
(Photo: Tsuyoshi Kikuchi)



Dr. Kikuchi (right) visiting a company where he provided Kaizen training. (Photo: Tsuyoshi Kikuchi)

rooted culture of collaboration in small groups that has been fostered through agricultural work. Mr. Meles must have thought that the two were compatible."

This project ended in November 2014. Its aim was to enhance the competitiveness of the industrial sector by transferring Kaizen techniques and experience from Japan to Ethiopia. The first challenge for the project was to foster staff members of the local counterpart organization, EKI². Training courses were offered to 57 staff members, including a course to teach Kaizen theory, practical training in large- and medium-sized companies trying out Kaizen activities and techniques they had learned in real workplace environments, and training sessions conducted in Japan. On top of these, the project also trained instructors to teach Kaizen approaches to vocational school teachers, and transferred Kaizen techniques to small companies.

"In the beginning, it was difficult to tackle issues such as how to communicate the Japanese Kaizen way of thinking, given differences in values. However, as we built trusting relationships, the Ethiopians began to appreciate the performance of the Japanese experts. They became more willing to learn and absorb as much knowledge from us as possible. During the project period, we taught Kaizen methods to as many as 51 large- and medium-sized companies and 306 small companies. Most of them are satisfied with the results of Kaizen initiatives – their employees have become more willing to participate in Kaizen activities, and quality and productivity improved through the shortening of work and lead time and a reduction in defective products. Of course, things changed at production centers, but I myself was surprised at how the mindsets of management and employees in particular changed, even though instructions took place over only five months at large- and medium-sized companies, and two months at small companies. This project was also covered extensively in the media. These days, even members of the general public, people like taxi drivers and hotel staff, are talking about "Kaizen."

Given this success, at the strong request of the Ethiopian government, plans are now underway to initiate another project spanning five years. Kaizen has been gaining popularity in the country, and momentum is now so strong that it will likely grow into a national movement. Expectations are mounting for Ethiopia to act as a center of Kaizen dissemination to nearby African countries. Dr. Kikuchi commented, "If Kaizen techniques and ways of thinking can permeate not only Ethiopia, but also other African countries, it will help to create a foundation for Japanese companies to expand into Africa further down the line." The concepts of Kaizen – the methodology that made it possible for the Japanese manufacturing industry to efficiently produce high quality products – are now starting to catch on and grow in the African continent.

*1 The "5S" are as follows:

Sort: Sort out and separate that which is needed and not needed in the area.

Straighten: Arrange items that are needed so that they are ready and easy to use, clearly identify locations for all items so that anyone can find them and return them once the task is completed.

Shine: Clean the workplace and equipment on a regular basis in order to maintain standards and identify defects.

Standardize: Revisit the first three of the 5S on a frequent basis and confirm the condition of the workplace using standard procedures.

Sustain: Keep to the rules to maintain the standard and continue to improve every day.

*2 Ethiopian KAIZEN Institute

6. Latin America and the Caribbean

With a population of 600 million and a regional GDP of approximately \$6 trillion (2013), Latin America and the Caribbean is an enormous market. The region has steadily increased its presence in the international community through the consolidation of democracy and relatively stable growth since 2008, and as a provider of iron, one, copper, silver, rare metals, crude oil, natural gas, biofuels, and other minerals and energy resources, as well as food resources. Although the average income level in the

region is relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is also characterized by significant income disparities between the rich and the poor and a large number of people suffering from poverty. In addition, while the region boasts rich in natural environments such as the Amazon Rainforest, it is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. Therefore, efforts to address environmental issues, climate change and disaster risk reduction are also important.

<Japan's Efforts>

Latin American and Caribbean countries often suffer from natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and volcano eruptions. Therefore, Japan's assistance to these countries, utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience in the field of disaster risk reduction has special importance. Japan provided reconstruction and development support to Haiti, which suffered catastrophic damage from the huge earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 in January 2010. It has also provided assistance in anti-earthquake and anti-tsunami measures for countries in the Caribbean Sea and countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, the Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America "BOSAI," which aims to share knowledge of disaster risk reduction and reduce disaster risks at the community level, has achieved significant results in the Central American region.



Community-based disaster risk reduction initiative conducted in San Pedro Masahuat City, El Salvador. Primary school students learning how to save people trapped under rubble. (Photo: Ernest Manzano / JICA)

In recent years, Latin America and the Caribbean have been attracting attention as a manufacturing base and market, and many Japanese companies are expanding their businesses to this region. A training session on cardiac catheterization techniques* inviting medical doctors from Mexico in 2011 is expected to promote the dissemination of Japanese companies' techniques across the Latin American

and the Caribbean region. In addition, from the perspective of laying the foundation for the economic development of Latin American and the Caribbean countries, Japan has been actively implementing infrastructure development in the capital and regional areas.

Japan has been providing cooperation in a wide range of issues such as in addressing environmental issues in the region. These include assistance to scientific and technological research on climatic phenomena, conservation of biodiversity, evaluation of carbon dynamics⁵ of Amazonian forests, and construction of waste disposal facilities. In the area of renewable energy, which has been receiving increasing attention in recent years, Japan has provided support for introducing solar power generation in many countries, and also plans to support the construction of geothermal power plants.

Japan also provides various kinds of cooperation for Latin American and the Caribbean countries in the medical and healthcare area. In the Central American region, Japan has provided technical assistance to eradicate Chagas disease, a parasitic disease specific to the region, and has been contributing to the reduction of infection risk. In



The ceremony for the completion of the new sewerage system developed through the "Proyecto de construcción del sistema de alcantarillado en Cunduana Potable de Cunduana" in FY2012 in Riobamba City in Chimborazo Province, the central mountain area in Ecuador. (Photo: Yutaka Sonoda / Embassy of Japan in Ecuador)

Note 5: Changes in the carbon amount in a given period

Paraguay, Japan has provided assistance in the renovation of university hospitals and provision of medical equipment. In the area of sanitation, Japan also implements numerous projects to assist in the construction and improvement of water and sewer systems in various countries, including Peru, in order to ensure the provision of safe drinking water and to promote the recycling of domestic water in these countries.

Assistance in the area of education is extremely important for Latin American and Caribbean countries, as poverty still remains high and the educational budget is not sufficient in these countries. Japan has provided support for building educational facilities such as primary schools, as well as dispatching volunteers to improve the capacity of teachers. Such efforts are highly appreciated in these countries.

In small island states in the Caribbean Sea, the fishery industry is vital in terms of supplying food to the people and creating employment opportunities. In this light, Japan contributes to the sustainable use of fishery resources in these areas through fishery sector assistance.

One of the results of Japan's long years of development cooperation can be seen in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and



In November 2014, the Fourth Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference was held in Tokyo, inviting foreign ministers and other officials from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states, which comprise of 14 countries.

Argentina. These four countries have come to obtain the capacity to assist other countries, and achieved results in South-South Cooperation*. Japan has signed partnership programs with these countries. For example, Japan has worked together with Brazil to provide agricultural development cooperation in Mozambique. Japan also joined hands with Mexico to provide similar cooperation in Paraguay. In cooperation with Argentina, the Dominican Republic and other countries, Japan is providing assistance for the reconstruction process after the earthquake in Haiti.

Japan has cooperated with the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other regional organizations to formulate wide-ranging projects in order to achieve more effective and efficient development cooperation related to development issues that are shared throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Under the public-private partnership (PPP), Japan has endeavored to introduce Japanese ISDB-T⁶ standards for terrestrial digital TV. By the end of September 2013, this system has been adopted by 12 Latin American countries. Japan has supported these countries by transferring technology and training experts to enable the smooth implementation of the system.

Moreover, Japan has provided approximately \$190 million in assistance to date for reconstruction efforts in Haiti, which was hit by the major earthquakes in 2010. It will continue providing reconstruction support from a mid- to long-term perspective, with a focus on basic social services such as health, sanitation and education.



As part of the Project for Strengthening Pedagogical and Technical Skills of Teachers of Health Training Institute, a Japanese-Brazilian expert, Ms. Lucy Sayuri Ito, having a meeting with the counterpart from the Ministry of Health of Mozambique. (Photo: Hikaru Nagatake / JICA)

Glossary

Cardiac catheterization

The term refers to transradial cardiac catheterization. This method involves inserting a catheter through a large blood vessel in the wrist in order to expand the blood vessels to the heart that have narrowed or become blocked.

South-South Cooperation

Cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences in development and own personnel. In many cases it is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and are facing similar development challenges. In addition, support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

Note 6: ISDB-T: Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial

Paraguay

Strengthening Production of Sesame Seeds for Small Farmers Phase II Technical Cooperation Project (December 2012 – Ongoing)

Along with soybeans, sesame seeds are one of the major export products of Paraguay, and Japan is their largest importer. However, problems have arisen, such as replant failure caused by the continuous cultivation of sesame seeds by small farmers, and the deterioration of the quality of seeds. As a result, in some cases the sesame seed production per unit area has declined to less than half of the 1993 yields, when cultivation of sesame seeds started to increase.

Under such circumstances, since 2009, Japan has extended technical cooperation to Paraguay for providing a stable supply of high quality seeds to sesame seed small-scale farmers. Japan contributed to creating model groups of seed production farmers, and is currently promoting efforts to grow "Escoba," the main variety of white sesame seeds, by the purification cultivation method¹. In addition, Japan provides technical support for the implementation of adaptability tests of the varieties imported from Mexico and for the dissemination of promising varieties. Japan also offers technical support to increase the technical guidance and seed management capacities of Universidad Nacional de Asuncion, which has campuses in three sesame-producing Departments. The university provides technical guidance to sesame seeds farmers at the request of private companies. In Phase II of the technical cooperation that started in 2012, Japan continues to provide cooperation for the production of high quality seeds including black sesame seeds, along with white sesame seeds, as well as for the improvement of sesame seed cultivation techniques and the promotion of partnerships between the industrial, academic, and public sectors.

This cooperation is implemented in collaboration with Mexico, which has advanced techniques in sesame seed production, under the framework of the Japan and Mexico Partnership Program² (JMPP). Japan's assistance based on the cooperative relations between Japan, Paraguay, and Mexico is expected to be significantly fruitful.

(As of August 2014)

*1 In the purification method, seeds of one variety are selected from the seeds of mixed varieties. The seeds then go through the process of germination, sprouting, and cultivation. When seeds are sprouted, the seedlings of different varieties that were mixed in will be removed, leaving only one variety at the time of harvest.

*2 A partnership program is a project in which a former aid recipient developing country becomes a donor country, and provides cooperation to other developing countries on an equal footing with Japan. Japan has partnership programs or has signed similar agreements with 12 countries including Mexico.



Selection of superior sesame seeds is conducted in the project.
(Photo: JICA)

Peru

Electric Frontier Expansion Project (III) Loan Aid (March 2009 – Ongoing)

In Peru, while the electrification rate has reached over 90% in urban areas, the figure is still around 32% in rural areas – a low level even among Latin American and Caribbean countries. Since 1993, the Government of Peru has actively undertaken electrification projects in rural areas, and succeeded in raising their average electrification rate from 5% to 32% in ten years through 2003. However, depopulated areas such as mountainous areas continue to have high electrification needs.

The Regions of Cajamarca, Huánuco, and Loreto have the lowest electrification rates among all Regions of Peru. In this project, power transmission and distribution networks will be developed and improved in the Region of Cajamarca to raise the electrification rate in the project areas, and thereby, improve the living standard of the people living in the areas.

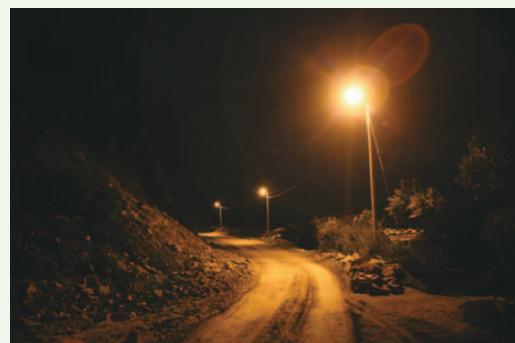
The project is being implemented in the 12 areas of the Region of Cajamarca. The funds provided through ODA loans (up to ¥4,171 million) covered expenses for the materials and equipment necessary for the development and improvement of power transmission and distribution networks in these areas, the construction work, consulting services, among other expenses. All construction work has been completed in the 12 areas. Currently, the regional government of Cajamarca, the executing agency of this project, is gradually handing over power distribution network facilities to the local power distribution companies that will be responsible for the maintenance of such facilities.

The project will provide power to 950 villages in the 12 areas of the Region of Cajamarca. It is estimated that approximately 200,000 people from 45,000 households will newly gain access to electricity. The electrification rate in the Region of Cajamarca is expected to increase from its pre-project rate of 40% to 73%.

(As of August 2014)



A telegraph pole that also serves as a street light, which was installed through the Electric Frontier Expansion Project. Every household is now supplied with electricity, and able to use electrical appliances. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)



Thanks to the street lights, it is easy to walk on the streets at night, which were pitch-dark in the past. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)

► Japan's international cooperation policy in Latin America and the Caribbean Region



The ceremony for the completion of the "Proyecto de mejoramiento del Sistema de agua potable en Puruhuay district" in FY2012 in Echeandía City in Bolívar Province, the inland area of Ecuador. (Photo: Yutaka Sonoda / Embassy of Japan in Ecuador)



An international symposium held at the National Genetic Resources Centre in Jalisco State in the central west of Mexico. A Japanese researcher demonstrating ultra low-temperature preservation in front of the participants from American countries. (Photo: Ryoko Machida)

Chart II-13 / Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Calender year: 2013

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid		(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			
1	Brazil	1.40	—	27.00	28.40	67.63	110.39	-42.76	-14.35	96.03
2	Peru	0.98	—	11.85	12.83	50.84	103.87	-53.03	-40.20	63.67
3	Paraguay	11.07	—	10.60	21.67	3.60	36.92	-33.31	-11.65	25.27
4	El Salvador	14.16	—	8.75	22.91	—	18.57	-18.57	4.34	22.91
5	Nicaragua	11.73	—	7.39	19.12	—	—	—	19.12	19.12
6	Costa Rica	0.47	—	3.93	4.40	13.43	26.18	-12.75	-8.35	17.83
7	Guatemala	2.28	—	6.29	8.57	8.49	9.24	-0.75	7.82	17.06
8	Bolivia	2.60	—	11.69	14.29	—	0.51	-0.51	13.78	14.29
9	Honduras	5.40	—	8.61	14.02	—	—	—	14.02	14.02
10	Mexico	0.40	—	13.09	13.49	—	52.27	-52.27	-38.78	13.49
11	Haiti	10.93	1.63	2.47	13.41	—	—	—	13.41	13.41
12	Colombia	2.45	0.11	7.69	10.13	—	—	—	10.13	10.13
13	Dominican Republic	2.59	—	7.50	10.10	—	9.15	-9.15	0.95	10.10
14	Ecuador	0.56	—	7.60	8.15	—	17.49	-17.49	-9.34	8.15
15	Argentina	0.37	—	7.30	7.66	—	6.56	-6.56	1.11	7.66
16	Panama	0.81	0.30	3.75	4.57	2.77	7.17	-4.41	0.16	7.33
17	Cuba	1.47	—	4.19	5.66	—	—	—	5.66	5.66
18	Chile	1.02	—	3.64	4.65	—	1.03	-1.03	3.62	4.65
19	Uruguay	1.21	—	1.41	2.63	—	1.98	-1.98	0.65	2.63
20	Jamaica	0.38	—	1.78	2.16	—	20.31	-20.31	-18.15	2.16
21	Venezuela	0.13	—	1.50	1.64	—	—	—	1.64	1.64
22	Belize	0.10	—	1.11	1.22	—	—	—	1.22	1.22
23	Saint Lucia	0.06	—	1.10	1.15	—	—	—	1.15	1.15
24	Guyana	0.34	0.20	0.66	1.00	—	—	—	1.00	1.00
25	Dominica	0.21	—	0.53	0.74	—	—	—	0.74	0.74
26	Antigua and Barbuda	—	—	0.35	0.35	—	—	—	0.35	0.35
27	Saint Vincent	—	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
28	Grenada	—	—	0.15	0.15	—	—	—	0.15	0.15
29	Saint Christopher and Nevis	—	—	0.15	0.15	—	—	—	0.15	0.15
30	Suriname	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07	0.07
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.06	0.06	4.98	5.05	—	—	—	5.05	5.05
Latin America and the Caribbean region total		73.20	2.30	167.54	240.74	146.76	421.65	-274.89	-34.14	387.51

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

7. Oceania

The Pacific island countries are Japan's neighbors that not only share the Pacific Ocean, but also have historical ties to Japan. Having an enormous Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), these countries and regions are the cornerstone of Japan's maritime transport, and they provide important deep-sea fishing grounds for us. Therefore, the peace and prosperity of the Pacific island countries are extremely important to Japan.

Meanwhile, many of the Pacific island countries are newly independent states, and it is urgently necessary for them to establish economically self-reliant nations.

<Japan's Efforts>

To achieve political stability and self-reliant economic development in the Pacific island countries, it is crucial to overcome socio-economic vulnerabilities and to provide cooperation for the entire region. In addition to promoting cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)⁷, a framework for regional cooperation composed of the Pacific island countries, Japan holds the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), the summit meeting between Japan and Pacific island countries, held once every three years since 1997.

The Sixth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM6) was held in Nago City, Okinawa in May 2012, under the theme "We are Islanders - For Growing 'Kizuna' in the Pacific." At PALM6, Japan committed to making maximum efforts to provide the assistance of up to \$500 million over the next three years in order to promote cooperation, which comprises the following five pillars: (i) response to natural disasters, (ii) environment and climate change, (iii) sustainable development and human security, (iv) people-to-people exchanges, and (v) maritime issues. Under one of these five pillars, "response to natural disasters," Japan intends to share lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami, and to cooperate with the improvement of the Pacific Tsunami Warning and

In addition, there are common problems, such as small-sized economies depending on primary industries, broadly stretched territories, difficult access to the international market, vulnerability to natural disasters, and the risk of land loss because of rising sea-levels. There are also such challenges as those faced by Fiji, which has been promoting efforts towards democratization. Japan aims to be a good partner to the Pacific island countries, and to provide assistance that addresses the challenges faced by each country and region such as those described above.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takashi Uto shaking hands with Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade of Solomon, Mr. Clay Forau Soalaoi, during his visit to Solomon in September 2014.

Mitigation System.

Furthermore, at the 2nd PALM Ministerial Interim Meeting held in October 2013, the participants discussed how the outcome of PALM6 should be followed-up on, the preparation of the next summit, other common challenges faced by the Pacific island countries and the way forward for their cooperation. The Pacific island countries and regions have challenges in the areas of the environment and climate change, education and health. In order to promote the sustainable development of these countries, Japan provides cooperation not only for each country, but also for regional cooperation that is beneficial to the entire Pacific region.

For example, in order to improve the capacity of disaster management of Pacific island countries and regions that are vulnerable to the impact of climate change and prone to natural disasters, Japan assists them in developing systems which allow people to evacuate properly. Furthermore, Japan works with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional organization located in Samoa, to support the formulation of the national solid waste management strategy of each country and human resources development in the area of waste management.



Children in Tonga pausing for photograph with abacus. (See page 140, "Stories from the field" column, "The Japanese abacus and the children of an island country") (Photo: Yuka Nagaoka)

Note 7: PIF member countries/regions: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon, Vanuatu, Tonga, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Micronesia, Marshall, Palau, Cook, Niue

Papua New Guinea

The Project for Improvement of Road Maintenance Equipment, the Project for Capacity Development on Road Maintenance Grant Aid, Technical Cooperation Project (November 2013 – Ongoing)

Papua New Guinea has a national highway network spanning approximately 8,700 km in total, 64% of which is gravel, unpaved roads. Due to inadequate road maintenance, 90% of the roads, particularly in rural areas, are left in poor condition. In addition, roads are severed by steep geographical features, as well as landslides and flooding that occur all over the country in the rainy season.

To improve this situation, Japan addressed the issues of the lack and aging of road maintenance equipment by providing the required equipment to four provinces (Morobe Province, Western Highlands Province, East Sepik Province, and West New Britain Province) through the grant aid project, "the Project for Improvement of Road Maintenance Equipment." In conjunction with this project, the technical cooperation project, "the Project for Capacity Development on Road Maintenance,"

was implemented to address another issue, the capacity building of the personnel of the Department of Works of Papua New Guinea. This project provided training on the operation and maintenance of the equipment Japan supplied, among other supports. Japan extends comprehensive support to enable Papua New Guinea to appropriately maintain unpaved roads and carry out disaster prevention measures.

The project will contribute to improving the road maintenance capacity of the Department of Works of Papua New Guinea. This is expected to give people in rural areas easier access to social services, including education and healthcare, and lower the cost of transporting agricultural products from the production area to the consumption area, and thereby, increase opportunities for people living in isolated areas to raise their incomes.

(As of August 2014)



Public consultation for the local community before the start of the pilot project. The residents of surrounding areas have great expectation on the pilot project that will be implemented for unpaved roads in rural areas. (Photo: Yasuo Nakata / Ingerosec Corporation)



Transfer of techniques to the staff of the Department of Works is carried out while actually conducting road maintenance work by using the provided construction machine. (Photo: Yasuo Nakata / Ingerosec Corporation)

Fiji, Solomon

The Project for Strengthening Community-based Disaster Risk Management Technical Cooperation Project (October 2010 – October 2013)

The territories of the Pacific island countries tend to be scattered, and they are vulnerable to natural disasters such as typhoons, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcano eruptions. In this region, it is not always easy to communicate or transport goods between the main islands and remote islands, let alone between cities and villages. For this reason, disaster information did not reach the residents in a rapid and accurate manner, and it was also difficult to provide emergency assistance after the occurrence of disasters. Fiji and Solomon were no exceptions.

This project provided support for strengthening disaster risk reduction capacity in Fiji and Solomon both at the central government and community levels. Water gauges and rain gauges were installed at the Meteorological Service of both countries, Water Authority of Fiji, and Water Resources Division (Solomon) to strengthen the capacity on flood forecast, such as collecting meteorological data for flood forecast and analyzing data when floods occur. In addition, the project strengthened the communication structure to deliver disaster/evacuation

information (warning) issued by the Meteorological Service, Water Authority and Water Resources Division to the National Disaster Management Office and communities promptly. Furthermore, in order to develop a community-based system for disaster risk reduction planning, the project provided support for both material and non-material infrastructure, including installation of simple rain gauges, creation of hazard maps, promotion of disaster risk reduction awareness for residents, and conducting emergency drills.

Other initiatives Japan promotes in the Pacific island countries include support for building a natural disaster-resilient society and improvement of weather observation capacity and earthquake/tsunami forecast capacity, and strengthening early warning systems. Through such comprehensive support, Japan aims to contribute to building a disaster-resilient society. Japan continues to provide support to make further contribution for disaster risk reduction in the region.



Emergency drill conducted in Nawaqarua Village (Fiji)
(Photo: JICA)



The finished shelter has a 120 person capacity. There are two water tanks to ensure drinking and domestic water is available. (Solomon) (Photo: JICA)

▶ Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceania Region

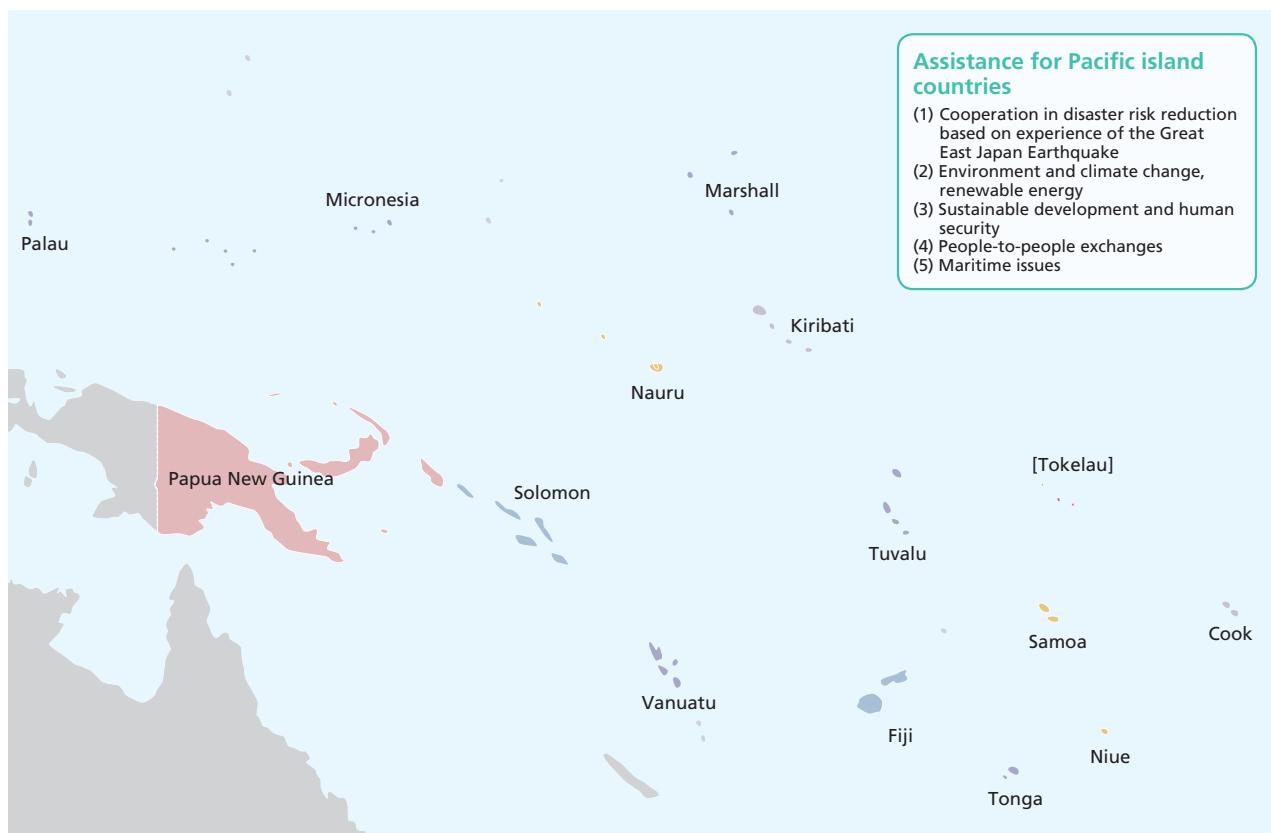


Chart II-14 / Japan's Assistance in the Oceania Region

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)			
		Grant aid		Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)							
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation										
1	Federated States of Micronesia	1.28	—	4.00	18.44	—	18.44	22.44	22.44	22.44			
2	Solomon	17.95	—	22.43	—	—	—	22.43	22.43	22.43			
3	Palau	13.85	—	16.21	—	—	—	16.21	16.21	16.21			
4	Vanuatu	9.37	—	12.84	0.69	—	0.69	13.53	13.53	13.53			
5	Kiribati	12.08	—	12.91	—	—	—	12.91	12.91	12.91			
6	Papua New Guinea	1.03	—	11.36	0.08	18.60	-18.51	-7.16	11.44	11.44			
7	Marshall	9.87	—	11.24	—	—	—	11.24	11.24	11.24			
8	Fiji	0.84	—	7.95	—	1.24	-1.24	6.71	7.95	7.95			
9	Tuvalu	5.49	—	7.58	—	—	—	7.58	7.58	7.58			
10	Samoa	0.89	—	3.84	3.54	—	3.54	7.38	7.38	7.38			
11	Tonga	1.22	—	4.50	—	—	—	4.50	4.50	4.50			
12	Nauru	0.35	—	0.39	—	—	—	0.39	0.39	0.39			
13	Cook	0.20	—	0.31	—	—	—	0.31	0.31	0.31			
14	Niue	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	0.06	0.06	0.06			
15	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01			
	Multiple countries in Oceania	0.71	0.40	2.38	3.09	—	—	3.09	3.09	3.09			
Oceania region total		75.13	0.40	43.59	118.72	22.76	19.84	2.92	121.64	141.48			

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

The Japanese abacus and the children of an island country

– Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers teach the abacus in Tonga



Ms. Yuka Nagaoka (right) and Mr. Roani Tahitoa, the local Soroban Officer. (Photo: Yuka Nagaoka)

Did you know that the *Soroban* (abacus) that Japanese people are so familiar with is being used to teach algebra in the small island Kingdom of Tonga in the South Pacific Ocean? Since 1978, when it received a request from the King of Tonga, Daito Bunka University has been working to train abacus instructors through initiatives such as accepting exchange students. Furthermore, since 1989, JICA has also been dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) to the Ministry of Education and Training of Tonga to serve as abacus instructors and primary school teachers.

Currently, students from the third to fifth grade in Tongan public elementary schools learn how to use an abacus for 15 minutes every day. Tests and abacus competitions are also held. However, the country's remote islands and rural areas do not have enough abacuses for their students. For that reason, JICA has been gathering abacuses from throughout Japan that are no longer in use and donating them through its "Smile for All in the World¹" program. During the Sixth Pacific Islands Leaders' Meeting (PALM6) that took place in Okinawa in 2012, approximately 900 abacuses were presented to the Prime Minister of Tonga. Over many years, the abacus has served as a tool for deepening the bonds between Japan and Tonga.

Certified abacus rank holder Ms. Yuka Nagaoka (JOCV/ abacus) has a post on the main Tongan island of Tongatapu as a "Soroban Officer." Each day, she rotates between 10 schools out of the island's 46 public primary schools.

She commented, "Many teachers here have the skills needed to teach the abacus, as it is a required subject in the country's teachers' training school. Because of that, it is rare for a JOCV to teach a class themselves. Here, our main activities are to assist with classes and offer advice about teaching methods. Then again, there are also schools and classes where the abacus lessons are not being offered for a variety of reasons. So, in those cases, we follow up to find out the reason and help the schools offer the lessons."

Ms. Nagaoka also runs the *Soroban* Competitions that are held seven times a year in Tonga, and visits one of the remote islands once a month to give *Soroban* lessons at a teacher training school. What motivated Ms. Nagaoka to go to Tonga?

"In the beginning, I thought international cooperation and volunteer activities were not very relevant to my life. However,

my boss at the company I used to work for, whom I respected a lot, was a former JOCV, and he often talked about his experiences during his volunteer years. Listening to his stories, I grew interested in the

program and finally applied for it myself. I was already certified in the abacus, and I was simply overjoyed that I could get involved with international cooperation using a skill I already had."

With few main industries and limited employment opportunities, Tonga has been experiencing a continuing flow of competent human resources going out of the country to overseas. One of the reasons why the King of Tonga has taken the initiative to promote abacus training is said to be his desire to foster competent Tongan workers. "I personally think that, even though there is a limit to what people can do to stop the outflow of human resources, Tonga must focus on fostering people that can compete on an equal footing with people from the international community. To that end, primary school education is very important, so I feel proud that I am involved with this. Learning the abacus is not just about the mere skill of calculating numbers, it is also said to improve concentration, perseverance, the ability to process information, and overall brain function. By learning the abacus in primary schools, students can obtain the basic academic skills that will allow them to shift into more advanced levels of algebra and math with little difficulty," said Ms. Nagaoka.

Another volunteer, Ms. Megumi Wakamatsu (JOCV/ primary school education) is working in the remote island of Vava'u, a place of lush nature. She used to be a primary school teacher, and has experience of running a *Soroban* school in Japan. She is aiming to improve Tonga's arithmetic education as a whole through *Soroban* classes.

She explained, "When the local teachers ask the children, they all say that they love the abacus. Most people think that the abacus is a very good thing, but there are still children who have trouble learning it. Also, there are teachers who are ambitious about teaching the abacus, but also teachers who lack the motivation to do so. The truth is that there are a lot of issues."

Looking back on her activities on Tongatapu, Ms. Nagaoka said, "Right after I took my post, I asked myself a lot of questions everyday about the significance of my work here. But when I held my first national competition, I saw a wonderful scene of 200 children giving their entire attention to the abacus with my own eyes. My motivation rose instantly." Although there still are issues such as the lack of abacuses and motivation gaps among teachers, Japanese abacuses have steadily taken root in these southern islands and progress is being made, including the move by Tongans themselves to play a leading role in organizing the *Soroban* Competitions that have been managed mainly by JOCVs up until now. There can be no doubt that the abacus has captured the hearts of Tongan children and is contributing to an improvement in arithmetic education there.

*1 A program that collects goods needed by developing countries related to sports, culture, education, welfare, and other activities from domestic donators and sends them throughout the world via dispatched JICA volunteers. The program aims to help people feel more involved in international cooperation and contribute to developing countries.



Ms. Wakamatsu visiting a school to support abacus lessons. (Photo: Megumi Wakamatsu)

8. Europe

Many of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the European region of the former Soviet Union that had previously been under communist systems have subsequently achieved democratization and liberalization. They are currently working towards economic development based on market economies under democratic administrations. Japan has provided

<Japan's Efforts>

Reforms had once slowed in the Western Balkans⁸ due to the impact of conflicts which occurred in the 1990s. However, assistance from donor countries and international organizations, as well as their own efforts for reform, have enabled them to graduate from the stage of receiving aid for reconstruction. Currently, they are at a stage where they require assistance aimed at sustainable economic development. Japan has provided assistance on the three main pillars of “consolidation of peace,” “economic development,” and “regional cooperation” that were confirmed at the Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans was jointly held by Japan and the EU in 2004, as its priority areas for development cooperation. Japan also continues to provide assistance with the “consolidation of peace and ethnic reconciliation” and “addressing environmental and climate change issues” as its particular priority policies.

Ukraine and Moldova, part of the former Soviet States, are geopolitically and diplomatically important since they are located between Russia and the EU. The stability and sustainable development of these countries are indispensable for the stability of Europe as a whole. Japan assists in their

assistance for efforts such as the transition to market economies, reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and addressing environmental issues. The aim is to further promote stability and development in these regions and in Europe as a whole, as well as to build relationships based on shared universal values (human rights, democracy, market economy, and rule of law).

efforts to consolidate democracy and establish market economies. In this regard, in March 2014, Japan announced an assistance package of up to ¥150 billion to Ukraine based on the deteriorating situation in the country.

In light of disparities in economic development in Europe, Japan gradually reduces assistance to new EU member countries, deeming them as having graduated from ODA, and encourages them to become donors to provide development cooperation to less developed countries in Europe. At the same time, Japan continues to provide appropriate support to the less developed countries like those of the Western Balkans and Ukraine, considering their economic levels. In addition, regardless of the country receiving the aid, Japan focuses more on results and effective and efficient aid by utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience, while paying attention to the activities of other donor countries and international organizations.

Some of the former recipients of Japan's ODA were removed from the list of the countries eligible for ODA assistance when they joined the EU, and are now beginning to fulfill an international role as donor countries. Japan works to share its experiences with those countries including the Visegrad Group (V4)⁹ as a donor country.

Moldova

Project for Improvement of Medical Care Service Loan Aid (June 2013 - Ongoing)

In Moldova, the economic and financial situation deteriorated after gaining independence from the former Soviet Union. Under these circumstances, healthcare financing was squeezed, and as a result, people were unable to receive sufficient healthcare services. The fact that healthcare costs used to be paid in full by the national treasury, coupled with the inefficiencies caused by the existence of too many hospitals, also factored into the situation. Over the next 20 years, the Government of Moldova worked to improve the healthcare service level by introducing a universal health insurance system to promote healthcare financing reform, as well as encouraging medical institutions to share responsibilities and coordinate amongst each other.

Medical institutions in Moldova have many healthcare professionals who have relatively high levels of expertise. Nonetheless, the institutions are prevented from providing sufficient general medical examinations and treatment due to shortages of medical equipment. In addition, the institutions face challenges in offering care for diseases that require high levels of medical expertise, such as cardiovascular diseases and cancers that have an increasing rate of incidence.

In order to address such issues, Japan has been providing support to hospitals around the capital city of Chisinau that are capable of offering critical and emergency medical care, a core service in the hospital sector. Specifically, Japan provides medical equipment and testing equipment, including advanced medical equipment such as CTs and MRIs manufactured in Japan, through the ODA loan project, “Project for Improvement of Medical Care Service” (STEP¹), extended in 2013. In conjunction with this project, Japan will implement technical cooperation mainly for the staff of the project's hospitals, aiming to enhance the staff's capacity in the maintenance and management of equipment. Japan will continue to support healthcare reform in Moldova by making comprehensive use of Japanese technologies. (As of August 2014)

*1 STEP: Special Terms for Economic Partnership

STEP was introduced in 2002, with a view to raising the visibility of Japanese aid through technology transfers to developing countries and the use of Japan's advanced technologies and know-how. The operational rules of STEP include: the prime contractor shall be a Japanese company; and more than 30% of the goods and services should be procured from Japan.



An operation room of the National Scientific-Practical Centre of Emergency Medicine, one of the target hospitals of the project. Although it is equipped with general operating facility, there is a shortage of advanced medical treatment equipment. (Photo: JICA)

Note 8: Western Balkan countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Note 9: Visegrad Group (V4): Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia

► Japan's international cooperation policy in the Europe Region

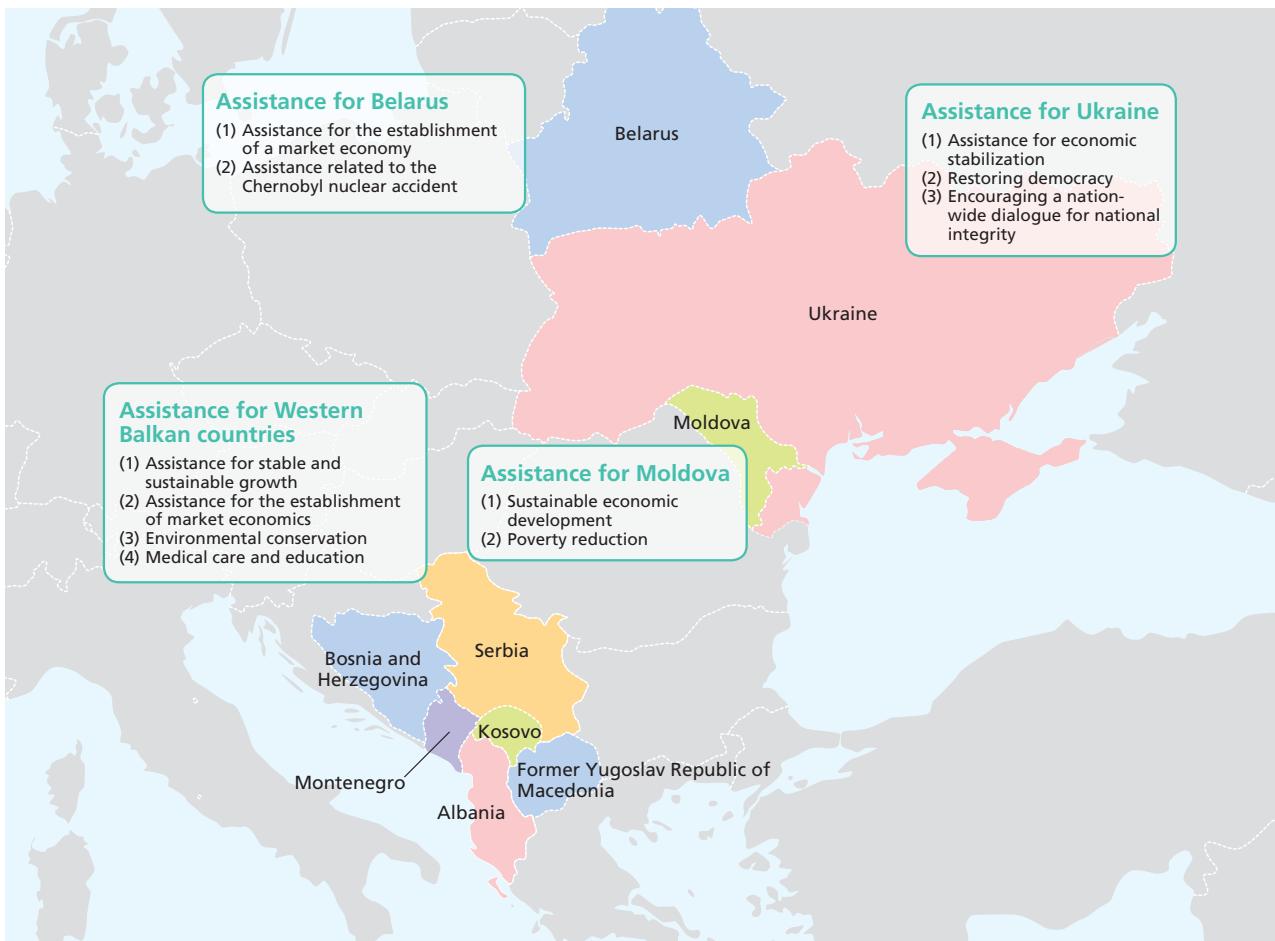


Chart II-15 / Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)			
		Grant aid		Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)							
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation										
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.95	—	6.93	0.98	1.38	—0.40	6.53	7.91				
2	Serbia	1.09	—	4.18	2.43	0.23	2.21	6.39	6.61				
3	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.26	—	2.56	2.22	5.36	-3.15	-0.59	4.78				
4	Moldova	0.55	—	4.42	—	—	—	4.42	4.42				
5	Kosovo	0.31	—	3.86	—	—	—	3.86	3.86				
6	Albania	0.06	—	1.70	1.27	3.48	-2.21	-0.51	2.97				
7	Ukraine	0.64	—	2.66	—	—	—	2.66	2.66				
8	Belarus	0.43	—	1.00	—	—	—	1.00	1.00				
9	Montenegro	0.40	—	0.60	—	—	—	0.60	0.60				
	Multiple countries in Europe	—	—	0.71	—	—	—	0.71	0.71				
Europe region total		7.69	—	22.41	30.10	33.90	67.28	-33.38	-3.28	64.00			

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*5 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

*6 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

Section 3

Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation

Japan's ODA is provided in accordance with the aid principles embodied by the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter (replaced in February 2015 by the Development Cooperation Charter). In doing so, the Japanese government takes a holistic approach by considering such factors as the needs, socio-economic conditions, and possible impact on the people in socially vulnerable situations in the recipient countries, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with these countries, keeping in line with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (especially those concerning sovereign equality and non-intervention in domestic matters) as well as the following considerations:

1. Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
2. Any use of ODA for military purposes, or for aggravation of international conflicts, should be avoided.
3. Full attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditures, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and their export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability, including the prevention of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, with the understanding that developing countries should place appropriate priorities in the allocation of their resources on their own economic and social development.
4. Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.

● Environmental and Social Considerations

In promoting economic development, the burden on the environment and the impact on the local communities should be taken into account. Japan utilizes its experience of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease to implement ODA carefully, in order to avoid and minimize adverse impact on the environment. Japan also gives consideration to ensuring that its development policies do not have undesirable impact on local societies, in particular, on those who can easily become socially vulnerable, such as the poor, women, ethnic minorities, and persons

with disabilities. For example, JICA updated its “JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations” in April 2010. JICA follows the guidelines to ensure that due consideration is given to environmental and social factors in its preliminary studies, environmental reviews, and monitoring at the implementation stage.

Also, Japan implements a policy of incorporating gender perspectives at all stages of projects—including policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation—in order to promote “gender mainstreaming in development.”

● Avoidance of Any Use of Development Cooperation for Military Purposes or for Aggravation of International Conflicts

The Japanese government adheres to the ODA principle of “avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts,” and does not provide assistance for military purposes using ODA. Japan proactively contributes to

counter-terrorism and peacebuilding, but in order to prevent aid supplies and funds provided by Japan from being used for military purposes, Japan ensures that sufficient attention is given to this principle even when ODA is used to its goals including counter-terrorism.

● Measures to Promote Democratization and Ensure Basic Human Rights and Freedom

When changes of government take place as a result of political turmoil in developing countries, the democratic legitimacy of nascent regimes could be questioned. Whereas the constitution of a country should serve as the guarantor of basic human rights, there have been cases where constitutions are suspended at times of political turbulence in developing countries. Various forms of violation of basic human rights could become a source of concern, including cases of crack down on anti-government protests in developing countries. When such concerns are identified, the Japanese government takes every step to ensure that its ODA is used adequately. The Government of Japan therefore takes a cautious approach in its provision of ODA, leaving

no room for the governments of recipient countries to doubt Japan's strong interest in democracy and human rights.

The new Development Cooperation Charter reaffirms those basic principles pertaining to ODA implementation contained in the previous ODA Charter, while spelling out in more detail how to promote the effectiveness and efficiency of Japan's development cooperation. With a view to securing the appropriateness of Japan's development cooperation, these principles concerning the prevention of fraud and corruption, as well as the security and safety of personnel, were added in the new Charter. Japan's development cooperation will be conducted in accordance with these principles.

Myanmar

In order to support Myanmar's efforts for reforms in various areas towards its democratization, national reconciliation and sustainable economic development, Japan extends wide-ranging support, while continuously observing the progress of these efforts in such a way that a wide range of people can enjoy the “dividend” of democratic reforms. In doing so, Japan's support focuses on the following areas:

- i. Improvement of people's livelihoods (including assistance for ethnic minorities and poverty groups as well as agricultural and rural development)
- ii. Capacity building and institutions development to sustain the economy and society (including assistance for promotion of democratization)
- iii. Development of infrastructure and related systems necessary for sustainable economic growth

Based on this policy, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, during his visit to Myanmar in May 2013, expressed that the public and private sectors of Japan would together extend full support for the reform being conducted by the Government of Myanmar. Prime Minister Abe announced Japan's intention to provide assistance worth ¥91 billion (¥51 billion as ODA loans as well as ¥40 billion as grant aid and technical cooperation) to Myanmar by the end of FY2013. This commitment was achieved by the end of FY2013. Additionally, Prime Minister Abe announced the provision of a new ODA loan of approximately ¥63.2 billion at the Japan-Myanmar Summit Meeting in December 2013. Japan has furthermore announced

its intention to provide an ODA loan of approximately ¥24.7 billion during Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishida's visit to Myanmar in March 2014 and an ODA loan of ¥10.5 billion during Minister Kishida's visit to Myanmar to attend ASEAN-related Foreign Ministers' Meetings in August 2014. Japan thus provides wide-ranging assistance for Myanmar in line with its basic policy, as mentioned above, in support of the country.

Japan has also been focusing on assistance to ethnic groups in Myanmar. For example, in January 2014, Japan announced that it was prepared to provide assistance of ¥10 billion to Myanmar over the next five years, in accordance with the progress of the peace process, in order to realize peace between the government and ethnic groups and improve livelihoods particularly in conflict-affected areas.



The Thuwunna Bridge in Myanmar, which was built in 1985 through support from Japan. It is now an important transportation route for the citizens. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Syria

Since March 2011, anti-government demonstrations have taken place in various regions of Syria, to which the country's security authority responded by using force. Japan has strongly urged the Syrian regime to immediately stop acts of violence against civilians, and promptly implement various reforms that people are demanding, including political and economic ones to restore the stability of the country. From this standpoint, Japan has decided to withhold the implementation of new bilateral ODA to Syria, except for assistance in an emergency or in case of humanitarian need.

With the number of refugees who have fled Syria exceeding 3.2 million, the humanitarian situation in Syria and neighboring countries is deteriorating. Therefore, in January 2014, Japan announced additional humanitarian assistance totaling approximately \$120 million at the Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (“Kuwait II”) in Kuwait and the Geneva II Conference on Syria in Switzerland. This has brought the total of Japan's humanitarian assistance to Syria and neighboring countries to approximately \$400 million. Moreover, Japan has announced assistance of approximately \$18 million to help destroy chemical weapons. Japan's total assistance for the Syria crisis amounts to approximately \$420 million.

As part of its assistance for refugees and displaced persons

in Syria and neighboring countries, Japan extends support for women and children as well as support in areas such as health and sanitation, education, and food, primarily through international organizations. Under its policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will take part in the international community's endeavor as its responsible member, in order to restore a beautiful Syria. Japan will provide both humanitarian assistance and contribute to the political dialogue – in parallel like the two wheels of a cart of Japan's support to Syria.



A staff of the Japan Platform (JPF) monitoring the project for supporting children's mental health conducted by a Japanese NGO, Campaign for the Children of Palestine (CCP), in Lebanon. (Photo: Japan Platform)

The 50th Anniversary of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers – The Countless Possibilities Brought About by JOCVs

■ What are Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)?

2015 marks the 50th anniversary since the first batch of JOCVs departed for Laos in December 1965. Over the years, the JOCV program has attracted many young Japanese people from the ages of 20 to 39 who possess skills, knowledge, and experience in a variety of fields and share the wish to use what they know to help people in developing countries. It has brought these young people together in the aim of contributing to the continuing development and reconstruction of economies and societies in developing countries by living together with the local people of each country, speaking to them in their own languages, and cooperating with them on the issues their countries face. The JOCV program aims to deepen friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and partner countries during such efforts. It also hopes to foster an international perspective within the JOCVs, and to have them bring back their volunteer experiences to help Japanese society in the end. So far, more than 39,000 people have volunteered at the grassroots level in 88 countries around the world. Their efforts have been praised inside Japan and around the world for promoting the visibility of Japanese aid. During the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting in May 2014, where Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida and other foreign ministers from across Africa got together, the JOCV was highly appreciated by African countries, noting that they were playing a major role in each society and meeting the needs of Africa.



The first generation of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers departing from Haneda Airport. (Photo: JICA)

■ The Dispatch of JOCVs

The JOCV program is implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through the ODA budget of the Japanese government. Recruitment and selection of volunteers take place twice a year, in spring

and fall. Applicants who pass the selection phase go on to preliminary training, and are then dispatched for a period of two years. Their jobs cover a tremendously wide range of areas – approximately 200 professions in 10 fields – everything from science and mathematics education, nursing or other forms of health and medical care, and automobile repair, to vegetable cultivation (for instance, see the column on page 140 about *soroban* (abacus) volunteers in Tonga). The following section discusses just a few of the activities undertaken by JOCVs.

■ Learning flexibility and courage in Paraguay

Mr. Takahiro Okamoto became a JOCV after graduating university, following a stint working as a substitute junior high school P.E. teacher. He volunteered out of the hope that he could use his skills in sports to make an international contribution. He was dispatched to work as a track and field coach with the Paraguay Track and Field Association.

Track and field is considered a minor sport in Paraguay. Mr. Okamoto set three themes for his activities in the country: promoting the sport, improving athletes' abilities, and improving the Paraguay Track and Field Association. For his efforts to improve athletes' abilities, he cooperated with other JOCVs and coached athletes, leading to the setting of 11 new domestic records in the sport over two years. Mr. Okamoto explained that one of his students told him that he would have to work in order to make a living as soon as he graduated from junior high school. Mr. Okamoto recalled how happy he was when he heard from a local teacher years after he had returned to Japan that the student had in fact continued on to attend a physical training school while working, had continued to



Paraguayan players and Mr. Takahiro Okamoto. (Photo: Takahiro Okamoto)

improve his track and field abilities, and was aiming to someday be an instructor himself.

Currently Mr. Okamoto is working for the Kyoto City government, having passed the Kyoto Civil Service Examination. He is employed in one of the positions allocated to JOCV alumni. He commented that although he was at first nervous about working as a civil servant, the things that he learned in Paraguay had been tremendously helpful in his new job, namely, a flexibility of thinking that allows him to “put himself in other’s shoes” and the courage not to panic even when something completely unexpected happens.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Fumiaki Shimizu (forest management), checking the state of a young tree that was planted with Vietnamese staff. (Photo: Yuki Kato / JICA)

■ Building a bridge between Japan and Thailand

Ms. Akiko Kato applied to JOCV under the Special Program for School Teachers after six years teaching at a school for the deaf in Japan. She was dispatched as a JOCV to a school for the deaf in Thailand. While working as a special education teacher in Thailand, Ms. Kato helped the children of her school feel closer to Japan. As she worked, she always tried to think of more ways for the deaf children of Japan and Thailand to develop mutual understanding with each other. To this end, she wrote a series of newsletters describing her school and students in Thailand and sent the letter regularly to the school that she used to work at in Japan. Her newsletters were put up in a bulletin board at the Japanese school. Teachers who saw the displayed letters from Thailand talked about Ms. Kato and her activities in Thailand in their classes, which helped to transform the students’ image of Thailand from a distant and unknown place across the sea to a country where one of their favorite teachers was living. The students grew interested in Thailand, and some even began to say that they wanted to actually visit the country. And so, one year after Ms. Kato was dispatched, her school in Thailand was visited by students, teachers, and parents from her former school for the deaf in Japan. The school visit only lasted for half a day, but in that time the Japanese children were

shown around school by the Thai students, had lunch at the same table, and played soccer together during recess. The visit to the Thai school helped turn Thailand into a familiar country for the Japanese students. Exchanges continued even after Ms. Kato returned to Japan. The year right after the end of her time as a JOCV, Ms. Kato went to Thailand again with students and teachers from Japan to visit her former dispatch site. The students introduced themselves in the Thai sign language that they had learned before their visit, learned how to make Thai food with the Thai students, and in turn taught the Thai students how to make fried *takoyaki* octopus balls. Both the Japanese and Thai students were able to feel closer to each other’s countries through this experience. Thanks to the connections forged by Ms. Kato, the students of Japan and Thailand were able to have the valuable experience of learning about another culture.

Ms. Kato commented on how in-service teachers working as JOCVs help to connect the children of Japan with the children in dispatched countries. “I tell the students in my class about the difficulties of using a foreign language to live abroad and about the things that helped with this and made me happy. I feel that through my experiences as a JOCV, I learned that things that I have been taking for granted as natural are not always ‘natural’ things around the world. I hope that I can communicate that experience to the children I teach.”

■ Expanding the JOCV program even further

There have been many changes to the social needs of both Japan and developing countries over the 50 year history of the JOCV program. The types of JICA volunteers have expanded from just the JOCV program to include the Senior Volunteers (SV) program for those aged between 40 and 69, the Youth Volunteers for *Nikkei* Communities program, and the Senior Volunteers for *Nikkei* Communities program for cooperation targeted at *Nikkei* communities. Work has proceeded forward on the cooperation system in order to make it possible for even more Japanese citizens to play active roles as JICA volunteers around the world.

Another one of the latest trends related to JOCVs is collaboration with private companies. For instance, when volunteers in the health and medical care sector went to Uganda to promote the practice of hand washing, they faced the problem that it was difficult for people to use soap in regions facing water shortages. The key to overcoming this situation was the cooperation of the Japanese medical soap and disinfectant manufacturer Saraya Co., Ltd., a company aiming to expand its business into Africa. Saraya cooperated with JICA to investigate whether the market in Uganda would accept the use of disinfectants that can be used without water. Such a disinfectant had the potential to resolve the issue facing the JOCVs, and for that reason, a JOCV who is well-versed in the local culture and has hands-on knowledge about the community got involved with

this project too. A JOCV nursing volunteer working for a hospital in Uganda worked to show how to use the disinfectant and explained its effects to hospital staff, and listened to the opinions of the hospital side about it. As a result, Saraya is now steadily preparing to introduce the disinfectant into the markets of Africa. These kinds of collaboration are being expanded at a time when Japanese companies are growing increasingly interested in developing countries as new markets.

Recently, there is also movement among Japanese companies, municipalities, and boards of education to support employees to serve as JOCVs while they work. In addition, some companies, municipalities and schools now hire returning JOCVs as public employees and teachers. Ms. Kato, who served



Ms. Akiko Kato reading a book aloud to children at a school for deaf people in Thailand. (Photo: Akiko Kato)

as a JOCV in Thailand by working as a teacher, and Mr. Okamoto, who was hired by the Kyoto City as a JOCV alumnus, are good examples of how the JOCV program has helped people to further their careers. Collaborations between JICA and universities offer additional examples. For instance, universities like Hiroshima University and Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine are running programs in which students serve as JOCVs for a portion of their time at the schools. Through efforts like these, the JOCV program is garnering attention at home and abroad as an opportunity for people to develop a global mindset and experiences.

After the Great East Japan Earthquake, an issue for many of the affected municipalities was a lack of people to serve as public employees. In June 2014, over 100 people with experience as former JICA volunteers, including JOCVs, were accepted for positions with the Reconstruction Agency. The former JOCVs utilize their specializations in fields like civil engineering, construction, and education as well as the skills they developed through their volunteer experiences in planning, problem solving, and communications to serve each of the municipalities affected by the disaster.



A Malawian midwife at a hospital in Thyolo District, Malawi midwife and a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Miyuki Yokouchi (nurse), checking the health of a baby who was born on that day. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

■ Continued Glory for the JOCVs

In the above ways, JOCVs have managed to overcome a number of issues in developing countries while simultaneously building bridges of friendship and trust between the citizens of Japan and countries around the world. Even after they return to Japan, former JOCVs work in a variety of fields as professionals possessing global perspectives and experiences. Although JOCVs are exposed to the winds of change from new global trends, the trust and expectations of the world and the people of Japan in the JOCVs shall never waver.

Section 4

Formulation and Implementation of the Development Cooperation Policy

This section reviews measures for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of ODA in three parts, which are: "Formulation and implementation of development cooperation policy," "Increasing public participation," and "Requirements for the implementation of strategic and effective assistance."

1. Formulation and Implementation of Development Cooperation Policy

(1) Formulation of Consistent Development Cooperation Policy

In August 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) established the International Cooperation Bureau, reorganizing the Economic Cooperation Bureau. The International Cooperation Bureau is in charge of the overall planning and formulation of ODA policies, while also playing a central role in inter-agency coordination within the government. In July 2009, the International Cooperation Bureau underwent organizational reform to strengthen the ODA policy planning function of MOFA. The Aid Policy Planning Division, which had been overseeing the planning and formulation of ODA policy, and the Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Division and the Loan Aid Division, which had been overseeing aid schemes, were consolidated, and the Country Assistance Planning Divisions were

strengthened. This organizational reform made it possible to provide loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation in a unified manner through three Country Assistance Planning Divisions under the newly established Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division.

In addition, efforts are being made to further increase the collaboration among divisions related to bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation (through international organizations), strengthen the strategic nature of international cooperation, and implement more effective ODA. Moreover, by sharing information and views among related agencies, the knowledge and experience of those agencies are being reflected in ODA policies.

(2) Partnership between the Government and Implementing Agencies

MOFA works with JICA, the implementing agency, to enable the prompt implementation of ODA reflecting various types of policies such as the Priority Policy for International Cooperation that MOFA revises every fiscal year.

In October 2008, JICA which had been an agency for implementation of technical cooperation and grant aid, became a comprehensive ODA implementing agency that

provides technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid, in an integrated manner, merging the section of the overseas economic cooperation of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which had been in charge of providing ODA loans and other development loans. A portion of the work related to implementation of grant aid that had been handled by MOFA was also transferred to JICA.

(3) Strengthening Policy Dialogue

Japan holds close policy dialogue with developing countries for sharing mutual recognition and understanding in order to implement more effective development assistance. As Japan implements ODA with emphasis on requests from developing countries, from the perspective of offering supports that encourage development promoted by the recipient country's own efforts, Japan attempts to

harmonize those requests with Japan's ODA policy, thereby gaining a thorough understanding of the development policy and assistance needs of respective developing countries by conducting policy consultations with relevant governmental officials of those countries, at a stage prior to receiving a formal request.

(4) Strengthening Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen policy dialogue with the governments of developing countries, the Country-based ODA Task Force¹, consisting of a Japanese diplomatic mission (Embassy of Japan), local offices of JICA and other agencies, has been established in each recipient country of Japan's ODA, in principle. The Task Force also participates in decision-making process on ODA policies such as Country Assistance Policies and Rolling Plans after gaining good understanding on the development needs of the recipient countries. In addition, the Task Force conducts consultations regarding policies with the governments of developing countries. Furthermore, while working in cooperation with other donor countries and international organizations, the Task Force makes recommendations

related to collaboration and review in terms of assistance methods, as well as conducts consideration and selection of candidate projects for implementation by Japan's ODA.

Furthermore, responding to the situation in which aid coordination* gains momentum in the field of developing countries along with the work of formulating and reviewing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*, Japan has been assigning coordinators for economic cooperation at some diplomatic missions abroad since FY 2006 to collect information and conduct research related to aid coordination. In addition, Japan has also established a system to disseminate information on Japanese ODA policies to other countries and make recommendations in the field.

Glossary

PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PRSP is a document introduced in 1999 by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a condition for heavily indebted poor countries (poor countries that have an enormous amount of debt) to receive debt relief. It is an action plan for socio-economic development with goals set every three years in the areas of education, healthcare, food security, and other areas, for these countries to spend funds not repaid due to debt relief on measures to reduce poverty instead. The document was created incorporating the views of representatives from donor countries, NGOs, research institutes, and the private sector, under the ownership (proactive initiative) of the governments of developing countries.

Aid coordination

Aid coordination refers to the sharing of information amongst multiple donors and the cooperation to formulate aid strategy as well as planning and implementing projects, etc., in order to achieve enhanced aid effectiveness. In the past, aid coordination focused on collaboration and coordination among donors on individual projects, while in recent years, approaches have shifted to more comprehensive aid coordination in which donors provide assistance under shared strategies and procedures in accordance with the development policies of the recipient countries mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa but also in other nations around the world.

(5) Partnership with Various Actors

Japan engages in international cooperation in partnership with NGOs, private companies, universities, local

governments, international organizations, and other donor countries.

● Partnership with NGOs

Japanese NGOs implement high-quality development cooperation activities in various fields including education, medical care and health, rural development, refugee assistance, and technical guidance on mine clearance in developing countries and regions. They also provide prompt and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in the sites affected by conflict or natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons. In this way, Japanese NGOs are attuned to different local situations in developing countries and are able to carefully tailor responses to the assistance needs of the local people. Thus, Japanese NGOs can provide assistance at the grass-roots level, reaching out to local needs that are difficult to be addressed through assistance by governments and international organizations. Furthermore, Japanese NGOs



A Japanese instructor explaining the internal structure of engines to female students as part of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, "Project for Auto-Mechanics Training in East Timor." (Photo: Katsunobu Kotaki / Japan Demining and Reconstruction Assistance Center (JDRAC))

Note 1: Excluding some countries under the direct management of JICA Headquarters.

are indispensable players in the field of international cooperation in realizing the “Visibility of Japanese Aid.” MOFA regards Japanese NGOs as important partners in implementing ODA projects, and has strengthened MOFA-NGO partnership through holding opinion exchanges and dialogues regularly. The Government of Japan advocates the promotion of partnerships with NGOs in the Development Cooperation Charter and other policies. Specifically, Japan strives to strengthen partnerships based on the three pillars of: (i) Financial support for the

a. Financial Cooperation for NGO Projects

Japan cooperates in a variety of ways to enable Japanese NGOs to smoothly and effectively implement development

development cooperation activities of NGOs; (ii) Support for the capacity building of NGOs; and (iii) Holding of dialogues with NGOs on a regular basis.

Year after year, Japanese NGOs have played increasingly active role in giving policy recommendations (advocacy) on major challenges in international cooperation and diplomacy, such as development, environment, health, disaster risk reduction, gender issues, human rights, and disarmament.

■ Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

MOFA provides funding for the socio-economic development projects that Japanese NGOs implement in developing countries through Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project scheme. In FY2013, 57 organizations utilized this framework to implement 106 projects in 33 countries and one region in such fields as education, human resources development, medical care and health, vocational training, and rural development. The scale of this financial assistance has almost doubled over the last five years and was approximately ¥6 billion in FY2013. In addition, as of November 2014, 48 NGOs are members of the Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business

cooperation activities and emergency humanitarian assistance projects in developing countries and regions.

community. The JPF utilizes ODA funds contributed by MOFA as well as donations from the private sector and individuals to carry out emergency humanitarian assistance, including distribution of living supplies and livelihood recovery, for example, when a major disaster occurs or a vast number of refugees flee due to conflict. In FY2013, approximately ¥3.1 billion of ODA funds was disbursed for the projects implemented by JPF member NGOs in 15 countries, including assistance for the victims of flood disaster in North India, Luzon in the Philippines and Southeast Asia, assistance for ethnic minority returnees in Myanmar, humanitarian assistance in response to the conflict in Syria, emergency assistance in South Sudan, and humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan and Pakistan.



Rwandan trainees during the first training session of making a blouse using an electric industrial sewing machine. (Photo: Reborn Kyoto)



Pregnant women attending a lecture organized by “Pregnant Women’s Club” in the mountain area of El Paraíso Department, Honduras. (Photo: AMDA-MINDS)

■ NGO Project Subsidies

MOFA provides subsidies to Japanese NGOs that conduct investigations for project formulation and post-project evaluations, hold seminars and workshops in and outside of Japan, and implement other activities related to socio-economic development projects. The subsidies equal one-

half of the total project cost and no more than ¥2 million. In FY2013, a total of 12 organizations utilized these subsidies to implement activities, such as project formulation studies, ex-post evaluations, and seminars and workshops both within and outside of Japan.

■ JICA Partnership Program and other JICA activities

In some cases, JICA's technical cooperation projects are outsourced to the private sector, including Japanese NGOs, making use of the expertise and experience of NGOs, universities, and a variety of other organizations. Furthermore, as part of its ODA activities, JICA conducts "JICA Partnership Program (JPP)"* to outsource projects that have been proposed by NGOs, universities, and local municipalities that directly contribute to the improvement of the lives of local residents in developing countries. In FY2013, JPP provided funds for 250 projects, which were implemented in 47 countries.



The sericulture techniques of Japan are transferred to the sericulture industry in Uzbekistan, which has flourished in the past. It will enable the production of high quality cocoons and add value to silk fabric as a product. The Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology takes initiatives to promote the sericulture industry through JICA Partnership Program. Mr. Mitsuo Osawa, a visiting professor who was in charge of teaching how to raise silkworms, and the local residents harvesting cocoons. (Photo: Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

b. Establishing Better Environment for NGO Activities

Further measures to support Japanese NGO activities other than financial assistance include programs for establishing better environments for NGO activities. The objective of these programs is to further strengthen the organizational

arrangements and project implementation capabilities of Japanese NGOs, as well as developing their human resources. Specifically, MOFA carries out the following four programs.

■ NGO Consultant Scheme

In the context of rising concern over the international cooperation, an increasing number of young people have been seeking employment with NGOs, leading actors of international cooperation by citizens. However, many Japanese NGOs, either because of financial constraints or staffing shortages, cannot afford to train young workers. This program, called "NGO Intern Program,"

commissions Japanese NGOs to accept and train young people interested in international cooperation in order to open up the door for potential NGO workers, and aims to expand develop multilayered international cooperation activities of NGOs through the enlargement of the workforce, In FY2013, 19 interns were accepted into NGOs through this program.

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■ NGO Overseas Study Program

This program offers overseas practical training for mid-career personnel from Japanese NGOs for the period of approximately one month to a maximum of six months. The training is divided into two types, namely, "Practical training" and "Training enrollment," which makes this program unique in that it enables the NGOs to which

the trainees belong to formulate an independent training plan based on the NGOs' needs. Upon returning to Japan, trainees and their affiliated NGOs must leverage the fruits of the training in the activities of the said NGOs, thereby circulating the benefits back to the organizations.

■ NGO Study Group

The Government of Japan supports NGOs in organizing study group meetings to build up the capabilities and expertise of NGOs. Specifically, MOFA commissions an NGO to conduct activities such as studies, seminars, workshops, symposiums, and present reports and recommendations regarding specific improvement measures with the cooperation of other NGOs. This program is designed so that NGOs themselves strengthen their organizations and capacities by accumulating experience through above activities. In FY2013, study groups were organized on four themes: “Gender and NGO”; “Post-MDGs and International NGOs”; “Survey on NGO Partnerships from the Perspectives of Companies and Individuals”; and “Capacity-building of Rural NGOs in International Cooperation Activities.” The reports and deliverables of the activities are available on MOFA’s ODA website.

In addition to MOFA’s supports, JICA also provides a variety of training programs for NGO staff members, which include the following:

1. “Training for organizational strengthening through

human resources development for NGOs”
Supports the organizational strengthening of NGOs through the human resources development of NGO staff who will conduct activities both domestically and internationally.

2. “Basic Seminar on Project Management”
Equips NGO personnel with approaches for planning, designing, and evaluating projects in developing countries using Project Cycle Management (PCM)*.
3. “Sending Advisors for Institutional Strengthening of NGOs in Japan”
Dispatches advisors with knowledge and experience relevant to domestic public relations activities, and funds procurement and accounting in order to strengthen NGOs’ abilities in these fields.
4. “Sending Advisors Overseas for Strengthening NGO Activities”
Dispatches advisors to give guidance on strengthening the necessary capabilities for effective implementation of overseas projects.

c. Dialogue and Partnership with NGOs

■ NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meetings

To forge a stronger partnership and promote dialogue between NGOs and MOFA, this meeting was launched in FY1996 as a forum for sharing information on ODA and regularly exchanging opinions on measures for improving partnerships with NGOs. Currently, in addition to the general meeting held once a year, there are two subcommittees which are the “ODA Policy Council” and

the “Partnership Promotion Committee.” In principle, both subcommittees are convened three times respectively a year. At the ODA Policy Council, opinions are exchanged on general ODA policies, while at the Partnership Promotion Committee, the agendas focus on support for NGOs and partnership policies.

■ NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meeting

Since 2002, the NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meetings have been held to exchange ideas and opinions with Japanese NGOs that work in developing countries. The meetings have been held in 34 countries, including Nepal and Sri Lanka, to

exchange views on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA among the staff of Japanese Embassies, aid implementation agencies and NGOs.

■ NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting, NGO-JICA Japan Desk

Based on equal partnership with the NGO, JICA holds the NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting to promote the realization of more effective international cooperation as well as the public understanding towards and their participation in international cooperation, with JICA and NGOs working

as equal partners. JICA has also established NGO-JICA Japan Desks in 20 countries outside of Japan to support the field activities of Japanese NGOs and to strengthen projects conducted jointly by NGOs and JICA.

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

JPP is a part of ODA programs in which JICA supports and jointly implements international cooperation activities for local residents in developing countries with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and organizations such as public interest corporations. JPP is divided into three types of assistance based on the size and nature of the organizations: (i) Partner Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥100 million and to be implemented within five years), (ii) Support Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥25 million and to be implemented within three years), (iii) Local Government Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥30 million and to be implemented within three years).

Project cycle management (PCM) approach

PCM approach is a participatory development method of utilizing a project overview chart to manage operation of the series of a cycle of analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of a development cooperation project, which consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation. This method is used by JICA and other international organizations at the site of development cooperation.

Afghanistan**Afghanistan Civil Society Support Initiative
Grant Aid for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2013 – Ongoing)**

In Afghanistan, local governments are poorly equipped to deliver basic social services. Furthermore, various restrictions prevent the international community's assistance from fully reaching rural areas.

Under such circumstances, four Japanese NGOs – Peace Winds Japan; Association for Aid and Relief, Japan; Civil Sophia; and Japan International Volunteer Center – have continued to provide support through the scheme of the Grant Aid for Japanese NGO Projects. Due to security reasons, it is very difficult for these NGOs to enter Afghanistan. Therefore, they have partnered with local Afghan NGOs to implement their activities. This project offers various training programs to enhance the capacities of civil society organizations (CSOs) across Afghanistan that are positioned closest to community members, and have the potential to properly understand and meet their diverse assistance needs.

This project has been implemented over a three-year period from 2013 to 2016. The trainings cover topics such as: anti-corruption; peacebuilding and reconciliation; good governance and human rights; code of conduct; Afghan laws such as NGO laws; human rights and gender in conflict situations; financial management; accountability; and project management.

In 2013, a total of 69 trainings were implemented in 31 provinces out of the 34 provinces in Afghanistan. The number of participants totaled 2,225, including local CSO staff and local government officials.

Human resources development in the development assistance sector is essential for the self-reliant development of Afghanistan. This project contributes to such needs for human resources development and is highly praised as an example of customized support provided by Japanese NGOs. These trainings will contribute to improving the capacity of Afghan CSOs and building up a close network between CSOs and local governments. It is expected that the project will enable local CSOs to plan, design, and implement their own projects in the future to appropriately deliver support to people most in need.

(As of August 2014)



Training on NGO law, income tax law, labor law, code of conducts, and human rights during conflicts held in Balkh Province in Northern Afghanistan. (August 27, 2013, organized by ACBAR)

Myanmar**The project for improving living environment for promoting return and resettlement of displaced people in Kayin State through support for electric power supply****Grant Aid for Japanese NGO Projects (Japan Platform (JPF) Project)
NGO Telecom For Basic Human Needs (October 2013 – Ongoing)**

Kayin State in southeast Myanmar is home to many ethnic minority groups. Although fighting between the Myanmar armed forces and ethnic minority armed forces lasted over many years, the fighting was brought to an end, and a ceasefire agreement was reached between the two sides. Nevertheless, there still remain many refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are unable to repatriate to Kayin State, presenting a serious issue for the area. In addition, the long-lasting conflict has resulted in the underdevelopment of Kayin State, with people having insufficient access to basic needs, such as healthcare, water supply, hygiene and sanitation, education, and electricity.

In response to such a situation, the Japan Platform (JPF) started the "Reintegration Assistance Program for Refugees/IDPs of Myanmar" in April 2013. Through this program, several JPF member organizations are engaged in activities mainly in Kayin State to help refugees/IDPs return to the villages they used to live in prior to the conflict. For example, in this project implemented by the Telecom For Basic Human Needs (BHN), support was provided for the electrification of villages that had no electricity to which refugees and IDPs are being repatriated, including the installation of solar power generation systems at a community center and schools.

As a result of this support, nearly 100 households living in the area, local government officials, school teachers and others began gathering around the TV at the community center. These people now have opportunities to come into contact with domestic and international information through news programs. They have also begun holding discussions on education and development of the villages. Thus far, this project has given access to electricity to approximately 700 students at two schools, allowing them to study in better learning environments. Improving the living and educational environment of the people will contribute to creating an environment conducive to accepting more refugees and IDPs at these villages. This is expected to promote the further repatriation of refugees and IDPs as well as the development of the communities.

(As of August 2014)



Solar panels installed in the community center.
(Photo: Telecom for Basic Human Needs)

Helping IDPs to become self-reliant and get along with local residents in a land shaken by conflict

– Cooperation by an NGO for the development of vegetable fields and wells in Sudan, Africa

The civil war in Sudan, which continued for a long time since just after its independence in 1956, finally came to an end in 2011, resulting in the independence of South Sudan. However, part of Sudan remains unstable even after the end of the war. Currently more than 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to take refuge in places like Darfur and South Kordofan.

Since 2010, Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), an NGO that specializes in international cooperation, has been providing assistance for IDPs in South Kordofan Province, Sudan. Mr. Takaki Imai is the organization's local representative in Sudan. He is currently based in Khartoum for security reasons. However, he continues to work for South Kordofan by keeping in touch with the JVC's three Sudanese staff members in Kadugli, which is 700 kilometers away from Khartoum.

Kadugli is an area with farms and grazing land spreading out at the foothills of the surrounding Nuba Mountains. Local residents here make a living by cultivating land during the six-month-long rainy season, and during the dry season in the other half of the year, by making charcoal, collecting firewood, or going to a city for work.

Mr. Imai commented, "Approximately 40,000 IDPs have fled from where fighting was taking place to Kadugli. In the beginning, we offered them humanitarian assistance, such as distribution of foodstuffs. After a while, as we began to grasp the situation of the IDPs, we started to wonder if we could convince local residents to provide a portion of their land and let us establish vegetable fields so that the IDPs could secure an income. I think it was a great help that there was a positive attitude on the part of the local residents in Kadugli to accept the IDPs, as many of those IDPs had only escaped to the region because they had relatives or knew people in Kadugli."

That said, it was the local residents who owned the land, so it was necessary to have discussions between local residents and leaders of IDPs in order to decide things like where to allocate vegetable fields. "I recognize our role to create an environment in which the two parties can forge a good relationship. We offered the opportunities, and then basically left discussion up to them. We persevered on with that way, and eventually saw local residents voluntarily inviting members of the IDPs' group to the discussion on local issues such as well digging."



A JVC staff distributing seeds for people suffering from the dispute to help them start farming again. (Photo: JVC)

Through discussions between the two groups, it was eventually decided that a portion of land would be set aside for the IDPs to cultivate their own fields. In 2012, JVC halted its food assistance and began to help IDPs become self-reliant and cultivate



Mr. Imai at the NGO office in the capital city, Khartoum. He closely coordinates with the local staff to promote support. (Photo: JVC)

crops during the rainy season. JVC realized that it was critical for the IDPs to be able to earn a living during the dry season as well, so in 2013, the organization began a project funded by Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects¹ to support the creation of vegetable fields and small-scale irrigation through the digging of new wells and repairs of old wells during the dry season. The goal set for this project was to have IDPs receive simple training in the growing of vegetables such as mulukhiya, okra, and arugula, and then use some of their harvest for food and some as a source of income through the sale of vegetables at markets. One IDP who took part in this project and who was able to cook and feed harvested vegetables to their children earnestly commented, "I no longer need to worry every morning about food when I wake up. It is wonderful." The project was able to provide a great relief to IDPs tormented with so many worries.

Mr. Imai explained that the ability of the IDPs and local residents to take the initiative and their spirit of self-reliance were very important for the promotion of activities. "The local residents once came to us to request the repair of a well that had been broken and then abandoned for some time. However, it did not seem like they had any ideas or plans to inspect and repair the well themselves, so we did not say yes to their request immediately, but decided to wait and see the development of the situation. After a while, the local residents themselves repaired the well by sharing the small cost of repairs among themselves. They even formed a well management committee, considering that 'We must manage our important wells ourselves.' They started to make preparations for the sustainable management of wells. I was surprised by this. In addition to that, when we first helped to make a vegetable field, we provided all of the seeds and farming tools, but after that first crop was harvested, the IDPs did not come to us asking for new seeds at the time of the second seeding. Instead, they went to the market, bought seeds themselves, and planted them. People in Sudan have a strong mindset of doing what they can by themselves." At some point, the people of South Kordofan began to take up the work previously helped by the assistance team and to move it forward on their own. Mr. Imai commented that he could feel that this project had achieved something when he saw them develop that attitude.

Even today, Mr. Imai is working hard to help the IDPs build self-reliant lives while maintaining friendly relations with local residents. "I think that the 'exit', which means the point at which external support ends for livelihood reconstruction assistance projects should be the stage at which IDPs and local residents, cooperating together, can secure a stable way to make a living year-round. I expect several villages will reach that stage in a short time."

*1 A scheme by which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offers funding cooperation for economic development projects and emergency humanitarian projects carried out by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions. The goal of this scheme is to enhance the capabilities of NGOs in expanding their international activities by helping them accumulate more experience.

● Partnership with Private Business

With the globalization of the economy, inflows of private finance into developing countries are currently about 2.5 times larger than the amount of inflows of ODA. Therefore, it is increasingly important to promote contribution by private finance to development to address financing needs for the development in developing countries. In responding to such a situation, the Japanese government encourages the private investments through the following public-private partnerships.

The Japanese government proposes an idea that private investment should take a “people-centered” approach in order to lead to sustainable development in developing countries. In short, through partnerships with the private sector that utilize ODA, the government intends to promote “people-centered investment,”* which will lead to employment

creation; the formulation of countermeasures against disaster risk reduction, climate change, and environmental issues; and the capacity building of local people.

A policy to promote this “people-centered investment” was unveiled for the first time by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting under the chairmanship of Japan in May 2014. Following this, Japan has continued to make efforts to publicize the policy in order to obtain the international community’s understanding and endorsement by offering its details at the Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in August and the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting as well as the G20 Summit in November.

a. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for boosting growth

Japanese private companies’ various projects conducted in developing countries can bring multiple impacts to these countries, by creating employment opportunities in the local context, augmenting tax revenue, expanding trade and investment, contributing to the acquisition of foreign currency, and transferring Japan’s superior technology. Aiming to facilitate activities by these private companies in developing countries, in April 2008, Japan announced the “Public-Private Partnership for Growth in Developing Countries,” a new policy to strengthen partnerships between ODA and Japanese companies. Through this, the government receives consultation and proposals from private sectors related to their activities, which are conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries, as well as public-private cooperation projects together with ODA. For example, in Indonesia, a Japanese company installed an independent solar power generation system at a primary school using the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects. By extending the electricity usage hours at the primary school and the surrounding area, the project enhanced the learning environment for primary education and improved lives in the surrounding area. Other than this, there is a case in which a project to utilize technical cooperation to invite a team of Mexican physicians to Japan for training of sophisticated medical technology (cardiac catheterization techniques) that had been developed by a Japanese company.

Meanwhile, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, in which private companies aim to proactively contribute to resolving issues facing local communities they enter, and BOP business*, which aims to contribute to improving lives and resolving social issues through businesses focusing on the low-income population, are receiving attention. In order to promote cooperation between the CSR activities and BOP businesses of Japanese private companies and the activities of local NGOs, preferred slots are created to proactively adopt

projects jointly implemented by local NGOs and Japanese private companies. Japan actively supports cooperation within non-public sectors and authorized 11 such projects in FY2013. In addition, Japan works on Public-Private Partnership (PPP)* that aims to implement highly public projects more efficiently and effectively through public-private cooperation, and provides consistent assistance from the planning stages of the project, such as institutional development and human resources development through technical cooperation, utilizing Private-Sector Investment Finance or ODA loans.

Furthermore, at the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Follow-up Meeting held in June 2011, Japan announced the establishment of the “MDGs Public-Private Partnership Network.” This network assists the smooth implementation of business and social contribution activities in developing countries by Japanese companies, and promotes their activities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs through providing them, for example, with: information on the development needs of recipient countries; assistance in creating networks through introducing domestic and overseas NGOs, international organizations, and universities; and workshops on different themes such as health and the post-2015 development agenda.

In addition, international organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), draw on their extensive experience and expertise in developing countries to promote inclusive businesses* by Japanese companies. For example, UNDP experts gave advice to Japanese companies promoting the cultivation of organic cotton in India by utilizing the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund. As a result, this project to support the transition to organic farming was selected for Business Call to Action (BCtA), an international initiative that encourages businesses that simultaneously achieve corporate profits and development objectives.

■ Cooperation Preparatory Surveys for PPP Infrastructure Projects and BOP Businesses

JICA implements two types of preparatory survey based on proposals from the private sector in order to encourage Japanese companies with excellent technologies, knowledge and experience, and have an interest in overseas expansion, to participate in the field of development. Specifically, this is a survey scheme based on proposals from the private companies aiming to support their plan formulation in which JICA calls for proposals widely from the private sector for a feasibility study on PPP infrastructure projects and BOP businesses, respectively, and commissions a feasibility study* to the companies that

submitted such a proposal. Thus far, JICA has selected 55 PPP infrastructure projects such as expressway, and water and sewerage system projects, and 83 BOP business projects in the areas of health and medical care and agriculture. Some of these projects were authorized as Private-Sector Investment Finance projects and ODA loan projects. Through this scheme, JICA will utilize the specialized knowledge, funds, and technologies of private companies to the socio-economic development of developing countries as well as support the overseas expansion of private companies.

■ Partnership with Japanese Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Other Entities Infrastructure Projects and BOP Businesses

For the future growth of the Japanese economy, incorporating the rapid economic growth of emerging and developing countries is of crucial importance. In particular, although Japanese SMEs possess numerous world-class products and technologies, etc., due to insufficient human resources, knowledge and experience, many businesses have not embarked on overseas expansion. On the other hand, it is expected that such products and technologies of Japanese SMEs and other entities will be useful for the socio-economic development of developing countries.

In response to these circumstances, MOFA and JICA proactively support the overseas expansion of Japanese SMEs and other entities using ODA. Specific examples include: surveys that take into account the establishment of development assistance projects that make use of a product, technology, etc. of an SME or other entities (Needs Survey); surveys for collecting basic information and formulating project plans necessary for the overseas business of an SME (a business undertaken by direct entry into the country) that contributes to resolving the issues of developing countries (SME Partnership Promotion Survey); surveys for studying the feasibility of using an SME's product or technology in a developing country, based on a proposal from an SME, etc. (Feasibility Study with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects); and surveys to verify ways for enhancing a product or technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from an SME, etc. (Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies).

These projects aim to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' excellent products and technologies through ODA. In FY2012 and FY2013, MOFA and JICA supported surveys and the Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies by 155 SMEs. These projects have yielded various outcomes. For example, approximately 30% of SMEs secured new clients and approximately 10% of



A Japanese SME, Security Japan Co., Ltd. is expanding its business to the overseas market. A crane base is being erected to install heat-resistant cameras in India. See page 118, "Master Techniques, From Japan to the World". (Photo: Security Japan Co., Ltd.)

SMEs started local production about one year after the implementation of Project Formulation Surveys.

Approximately 60% of SMEs are conducting ongoing "Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies" one year after the implementation of the project formulation survey. As many participating companies and other participants have expressed their requests regarding the further expansion of such initiatives, Japan will continue to proactively support the overseas expansion of SMEs and other entities through ODA.

Furthermore, Japan provides funding to import supplies necessary for the socio-economic development of developing countries at no cost to them, and utilizing this fund, Japan implements the Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products in which Japan provides Japanese SME's products to developing countries.

The Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products does not only support socio-economic development in developing countries through the provision of Japanese SMEs' products to developing countries based on their requests and development needs, but it also strongly supports the overseas expansion of Japanese SMEs by raising the profile of these SMEs' products and creating sustained demand for them.

Additionally, to assist the development of global human resources required by SMEs, the “Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System”* in which staff from SMEs are dispatched to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV) while keeping their affiliation to their companies was established in 2012. Through this system, Japan proactively supports SMEs in building networks within developing countries.

Similarly, as an initiative contributing to the development of global human resources required for

the overseas expansion of Japan’s SMEs, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) supports such a move taken by SMEs by launching the new Global Internship Program to dispatch young business persons and co-hosting a symposium on fostering global human resources with JICA in November 2012. Additionally, in February 2014, MOFA and METI launched the “Fast-Pass System for Overseas Expansion”* to facilitate SMEs’ access to the aforementioned programs.

■ Private-Sector Investment Finance

Private financial institutions are often reluctant to finance projects in developing countries due to the high risk involved, among other reasons. Considering such a situation, Japan uses JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance* (PSIF) to directly invest in and provide loans for, and thereby, assist the development projects implemented by private companies in developing countries. The “Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Corporations” announced in December 2001 stipulated that in principle no investments and loans would be made, except for projects authorized before the end of FY2001. However, due to the increased need to respond to new demand for high development impact through the private sector engagement, JICA resumed on a pilot basis

the provision of PSIF to private companies. For example, PSIF was provided for an industrial human resources development project in Viet Nam and a microfinance project for the poor in Pakistan in March 2011. JICA fully resumed PSIF in October 2012. To date, a total of five investment and loan agreements have been signed, including for the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (Class A Area) Development Project in Myanmar. In June 2014, in order to reduce the exchange rate risk of Japanese companies participating in overseas infrastructure projects, improvements were made to JICA’s PSIF scheme to allow loans to be denominated in the local currency, as well as in yen as before.

■ Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for the Economic and Social Development of Developing Countries

This public offering-type program aims to deepen the understanding of excellent products, technologies, and systems of Japanese companies as well as examining the feasibility of their application to the development projects in developing countries. JICA calls for proposals from private companies, and the implementation of selected projects is commissioned to the company, which made the proposal. This program brings an effect that the project and the private company’s subsequent execution of the project can contribute to resolving the challenges of developing countries. From the standpoint of private companies, expected effects include enhanced profile of their own

technologies, products, and systems in the relevant country, specific expansion of highly public businesses, and the formation of human networking with government officials in developing countries.

In FY2013, 15 proposals and 12 proposals were selected in the first and second call for proposals, respectively. Contents of the proposed projects extend beyond individual products or technologies in sectors such as health and medicine, agriculture, energy, and the environment, and also cover diverse areas from Japanese systems, such as postal service and nutritionist certification, to complex systems, such as traffic control and disaster risk reduction.

■ Infrastructure System Exports*

The Japanese government holds the Ministerial Meeting on Strategy relating Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation to support infrastructure system exports by Japanese companies and discuss key issues of external economic cooperation, and implement it in a strategic and efficient manner. The Strategy for Exporting Infrastructure Systems was established in May 2013 and was revised in June 2014. Based on the strategy, MOFA supports infrastructure development in developing countries by improving and utilizing the various schemes of economic cooperation, including ODA loan, grant aid, and technical

cooperation. At the same time, MOFA also leverages Japan’s technologies and know-how in partnership with the relevant ministries and agencies, JICA, JBIC, NEXI-related organizations, private companies, local governments, among other entities. Infrastructure orders in 2013 doubled to 285 from 137 in the previous year. As far as the amounts known are concerned, a significant increase from approximately ¥3.2 trillion in the previous year to approximately ¥9.3 trillion was recorded. (Researched by the Cabinet Secretariat)

Japanese recycling methods contribute to the improvement of the environment in Africa

— How an SME from Ishikawa Prefecture introduced eco-friendly automobile recycling in Nigeria



A car scrap yard near Abuja, the capital city of Nigeria. (Photo: Kaiho Sangyo Co., Ltd.)

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, with approximately 170 million people. It is said that along with progress in motorization, the number of automobiles in the country has risen to over 10 million. A problem in Nigeria right now is that many of these automobiles are being left to rust in the road after breaking down, and these abandoned automobiles are causing traffic accidents, crime, and environmental degradation. These automobiles would be a new source of resources if they could be disassembled in an organized way and sorted piece by piece. However, there are no established waste processing methods in Nigeria that would allow people to do so. The techniques, facilities and equipment necessary for recycling are not well established.

That is where Kaiho Sangyo Co., Ltd. comes in. Kaiho Sangyo is a company based in Ishikawa Prefecture that recycles automobiles and exports their used parts. It is currently using the experience it has gained up until now in Japan to expand its automobile recycling business in Nigeria. But why Nigeria, and why now?

Kaiho Sangyo Executive Director Mr. Katsuya Baji explained the story. "Our company was visited by a delegation from United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 2010. We heard about the abandoned automobile problem in Nigeria from the UNIDO's representative in the country, which at that time was a Japanese person. We started our project because we were then strongly requested that we expand into Nigeria. The goals of our business are to establish eco-friendly automobile recycling systems in the country and create jobs for local people."

Thus, for approximately two years starting in 2012, Kaiho Sangyo collaborated with the environmental consulting company E-Square Inc. for a project that received support from JICA to carry out a Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion¹ towards the creation of an automobile recycling business in Nigeria using Japanese techniques. This survey used ODA to determine what was needed in order for Kaiho Sangyo – a company that had been exporting automobile parts to all over the world – to contribute to the industry and the environment in Nigeria.

"We investigated to the feasibility of establishing a business based on the Japanese-style automobile recycling business model in Nigeria. At the same time, we implemented training programs for staff members of local automobile repair unions in dismantling techniques. They had experience up to that point in removing and selling major parts like engines, but they didn't know about processes such as taking out the copper lines from inside doors for

recycling. It can be dangerous to dismantle an automobile forcibly. We explained just how dangerous it was to try and dismantle parts by force, and emphasized the importance of safety and environmental-friendliness. They were surprised at how easy the work was once we taught them properly about the structure and order for the dismantling of automobiles."

There are currently approximately 1.1 billion automobiles on the planet, and 350 million of those are said to have been produced by Japanese automakers. Behind the effort by Kaiho Sangyo to establish an automobile recycling business in Nigeria is the belief of the company's President Norihiko Kondo that "Japanese automobile waste should be cleaned up by Japanese people." Japan developed many "arterial industries" that made different parts using various materials in the period of high economic growth after World War II. It also fostered "venous industries" to lessen the burden placed on the environment by those arterial industries through recycling and other efforts. Japan has had its own problems with environmental pollution and waste in the past and developed globally leading recycling techniques and venous industries. Japan has already had the experience of dealing with and overcoming the issues currently faced by developing countries, ahead of any other country. There is a lot that Japan can do to help developing countries addressing the issues that Japan once faced. Mr. Baji commented, "From now on we will be collaborating with government bodies in Nigeria, getting involved with technical training in the country, and developing an automobile recycling business that involves the poor." Many expect this to be the first step in the promotion of sustainable growth in Nigeria that balances the development of venous industries with the protection of the environment.

*1 Surveys that consider and confirm the possibility of developing a business model, establishing a business plan, and launching a cooperative project with JICA based on the proposal of a Japanese company for a BOP business in a developing country. Projects are funded with up to a total of ¥50 million for a cooperation period up to three years.



A Japanese staff teaching know-how of dismantling work in Nigeria. (Photo: Kaiho Sangyo Co., Ltd.)



A scene from a training held at the International Recycling Education Center (IREC) in Ishikawa Prefecture. (Photo: Kaiho Sangyo Co., Ltd.)

● Glossary

Promotion of “people-centered investment”

The Japanese government promotes “people-centered investment” through public-private partnerships with an emphasis on the following three points: 1. “Inclusiveness” so that as many people as possible enjoy the economic benefits of investment through employment creation, improved access to social services, etc.; 2. “Resilience” to economic fluctuations, climate change, natural disasters, etc.; 3. “Capacity building” among local people through investment. In the promotion of “people-centered investment,” the government will make use of various measures, such as ODA (improvement of business environment, development of business-savvy human resources, etc.) which can play a catalytic role in attracting private investment, Private-Sector Investment Finance, and assistance for business model formulation of BOP business and public-private partnership (PPP) projects.

BOP (Base of Pyramid) business

BOP refers to businesses that are expected to be useful in resolving social issues for low-income groups* in developing countries. Accounting for approximately 70% of the world’s population, or about 4 billion people, low-income groups are attracting attention as a market with potential for growth. This type of business targets low-income groups as consumers, producers, and sellers, which is expected to be useful in providing sustainable solutions to a variety of local societal problems. Examples: Hygiene products such as detergent and shampoo, water purifying agents, nutritional products, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, solar power panels, etc.

* Low-income group: The income bracket with an annual income per capita of \$3,000 or less in purchasing power parity. Purchasing power parity is determined by removing differences between price levels to make purchasing power between different currencies equivalent.

Public-Private Partnership using ODA (PPP: Public-Private Partnership)

PPP is a new form of public-private cooperation in which governmental ODA projects are conducted in collaboration with private investment projects. Input from private companies is incorporated from the stage of ODA project formation. For example, roles are divided between the public and private sectors so that basic infrastructure is developed with ODA, while investment and operation/maintenance are conducted by the private sector. The technologies, knowledge, experience, and funds of the private sector are then used in an effort to implement more efficient and effective projects, as well as to improve development efficiency. (Areas for PPP: Water and sewer systems, airport construction, motorways, railways, etc.)

Inclusive Business

Inclusive Business is a generic term for a business model advocated by the United Nations and the World Bank Group as an effective means for achieving inclusive market growth and development. It includes sustainable BOP businesses that resolve social challenges.

b. Improving ODA Loan Arrangements

ODA loans are expected to provide Japan’s advanced technologies and know-how to developing countries, thereby improving people’s living standards.

Simultaneously, it is also required that Japan incorporates the growth of emerging economies including those in Asia, which have a particularly close relationship with Japan, also leading to the vitalization of the Japanese economy. The arrangements for ODA loans need further improvements for the scheme to become more attractive to both developing countries and Japanese private companies.

Japan unveiled the “Improvement Measures for the Strategic Use of ODA Loans” in April 2013 and announced follow-up improvements to the ODA loan arrangements in October 2013. First, in April’s improvements, past priority areas were consolidated into “environment” and “human resources development,” and then “disaster risk reduction” and “health and medical care” were added to

Feasibility study

Feasibility study verifies whether a proposed project is viable to be executed (realized), and plans and formulates a project that is most appropriate for implementation. In the study, points such as the possibility of a project, its appropriateness, and its investment effect will be investigated.

Fast-Pass System for Overseas Expansion

Fast-Pass System for Overseas Expansion is a system for supporting the overseas expansion of SMEs and other entities with the potential and will to expand their businesses overseas. Local governments, local business groups, local financial institutions, and other organizations, which have a close connection to these companies, serve as a bridge between these companies and other actors, such as client companies, Japanese overseas diplomatic missions, and JETRO, which have know-how on overseas expansion. The system is intended to provide seamless support, both domestically and internationally.

Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System

Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System is a system in which employees of SMEs are dispatched to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV), and contribute to the development of global human resources of SMEs and their overseas business expansion. The country, occupation type, and duration of dispatch are determined upon consultation and in response to requests from each private enterprise. Volunteers are dispatched to countries in which their companies consider business expansion. It is expected that the volunteers grasp the understanding of the culture, commercial practices, and technical level in their respective destination countries through the volunteering activities, and that they acquire not only language skills but also communication skills, problem solving skills and negotiation skills, which will be put back into corporate activities upon their return.

Private-Sector Investment Finance

This is one of JICA’s loan aid programs, which provides necessary investment and financing to private sector corporations and other entities, which are responsible for implementing projects in developing countries. Private companies’ projects in developing countries create employment and lead to the revitalization of the economy, but it is difficult to obtain sufficient funds from private financial institutions, in some cases due to a variety of risks involved and little chance for high gains. Private-Sector Investment Finance by JICA is used to support development in developing countries by providing investment and financing for such businesses. The fields eligible for this assistance are: (i) MDGs and poverty reduction; (ii) acceleration of infrastructure development and growth; and (iii) measures against climate change.

Infrastructure System Exports

Under this concept, in response to the demands for infrastructure such as electricity, railways, water, and road from abroad, Japanese companies not only construct facilities or export equipment, but also export “systems,” which include the designing, construction, operation and management of the infrastructure.

create four priority areas. Furthermore, loans in these four areas were given a greater concessional character (more relaxed requirements through lower interest rates and longer repayment periods). Japan has also decided to make further use of ODA loans for developing countries, which have income levels equal to or higher than those of middle income countries. Additionally, improvements were made to the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) scheme that was introduced to promote the “Visibility of Japanese Aid” through leveraging Japan’s advanced technologies and know-how as well as transferring technologies to developing countries. These improvements included expanding the scope of application of STEP and lowering interest rates. At the same time, Japan has established the Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery (SECURE)² and taken additional measures. Following October’s improvements, Japan introduced the

Note 2: A scheme in which Japan signs ODA loan agreements in advance with developing countries where natural disasters are expected to occur in the future, making the swift lending of funds for recovery possible if a disaster does occur.

Equity Back Finance (EBF) ODA loan³ and the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) ODA loan⁴ to appropriately meet the huge infrastructure demand in Asia in particular. These instruments are designed to support, as needed, the development and application of effective measures to promote the steady formulation and implementation of PPP infrastructure projects by recipient governments.

● Partnership with Universities and Local Governments

Japan utilizes the practical knowledge accumulated by universities, as well as local governments to implement more effective ODA. JICA implements technical cooperation and promotes ODA loan projects jointly with universities to enable them to work on the issues that developing countries face, utilizing the specialized knowledge possessed by universities. In addition, JICA works in cooperation with local governments to facilitate more active international cooperation projects carried out by local governments through the collaborative utilization of their operational

In June 2014, Japan decided to initiate full use of the “Sector Project Loan” that provides comprehensive ODA loans for multiple projects in the same sector, etc. Japan also decided to further accelerate ODA loan implementation by integrating the pre-qualification and project tender processes for ODA loan projects, which can expect the involvement of Japanese companies.

know-how on urban infrastructure and other insights, as well as through the enhancement of the quality of ODA projects and implementation of training of human resources, who will engage in development cooperation.

In March 2013, utilizing the framework of the JICA Partnership Program (JPP), the Japanese government announced its policy to revitalize Japan at the regional level through the international cooperation efforts of local governments as a special framework for the invigoration of local economies.

● Partnership with Local Governments and NGOs of Developing Countries

Partnership with local governments and NGOs in developing countries leads to the strengthening of not only the economic and social development of developing countries, but also of the capacity of civil society and NGOs in those countries. Japan supports economic and social development projects implemented by these development cooperation partners mainly through the Grant Assistance

for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. This financial cooperation has received high praise in developing countries as a precise and rapid form of assistance that provides direct benefits at the grass-roots level, including the construction of schools, upgrading of basic medical equipment at hospitals, and digging of wells.

● Partnership with International Organizations and Other Countries

In recent years, various countries as well as aid organizations and groups have been working to coordinate in the formulation and implementation of their development cooperation policies. This trend is based on the perspective of aiming at improving the quality of development cooperation and effectively conducting development cooperation in order to achieve international development goals such as MDGs, based on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, and the items agreed upon by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC). Currently, working groups have been formed for various development sectors such as health and education in many recipient countries, and program-type assistance is being implemented in accordance with the sector development strategy of the recipient countries. Japan participates in many of these programs, such as the reform of local administration in Tanzania. Furthermore, the Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) to Bangladesh was formulated in June 2010 with the participation of 18

international organizations, following the joint strategic partnership for Bangladesh to support the country's poverty reduction strategy (PRS) formed in 2005 between Japan, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID). Through these initiatives, Japan promotes cooperation and collaboration for the implementation of more effective and efficient cross-sectoral development cooperation (which uses a link beyond different sectors such as the health and education fields). Likewise, as specific cooperation with the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) was set up in 2005 together with the African Development Bank (AfDB), and to date cooperation of over \$1 billion in ODA loans has been provided to ensure the smooth flow of funds to Africa's private sector and encourage private sector investment for the improvement of roads and electricity conditions, etc. At the G20 Los Cabos Summit (Mexico) in 2012, Japan announced the provision of a new \$1 billion ODA loan under this

Note 3: If a Japanese company is among the implementers of a PPP infrastructure project, which the government of a developing country, state enterprise, and other parties have a stake in, then an EBF ODA loan is provided for the investment portion of the government of a developing country in the Special Purpose Company (SPC), the entity responsible for the public works project in the developing country.

Note 4: In principle, if a Japanese company has a stake in a PPP infrastructure project implemented by the government of a developing country, then a VGF ODA loan is provided to help finance the VGF that the developing country provides to SPC, in order to secure the profitability expected by SPC.

initiative. In January 2014, Prime Minister Abe pledged to double this amount to \$2 billion in his policy speech on Japan's diplomacy towards Africa delivered in Ethiopia. Furthermore, in 2012, together with the Inter-American Development Bank, Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CORE) was set up as a co-finance framework with a vision of providing a maximum of \$1 billion worth of cooperation over five years.

Recently, Japan has also been proactive in cooperation and collaboration with international organizations and other donor countries. Amid the decreasing trend of the ODA budget of all major donors, it is becoming increasingly important to cooperate and collaborate with international organizations and other donors to effectively utilize the limited ODA budgets of each country for the development of developing countries.

In recent years, Japan has further deepened its cooperation and collaboration with the United States. When U.S. Vice President Joseph Biden visited Japan in December 2013, the two countries announced the launch of a new, regular, senior-level Japan-U.S. Development Dialogue in the "Fact Sheet on United States-Japan Global Cooperation." The major focus of this cooperation included humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, Southeast Asia, the Pacific, Africa, and empowerment of women. In February 2014, the First Japan-U.S. Development Dialogue was held, and the two countries discussed bilateral cooperation for a wide range of development challenges. When President Barack Obama visited Japan in April of the same year, the two countries unveiled the "Fact Sheet: U.S.-Japan Global and Regional Cooperation," which set out concrete coordination efforts in Southeast Asia, Africa,

and other parts of the world. Since then, the two countries have successfully carried out concrete collaboration on supporting the activities of women entrepreneurs in Africa and UN Women's programs for the creation of Indian communities safe for women. Japan considers that strengthening Japan-U.S. development cooperation will expand the breadth of Japan-U.S. relations and contribute to the further advancement of the Japan-U.S. alliance.

Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD have been taking a leading role in carrying out development cooperation in the international community. In recent years, however, non-DAC members, namely "emerging donor countries" such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil have increased the significance of their influence in dealing with the development issues of developing countries underpinned by their funding ability. This trend also appears within the framework of the G20—consultation on development issues is now conducted, not only by the developed countries but also by a mixture of countries including emerging and developing countries. Japan facilitates discussions by encouraging the participation of emerging donor countries in various meetings to ensure that their development cooperation does not conflict with other international efforts.

In April 2014, the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation was held in Mexico City, Mexico. The participants shared the view that solving the development issues of developing countries requires inclusive efforts participated not only by the governments of developed and developing countries, but also by a variety of organizations and groups engaged in development, including civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, and parliaments. The participants also discussed the effective use of developing countries' domestic funds to finance development projects in addition to ODA, by improving their taxation systems, for example, in order to achieve the post-2015 development agenda. Furthermore, the participants also discussed the contribution of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation to development, and the importance of making effective use of private funds and of the catalytic role of ODA for this purpose (e.g., use of ODA to develop infrastructure in developing countries, and thereby attracting private investment).

Similarly, the Fifth Asia Development Forum* was held in Hanoi in September 2014 to have in-depth discussions on the future implementation of development cooperation based on the Asian experience on the theme of "Challenges and Strategies towards Sustained Growth of Asia."



Former Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Kihara giving a speech at the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation held in Mexico City in April 2014.

Glossary

Asia Development Forum

This is a forum with the objective to form and disseminate the "voice of Asia" regarding development cooperation, on the basis of discussions on various development-related issues and future approaches by government officials from Asian countries, representatives of international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and representatives of private-sector enterprises, among other stakeholders who gather at the forum. It was established under the initiative of Japan and the Republic of Korea, and the first forum was held in 2010. Since then, a group consisting of the organizing countries, as well as past host countries including Japan, has been playing a central role in its operation.

Bringing vegetation back to the denuded land around a volcano

— An industry-academia collaboration tends the soil in Indonesia in order to green and revitalize the land

Indonesia is a country of volcanos. There are as many as 130 active volcanos there, with 17 currently very active. Large eruptions at Mt. Batur in 1917 and 1926 scattered debris across a wide area around the mountain in the northeastern part of Bali, and this debris continues to devastate the land. In places where the roots of trees and plants are no longer able to take hold, the soil becomes loose. This could lead to landslides and other disasters. Denudation could also cause depletion of groundwater arteries that serve as the water source for urban areas in Bali, a popular tourist destination. Urgent countermeasures are needed.

Udayana University in southern Bali tried to grow a variety of plants in order to bring greenery back to the denuded land, but their trial did not turn out successful. The university has an exchange agreement with Yamaguchi University, which came to know of this issue through joint research on disaster management. Hearing about the problem, Yamaguchi University proposed to Udayana University that they restore the local ecosystem by making use of the "Takino" Filter ("Takino" means "multifunctional" in Japanese), a specialized fiber sheet to promote plant growth developed by an industry-academia collaboration¹ between Yamaguchi University and Takino Filter Inc. based in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Mr. Kazuo Yamamoto, president of Takino Filter Inc. explained the unique functions of the filter: "The Takino Filter, developed in 1994, is constructed using ultrafine polyester fibers, which are overlapped by reinforced nets. The device catches seeds flying around in the vicinity to settle in the soil. By laying this sheet over the ground, moisture is kept in the soil, and it allows the soil to be maintained in a natural manner. As the sheet directly covers the top soil, we can also prevent soil erosion caused by rain and guard against landslides. This product has been used in all 47 prefectures across Japan to restore greenery and revitalize soil."

As part of a pilot project in 2011, Takino Filter sheets were laid out over 100m² of denuded land at Mt. Batur. In addition, 50 of the company's special seed bags containing plant seeds, microorganisms, and other compounds were also placed. As the effectiveness of the Filter and the seed bags was confirmed, the efforts continued as a Project Formulation Survey² adopted by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 2012. Then, additional sheets and 100 seed bags were spread out over an area of approximately 2,500m². The plants grew well, enhancing the green revitalization of the area. However, further continuous on-site efforts were needed in order to prevent this work from ending with only temporary effects.



A tree planting event was held at the local site in December 2013. (Photo: Takino Filter Inc.)



A seed bag placed on "Takino" Filter (multifunctional filter). (Photo: Takino Filter Inc.)

That is why Mr. Yamamoto and his colleagues decided to develop products that can be locally produced using local materials. At the same time, they engaged local residents and high school students to raise awareness about environmental protection and disaster management. To that end, from September 2013 Takino Filter Inc. made use of JICA's scheme: Pilot Survey of Disseminating Small and Medium Enterprises Technology³ to start activities to verify the efficiency and effectiveness of the Takino Filter sheets in Indonesia. Under this scheme, Udayana and Yamaguchi Universities have jointly developed a Takino Filter made of local materials, as well as seed bags containing local microbes. The products are manufactured in a research laboratory in Udayana University, and examinations are currently underway to verify their effectiveness in the area around Mt. Batur.

Mr. Yamamoto spoke optimistically about the development of the local project: "We are now working to grow trees in the desolate area around Mt. Batur. A tree planting ceremony was held as a part of our environmental education activities, attracting some 320 local high school students and resident volunteers. They placed seed bags that contained the seeds of local plants such as the white leadtree (a deciduous shrub in the Leguminosae family) and teak (a deciduous tall tree in the Fabaceae family). Local residents praised the event highly, saying it was much easier than planting saplings, which is what they normally do. I hope that activities like these will give the local people a mindset for environmental conservation and disaster management."

In Indonesia, there are still many tasks ahead in the fields of disaster management and environmental protection, as it is a country that often faces natural disasters. Japan can be of great help to Indonesia. As a country prone to natural disasters like Indonesia, Japan accumulated a great amount of technology and knowledge through its own experiences that Indonesia can make use of.

"With this Pilot Survey, we made a start on the revitalization of denuded land. Moving forward, I think we are going to need to examine whether or not we can also use this technology along roads and the shoreline. We will consider the possibility of expanding this soil improvement work across Indonesia as we work to confirm the result of the pilot project. Since we are using local materials, this work can contribute to the Indonesian economy and also create new local employment opportunities. I also have great expectations for personnel exchanges through joint research and technology development with Udayana University and Yamaguchi University," said Mr. Yamamoto. From small seeds grow saplings, which in turn create greenery. With its robust roots now set in the local soil, it seems that this industry-academia collaboration project will grow even larger.

*1 Projects in which private companies and educational/research institutions such as universities conduct joint research or product development.

*2 Surveys that consider ways to use products and technologies developed by Japan's Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and other companies for the development of developing countries.

*3 Projects that consider ways to promote products and technologies developed by Japan's SMEs and other companies in developing countries through pilot and demonstration activities aimed at making the products and technologies more compatible with local conditions, based on proposals from such companies and other organizations. Projects are funded with up to a total of ¥100 million for a cooperation period of approximately one to three years.

2. Increasing Public Participation

(1) Importance of Promoting Public Understanding and Support

The “ODA Review Final Report,” published in June 2010, emphasized the importance of obtaining public understanding and support for ODA.

MOFA and JICA promote the strengthening of public participation in the process of development cooperation at various levels and in a variety of ways, including: promotion of discussions and dialogues regarding development cooperation; promotion of development education; information disclosure regarding the current state of development cooperation; dissemination of relevant information to both rural areas and a wide demographic. In addition, opportunities in which a broad range of Japanese nationals can directly participate in actual assistance activities in developing countries to have experiences of ODA in the field are also offered. At the same time, Japan recognizes the importance of human

resources development, research cooperation, and public-private partnership in order to appropriately respond to development issues, which are becoming increasingly diversified and complicated. Similarly, it is important to promulgate an understanding of Japan’s basic policy regarding development cooperation in the international community, while Japan is also aware of the increasing significance of partnerships with NGOs as well as education and research institutions such as universities.

Meanwhile, promoting Japan’s assistance is an essential process in the implementation of ODA projects, ensuring that it is widely known by local people in developing countries. Thus, overseas diplomatic missions and overseas JICA offices cooperate with each other to focus on conducting public relations activities in developing countries.

(2) Direct Participation in Assistance to Developing Countries by the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV)

JICA runs the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program and the Senior Volunteers (SV) program, with the aim of promoting the participation of a broad spectrum of Japanese citizens in the country’s development cooperation activity as volunteers, including young people and those who have a variety of skills and experiences. The JOCV program is a popular participatory program in which young Japanese aged 20 to 39 are dispatched to developing countries for a two-year-term, in principle, to assist economic and social development in those countries while living and working together with local residents. Since its establishment in 1965, the JOCV program has spanned nearly 50 years, and is an example of the “Visibility of Japanese Aid” that has been highly appreciated overseas. The SV program is also a participatory program where Japanese citizens between the ages of 40 and 69 engage in development activities for developing countries, utilizing a wide range of skills and abundant experience. The SV program is considered the senior version of the JOCV.

These volunteer programs, where Japanese people engage in development work in cooperation with local people in developing countries, also deepen local people’s affinity for Japan and create grassroots connections between Japan and these countries. In addition, in recent



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Mayumi Yoda (audio-visual education), who is working in a village in Northern Senegal with the local children. (Photo: Yosuke Kotsuji)

years, attention has also been given to the aspect that people with volunteer experience can contribute to private companies in the expansion of their businesses in developing countries.

To promote these initiatives, and make it easier for people to take positions in these volunteer programs, the Japanese government is engaging in public communication work to inform people of such possibilities as taking advantage of career breaks*, while offering career support to alumni who have returned to Japan.

Glossary

Volunteer system taking advantage of career breaks

Professionals working at companies, national or local governments, or schools are participating in the JOCV program or SV program by taking advantage of such arrangements as career breaks with a waiver of duty of devotion to service, thereby remaining affiliated with their organizations.

(3) Assistance to NGOs and Participation in Activities

The most familiar examples of citizen participation in international development cooperation are providing support for NGOs engaging in international cooperation and participating in the activities of these NGOs. The number of Japan-based NGOs has expanded greatly since the enactment of the “Act on the Promotion of Specified Nonprofit Activities” (NPO Act) in 1998 and the progress in legal arrangement following this. The number of NGOs actually engaged in international cooperation activities is said to be over 400. As described earlier (see “Partnership with NGOs,” on pages 149-152), MOFA has been strengthening collaboration with NGOs, as essential partners in promoting the “Visibility of Japanese Aid.”

More specifically, MOFA provides financial support to projects implemented overseas by Japanese NGOs (such as Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects), and implements projects aimed to enhance the capabilities of NGOs. As Japanese NGOs enter communities in developing countries directly, they supplement intergovernmental cooperation and can broaden the breadth of ODA. NGOs are expected to develop excellent human resources in the area of international cooperation and become promoters of the “Visibility of Japanese Aid.” In addition, Japan’s NGOs are active in the area of emergency humanitarian assistance by taking advantage of their mobility and swiftness.

(4) On-site ODA Experience

Providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience development cooperation by visiting project sites to see the actual condition of ODA is one of the most effective ways to deepen public understanding of ODA. In this respect, Japan also places an emphasis on support for on-site ODA observation through study tours (e.g. university seminars), and support for sending teachers and officials from local governments to ODA project sites. In addition, partnerships with travel agencies to implement experience tours and observation tours are being strengthened. A new program, “International Cooperation Reporters” (implemented by JICA), was also launched in 2011, in which the general public observe ODA project sites in person and report at various events after returning home. Reporters were sent to Kenya and Viet Nam in August 2011, to Uganda and Sri Lanka in



“International Cooperation Reporters” implemented in 2014. On-site observation at the Dili Port in Timor-Leste. (Photo: JOCA)

August 2012, to Rwanda and Jordan in August 2013, and to Ethiopia and Timor-Leste in 2014 to observe Japan’s ODA projects (10 people were sent to each country).

(5) Promotion of Discussion and Dialogue

MOFA and JICA have held briefing sessions throughout Japan regarding initiatives related to ODA such as supporting SMEs utilizing ODA. Likewise, lectures and symposiums to introduce trends in international cooperation and Japan’s efforts are also held to have a dialogue, as necessary, with citizens interested in foreign policy and ODA.

Furthermore, JICA organizes roundtables and lectures with representatives from local industries, governments, experts, local universities, and school officials, utilizing its domestic offices such as regional centers and branch offices. By doing this, JICA aims to promote international cooperation coming from the different localities of Japan, and thereby, to promote the revitalization of regional economies.

(6) Human Resources Development and Research in the Area of Development

In order to train highly skilled professionals in the area of development, from FY2011, MOFA launched the “International Development Professional Training Program.” The program is expected to produce immediate practical

results by training experts capable of taking leadership roles in the development field, and is expected to supplement the existing development studies offered by universities. More specifically, the program consists of six courses:

(i) course on Japan's contribution to development in Asia and the practical aspect of applying the Asian economic development model to other regions (South-South Cooperation), (ii) course for acquiring international public law, (iii) workshop on negotiation role-playing, (iv) media training to improve interview and presentation skills, (v) exchange projects such as special lectures and talks given by distinguished experts from overseas who have global influence in the area of development, and (vi) internships at development-related international organization, etc.

In 2003, JICA established the International Cooperation Expert Center to recruit human resources who possess specialized knowledge and diverse experience, and to offer them opportunities to use their talents. JICA also provides recruitment information regarding international cooperation at various ministries, JICA, NGOs,

international organizations, and other groups through the website called “PARTNER (Participatory Network for Expert Recruitment)” (<http://partner.jica.go.jp/>), as well as registering human resources, offering information on training and seminars, and career counseling, etc.

Furthermore, the Senior Advisor System is allowing JICA to be staffed by experts with highly specialized capabilities and abundant work experience in developing countries. The JICA Research Institute, established in October 2008, conducts policy research based on the actual experiences of development cooperation using internationally recognized methodologies, while communicating with the governments of developing countries and the recipient communities of international development cooperation.

(7) Development Education

MOFA sends its own staff to junior-high and high schools, universities, local governments, and NGOs to give lectures on ODA (“ODA Demae Koza”) in order to provide information and explanations about Japan’s international development cooperation and ODA. JICA also annually holds the “Global Education Contest”⁵ (JICA has been the main sponsor since FY2011), in which participants can showcase photos and field reports on global education, which can be utilized for development education in order to promote development education. Similarly to assist development education, in response to requests from school education on the ground and local governments that promote internationalization, JICA sends former JOCVs to schools as lecturers. The JOCVs then engage in several types of activities, including the following: “International Cooperation Lecture” in which they speak about life in developing countries and stories of personal experiences, aiming to promote cross-cultural and international understanding; the “International Cooperation Experience Program” which focuses on high school and university students; “JICA Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and High School Students” for junior and high



A staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs explaining the significance of Japan's ODA at an ODA Delivery Lecture held at Makinohara City Sagara Junior-High School in Shizuoka Prefecture.

school students. Furthermore, for teachers, there are various training programs such as the “Training Program for Development Education Leaders” and the “Study Tour Program for Teachers” in which teachers are dispatched to developing countries with the aim to utilize such experiences in their lessons.

(8) Strengthening Public Relations, Information Disclosure and Information Dissemination

Both MOFA and JICA have launched websites related to ODA⁶, which are linked to each other, in an effort to release and disseminate accurate information to the wider public. In October 2010, the “ODA mieru-ka site” (a website for the visualization of ODA) was launched within the JICA website to provide an easy-to-understand explanation of the current status of ODA projects and other aspects of the

overall flow. In addition, MOFA publishes an ODA email magazine, which introduces actual stories of experiences and episodes about development cooperation in the field from the staff of overseas diplomatic missions and JICA-related personnel.

Since FY1993, MOFA has been making efforts to increase Japanese people's interest in international

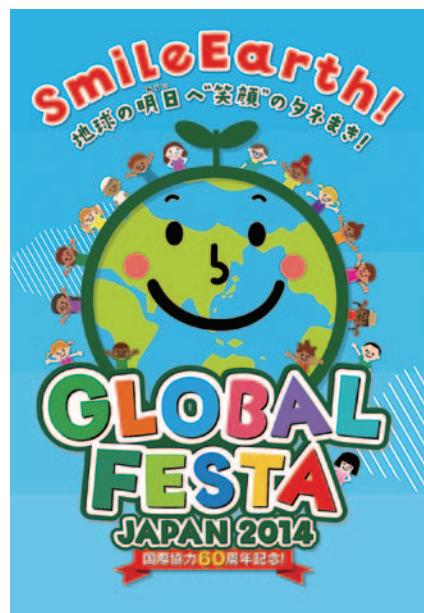
Note 5: Formerly the Development Education/International Understanding Education Contest (changed in FY2009)

Note 6: MOFA ODA website: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/>

JICA: <http://www.jica.go.jp> ODA mieru-ka site: <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda>

development cooperation and enhance their understanding by broadcasting relevant TV programs. In FY2014, MOFA produced a TV program, “MOFA Presents on What We Can Do to Better the World” (simultaneously broadcast on Tokyo MX TV and NicoNico Nama Housou livestreaming service), which was a special program commemorating the 60th anniversary of Japan’s international development cooperation. These programs introduced Japan’s international cooperation and ODA to the public in an easy-to-understand manner, by including site coverage in developing countries and specific episodes. Aside from TV program, information on international cooperation was disseminated to the public, particularly aimed at younger generations, through various media, including magazines and specially established websites.

Global Festa JAPAN is held annually around the time of the “International Cooperation Day” (6th of October)* as one of the largest international development cooperation events in Japan. This event, which is co-hosted by MOFA, JICA, and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) for two days on Saturday and Sunday at Hibiya Park in Tokyo, had participation from NGOs,



Global Festa JAPAN 2014

international organizations, private corporations and related ministries. The 2014 event attracted approximately 78,000 visitors.⁷

In addition, Japan conducts public relations activities overseas to promote a better understanding of Japan’s proactive international contribution through ODA. For example, Japan cooperates with local news coverage by providing press releases when signings and handover ceremonies related to development cooperation occur. In addition, Japanese overseas diplomatic missions plan site-visit tours to Japan’s development cooperation projects for the local media to provide opportunities for them to address Japan’s cooperation. Furthermore, Japanese embassies host various lectures, and create websites and PR pamphlets both in English and local languages.



The special broadcasting program to mark the 60th anniversary of Japan’s international cooperation, “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents: What we can do for the world”

Glossary

International Cooperation Day

On October 6, 1954, Japan made a decision to join the Colombo Plan (the earliest international organization established after World War II in 1951 to provide assistance to developing countries) at the Cabinet meeting and commenced economic cooperation. In conjunction with this, October 6 was designated as “International Cooperation Day” in accordance with the cabinet approval in 1987.

Note 7: On the second day, the event was terminated in the morning due to poor weather.

3. Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance

Japan has been (i) enhancing the PDCA cycle (project formation (Plan), implementation (Do), evaluation and monitoring (Check), and follow-up (Act)), (ii) strengthening the Program Approach, and (iii) reinforcing “visualization,” in order to increase the transparency of ODA projects and improve accountability.

In April 2013, Japan released the “Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance (Third Edition),” a report with the purpose of enhancing the transparency of ODA projects and making continuous improvements in implementing the projects. In this document, the following initiatives were announced in order to strengthen the PDCA cycle: introduction of systematic numerical targets for grant aid projects (which would enable reasonable targets to be

set for each project); introduction of the PDCA cycle for Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy; introduction of a four-grade evaluation system for project evaluations. At the 11th meeting of the Administrative Reform Promotion Council in June 2014, experts commended the introduction of systematic numerical targets as an example of an improved measure that strengthened the PDCA cycle.

In addition, based on the points raised at the “Autumn Administrative Program Review” conducted in November 2013, Japan formulated guidelines regarding the effective use of grant aid in countries with relatively high income levels, following the discussions by external experts at the Development Project Accountability Committee.

(1) Strategic Aid Implementation

● Program Approach

The Program Approach refers to an approach in which goals for resolving specific development issues (program objectives) are established through consultation with recipient countries, and then concrete ODA projects needed to achieve these goals are drawn based on the objectives.

For example, to achieve the “objective” of reducing

the mortality rate of pregnant women in a specific region, “concrete projects,” such as hospital construction using grant aid and midwives training through technical cooperation may be drawn out. At present, the Program Approach is undertaken in the pilot phase, and the experiences and results will be drawn upon to strengthen this approach.

● Country Assistance Policy

A Country Assistance Policy is Japan’s country-specific aid policy formulated on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of the development plans and challenges of each ODA recipient country, taking its political, economic and social situations into consideration. The Policy concisely outlines the significance, basic policy, and priorities of the

assistance to each recipient country, and thereby intends to show a clear vision of the development cooperation implemented through “selection and concentration.” In principle, the Policy is to be formulated for all countries eligible for ODA, and as of October 2014, Country Assistance Policies for 106 countries have been formulated.

(2) Effective Aid Implementation

● Website for visualization of ODA

The “ODA mieru-ka site” (a website for the visualization of ODA) was launched on the JICA website in April 2011 to enhance transparency of ODA projects in order to further increase public understanding and support for ODA. Photographs, ex-ante/ex-post evaluations, and other information are being posted to enrich information, in order to offer the public a clearer picture of the ODA projects around the world in an easy-to-understand manner with a focus on loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation projects, and by providing an overview of each project as well as the process from project formation to completion. Likewise, lists summarizing the status of specific achievements and lessons learned from past projects, including projects which proved to be effective as well as those which proved to be inadequate, have already been publicized three times on the MOFA website to promote

ODA mieru-ka site (website for the visualization of ODA):
<http://www.jica.go.jp/oda>

more effective implementation of ODA. Since FY2014, the information in these lists has been incorporated into each

● PDCA Cycle

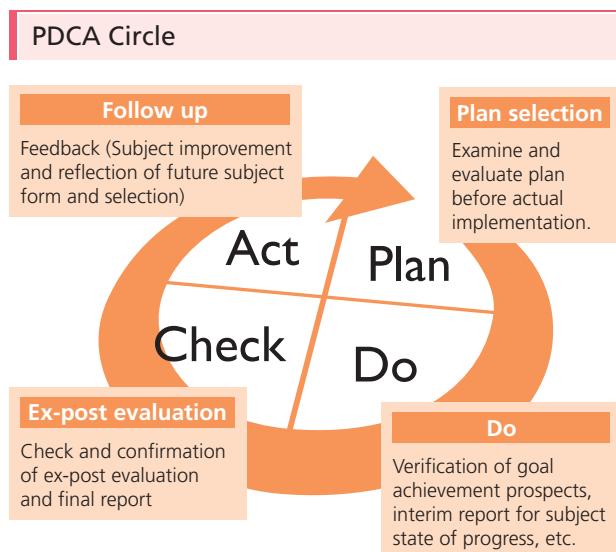
With regard to strengthening the PDCA cycle, on-going efforts include: (i) formulating Country Assistance Policies for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA, (ii) convening the Development Project Accountability Committee, (iii) setting indicators for individual projects, and (iv) strengthening the evaluation implementation structure. In particular, the Development Project Accountability Committee, which has held meetings since 2011, plays a central role in the PDCA cycle. The Committee aims to implement ODA projects with increased effectiveness and enhance their transparency. To this end, prior to the implementation of research for formulating new projects of grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation, the Committee conducts opinion exchanges regarding the content of research between external experts in ODA-related areas and relevant departments of MOFA and JICA, as well as reflecting the past experiences and perspectives of external experts in new projects.

● Enhancement of Evaluation

For the implementation of ODA with increased effectiveness and efficiency, it is necessary to accurately grasp the implementation status of development cooperation and its effect, and to reflect this understanding into the effort to improve this field. To this end, MOFA, other related ministries, and JICA conduct ODA evaluations as part of the PDCA cycle. The lessons and recommendations obtained from the results of ODA evaluations are conveyed to the relevant departments of MOFA and JICA as well as the governments of recipient countries in order to utilize them in future planning and implementation processes. In addition, the wide publications of the results of ODA evaluations, for example on websites, also play a role in fulfilling the government's accountability regarding the ways in which ODA are used and the effects generated by the ODA projects.

Currently, MOFA conducts the ODA evaluations, which are mainly evaluations at the policy-level (e.g., country assistance evaluations and priority issue evaluations). Taking into consideration of the five evaluation criteria of the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact (long-term effect), and Sustainability), MOFA conducts evaluations from development viewpoints based on three evaluation criteria, namely, relevance of policies, effectiveness of results, and appropriateness of processes. The evaluation is conducted by third parties to ensure the objectivity and transparency of the MOFA's evaluations.

project's page on JICA's "ODA mieru-ka site" in an effort to further increase convenience.



ODA evaluations since 2011 have included diplomatic viewpoints in addition to development viewpoints.

Meanwhile, JICA implements evaluations of technical cooperation, ODA loan, and grant aid projects individually as well as evaluations on different themes. Consistent monitoring and evaluations from the pre-implementation stage, through the implementation stage, and to the post-implementation stage are conducted, and at the same time, an evaluation mechanism consistent to these three forms of assistance has been established. These evaluations are conducted in accordance with the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance, and ex-post evaluations conducted by third-party evaluators (external evaluation) for projects involving monetary amounts which exceed a certain amount.

Response to the recommendations and lessons obtained from the results of these ODA evaluations are discussed and reflected in the policy formulation and the implementation of ODA.

MOFA also conducts policy evaluations on development cooperation policies in general, ex-ante evaluations on projects involving monetary amounts which exceed a certain amount, and ex-post evaluations on pending projects that have not proceeded for five years, and incomplete projects* that have not concluded within ten years. These evaluations are carried out pursuant to the Government Policy Evaluations Act (GPEA).

Glossary**Pending projects/incomplete projects**

"Projects that have not begun after five years" are projects for which the loan agreement has not been signed or loan disbursement has not begun after five years have elapsed following the decision to implement the project. "Projects that have not been completed after ten years" are projects for which loan disbursements have not been completed after ten years have elapsed following the decision to implement the project.

● Preventing Fraudulent Practices

Given that Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent practices associated with ODA projects not only interfere with the proper and effective implementation of assistance, but also undermine public trust in ODA projects, which must never be allowed. Accordingly, the Government of Japan and JICA make efforts, taking past incidents of fraudulent practices into consideration, to prevent fraudulent practices by ensuring the transparency of procurement and other procedures.

At the procurement stage of ODA projects, developing countries conduct tendering procedures in accordance with JICA's guidelines for procurement, followed by the verification of the results by JICA, which takes responses to increase transparency of the procedure by disclosing not only the name of the contractee but also the contract amount. In case frauds are discovered relating to procurement or other stages of ODA project implementation, measures are to be taken to exclude companies engaged in fraud from bidding or receiving contracts for projects for a certain period.

With regard to external audits, JICA implements such audits conducted by accounting auditors. In addition, external audits, in principle, have been made obligatory and are being implemented for Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects worth ¥3 million or more.

Regarding internal audits, JICA employs a system in which audits of loan aid projects agreed upon between governments can be conducted as needed. For technical cooperation, JICA conducts internal audits via sampling. JICA also carries out technical audits of grant aid.

Japan, as a country which has ratified the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, takes strict and fair actions, including the application of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act, against fraudulent business with foreign government-related parties in order to ensure trust in ODA projects.

In response to the improprieties of ODA loan projects

that took place in Viet Nam in 2008, MOFA and JICA reviewed their guidelines for measures against companies engaged in fraudulent practices, which stipulate that such companies may not participate in tenders for a certain period of time. In addition, a support system was established for the overseas arms of Japanese companies through the Embassies of Japan and overseas JICA offices, thereby urging related industries to comply with laws. Specifically, MOFA and JICA conducted, hosting seminars concerning international contract terms and conditions for Japanese companies in cooperation with industry associations, enhancing the involvement of JICA during the selection of consultants by partner countries, and holding discussions with other donor countries to prevent fraud and corruption.

Notwithstanding these efforts, in 2014, a Japanese company entered into a plea agreement with U.S. judicial authorities for fraudulent practices associated with an ODA loan project in Indonesia and was found guilty in the United States. Furthermore, members of a Japanese company were indicted on fraud charges with respect to ODA loan and other projects in Indonesia, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. Although MOFA and JICA had taken the aforementioned measures to prevent fraudulent practices, in light of the occurrence of incidents which have undermined the credibility of ODA, further steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence. These steps include improving the function of the Consultation Desk on Fraud and Corruption, barring companies engaged in fraud from bidding on Japan's ODA projects, and encouraging companies to establish compliance systems. Efforts on the Japanese side as well as the efforts and cooperation of partner countries are essential to prevent such situations from occurring. From this perspective, Japan is also consulting with governments of partner countries.

In FY2013, the Government of Japan barred a company from bidding on ODA projects for certain periods.

Highlights from the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2014 – For Improving ODA through Evaluation

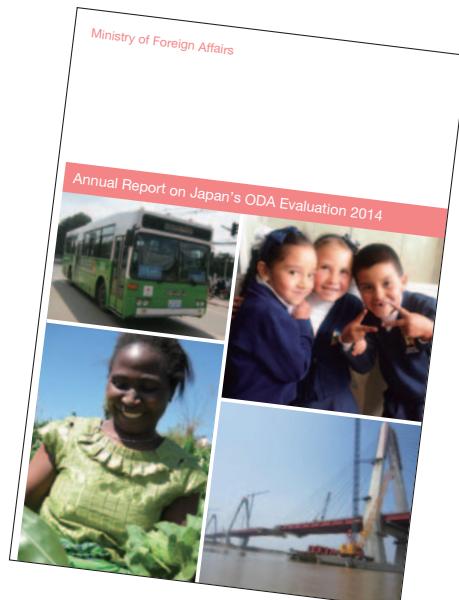
■ Purpose of the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation

On the subject of ODA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) annually publishes the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation that provides an overview of ODA evaluation, in addition to the ODA White Paper. Since the release of the first Annual Report in 1982, it has been published 32 times as of this year.

Why does ODA have to be evaluated in the first place? Evaluations have two objectives: 1) To help improve Japan's ODA management; and 2) To be accountable to the people of Japan for whether Japan's ODA has been implemented appropriately.

To pursue the first objective, that is, to improve Japan's ODA management, it is necessary to examine whether Japan's ODA in different parts of the world has been implemented effectively and whether they are contributing to the development of the respective recipient countries. If room for improvement is identified, it will have to be duly addressed and reflected in Japan's future ODA activities. For this purpose, MOFA annually selects around eight ODA topics on the basis of such factors as the priority themes and sectors of Japan's development policy as well as the countries where Japan has implemented many ODA projects, and entrusts external experts to conduct third-party evaluations. The results of these evaluation studies and corresponding recommendations for future improvements of Japan's ODA activities are published in the form of evaluation reports.

MOFA then publishes an annual report in pursuit of the second objective of ODA evaluation, which is to secure public support and understanding of Japan's ODA. The annual ODA Evaluation Report contains the results of ODA



"Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2014" introduces the summary of evaluations conducted in 2013. (Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

evaluations conducted during the past year, as well as a brief description of how the Government responded to past recommendations by external experts.

Based on the idea that evaluations should be carried out from an objective standpoint, the third-party ODA evaluations and the annual ODA Evaluation Report are managed and prepared by a section that is independent from the section in charge of ODA and designated specially for ODA evaluation in MOFA.



Gathering all kinds of opinions from the farmers participating in the "Project on Gender Mainstreaming" in Kampong Cham Province in Cambodia.

■ Outline of the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2014

The Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2014 is composed of three chapters and a reference section.

Chapter 1 gives an overview of the ODA evaluation system and its background. Chapter 2 presents an overview of the third-party evaluation results and their recommendations that MOFA conducted in 2013, and explains the measures taken by MOFA and JICA in response to these recommendations. Chapter 2 also contains an outline of ODA evaluations conducted by government ministries other than MOFA and by JICA, as ODA evaluations conducted by the Government of Japan are not limited to the ones managed by MOFA. One of the eight topics that were evaluated by external experts in FY 2013 was the Assistance under the Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, as is described below.

The Initiative was selected as one of the subjects of ODA evaluation studies considering that it was approaching an important milestone for evaluation. Firstly, 2015 would mark the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 as an international guideline for disaster risk reduction at the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, as well as of the public launch of the Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction as the basic guideline of Japan's ODA activities in the area of disaster risk reduction. Secondly, the successor initiative to the "Hyogo Framework" was to be adopted in the near-term at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be convened in 2015. It was thus considered that the evaluation of the Initiative, which had guided Japan's assistance in the field of disaster risk reduction since its launch at the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction, would provide a useful input to the Japanese Government's policy making efforts towards the upcoming World Conference.

The evaluation concluded that the Initiative served the purpose of demonstrating to the Japanese people as well as to the international community Japan's cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction, which the Government of Japan had been pursuing for years. The recommendations for Japan's future activities in this field contained such measures as the compilation of disaster-related statistics from disaster-prone countries and the introduction of a disaster risk evaluation system, which were expected to contribute to the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction to be reflected in all aspects of development cooperation policy. The results of the evaluation and the recommendations are reflected in the current consideration within the Government of Japan on its future policies and activities in the field of disaster risk reduction in the run-up to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. (See ODA Topics on page 92).



The National Emergency Operations Center in Peru. It is responsible for detecting disasters such as earthquakes and issuing warnings across Peru. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)

Chapter 3 reports on the status of the follow-up measures of the eight ODA evaluation studies conducted in FY 2012.

For example, in the evaluation of Japan's assistance to Cuba, the evaluation team recommended "cooperation that backs up Japan's private sector's activities" and "enhancement of Japan's ODA implementation structure." The 2014 Annual Report explains that, as a follow-up to these recommendations, the Government of Japan decided in October 2013 to send advisers to Cuba with expertise in the field of public-private partnership and in agricultural development, and that, in April 2014, JICA actually started the dispatch of two experts to the country, one for each of the two recommended areas of expertise. In the case of the evaluation of ODA's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment, it was concluded that "Japan's ODA projects should be examined from a gender perspective at all phases, including the request and planning phases." The Annual Report states that JICA responded to this recommendation by asking recipient countries for cooperation in this regard and by introducing a new biannual monitoring system, while continuing to verify the adequateness of each project from a gender perspective at their early stages of formulation, including their request and planning phases, and to provide advice to recipient countries accordingly.

Reports of each evaluation and the Annual Reports are available to the public on the MOFA website. For further information, please visit the following link to the website: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/index.html>

* "Gender perspective" refers to a viewpoint that considers gender equality.

(3) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

When implementing development cooperation, it must be ensured that appropriate consideration has been taken by the counterpart governments and relevant organizations implementing the project in relation to the impact on the environment and local communities, such as the resettlement of residents and the violation of the rights of indigenous people and women. In accordance with the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations* established in 2010, JICA has been providing support to ensure appropriate environmental and social considerations undertaken by partner countries to avoid or minimize the potential undesirable impacts

of development cooperation projects on the environment and local communities. These efforts lead to ensuring transparency, predictability, and accountability related to environmental and social considerations.

In addition, meetings of the Development Project Accountability Committee, which offers an opportunity to exchange views with knowledgeable and experienced external experts prior to the implementation of project research, are held and open to the general public to further improve the effectiveness and increase transparency of ODA projects.

(4) Securing the Safety of Personnel Engaged in Development Assistance

Security situations in developing countries in which ODA personnel are involved are complex and change constantly. In addition, since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, tensions in the Middle East and South Asia regions have increased, and terrorist activities have been occurring frequently worldwide. In peacebuilding activities, the ways in which the safety of development cooperation personnel can be ensured has become a considerably critical issue.

The Government of Japan assesses the domestic security situation in each country mainly through the Embassies of Japan, provides travel information, and shares information among people engaging in development cooperation. JICA takes measures such as providing particular training and seminars before they leave Japan, ensuring means of communication in emergency situations in the destination, deploying security advisors*, and installing security equipment in the living quarters of development

cooperation personnel. In addition, JICA implements other appropriate and timely security measures, for example, by preparing security manuals tailored to the specific security conditions of the various countries and regions through exchanging information with Japanese Embassies and local offices of international organizations. Furthermore, JICA strives to enhance safety management, and for this purpose it holds joint training for emergency and risk management in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Centre for Emergency Preparedness (eCentre) as well as conducting other initiatives. In terms of grant aid, JICA provides information for consultants and construction contractors, while also improving the system for communication during emergencies. As for loan aid, efforts are being made to ensure the safety of people related to Japanese corporations that take on projects by providing information to these companies.

Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

"Environmental and social considerations" refers to an attitude towards considering the adverse impacts that a project could have on environmental and social aspects, such as impacts on air, water, and soil, impacts on nature including ecosystem, flora, and fauna, as well as the involuntary resettlement of people. The Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are guidelines for JICA to conduct necessary studies and avoid or minimize adverse impacts in ODA projects involving JICA when the aforementioned adverse impacts are anticipated in these projects. The Guideline is also for JICA to support and ensure that ODA recipient countries can undertake appropriate environmental and social considerations in order to prevent the occurrence of unacceptable adverse impacts on these countries.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/

Glossary

Security advisor

In order to strengthen safety measures in the field, JICA employs people on a commission basis who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned to serve as security management advisors, through which JICA collects and transmits daily security information. This system enables JICA to take around-the-clock responses to a wide range of tasks from housing security to traffic accidents.

Part III

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Section 1

FY2014 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart III-1 / ODA Budget

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
General account budget	557.3	-3.9	-0.7	550.2	-7.1	-1.3
Project budget (net)	1,042.4	-56.2	-5.1	1,132.2	-89.8	8.6
Scale of projects (gross)	1,690.7	-10.8	-0.6	1,776.0	85.3	5.0
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥82			¥97		

Chart III-2 / ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
I Grants	506.7	2.4	0.5	501.7	-5.0	-1.0
1. Bilateral Grants	421.9	3.7	0.9	422.5	0.1	0.2
(1) Economic development assistance and others	164.2	2.6	1.6	166.7	2.5	1.5
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	256.1	1.1	0.4	254.2	-1.8	-0.7
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	84.8	-1.3	-1.5	79.2	-5.6	-6.6
(1) UN and other international organizations	54.5	-2.8	-5.0	48.8	-5.7	-10.4
(2) MDBs, etc.	30.3	1.5	5.3	30.4	0.1	0.2
II Loans	50.6	-6.3	-11.1	48.5	-2.1	-4.2
JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	50.6	-6.3	-11.1	48.5	-2.1	-4.2
III Total	557.3	-3.9	-0.7	550.2	-7.1	-1.3

Chart III-3 / Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2013				FY 2014			
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total
Grants	767.1	-42.8	-5.3	45.3	773.0	5.9	0.8	43.5
Loans	923.6	32.0	3.6	54.6	1,003.0	79.4	8.6	56.5
Total (project scale)	1,690.7	-10.8	-0.6	100.0	1,776.0	85.3	5.0	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-648.4	—	—	—	-643.8	—	—	—
Net	1,042.4	-56.2	-5.1	—	1,132.2	89.8	8.6	—

Chart III-4 / ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2013			FY 2014			
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	
I Grants	767.1	-42.8	-5.3	773.0	5.9	0.8	
1. Bilateral Grants	491.7	3.3	0.7	494.2	2.5	0.5	
(1) Economic development assistance and others	164.2	2.6	1.6	166.7	2.5	1.5	
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	325.9	0.7	0.2	325.9	0.0	0.0	
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	275.4	-46.1	-14.3	278.8	3.4	1.2	
(1) UN and other international organizations	57.1	-1.7	-3.0	51.4	-5.8	-10.1	
(2) MDBs, etc.	218.3	-44.4	-16.9	227.4	9.1	4.2	
II Loans	923.6	32.0	3.6	1003.0	79.4	8.6	
(1) JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	915.0	35.0	4.0	988.5	73.5	8.0	
(2) Other	8.6	-3.0	-25.8	14.5	5.9	68.3	
III Total (project scale)	1,690.7	-10.8	-0.6	1,776.0	85.3	5.0	
(Reference)	Amount received	-648.4	—	-643.8	—	—	
	Net	1,042.4	-56.2	-5.1	1,132.2	89.8	8.6

Chart III-5 / Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

FY2013 project budget			
Gross ¥1.6907 trillion (0.6% decrease)			
Expenditure by type of assistance			
Budgetary sources	Budgetary sources	Expenditure by type of assistance	
Grant aid 164.2 billion (+1.6%)	MOFA 421.2 billion (0.7% increase)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 136.1 billion (4.9% decrease)	Grant aid 166.7 billion (+1.5%)
Technical cooperation 325.9 billion (0.2% increase)	General account 557.3 billion (0.7% decrease) Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)	General account 550.2 billion (1.3% decrease)	Technical cooperation 325.9 billion (slight increase)
UN and other international organizations (contributions) 57.1 billion (3.0% decrease)	Special account 29.8 billion (0.5% increase)	Special account 29.7 billion (0.4% decrease)	UN and other international organizations (contributions) 51.4 billion (10.1% decrease)
MDBs and others (subscriptions/ contributions) 218.3 billion (16.9% decrease)	Issuance of government bonds for contributions 188.0 billion (19.6% decrease)	Issuance of government bonds for contributions 197.0 billion (4.8% increase)	MDBs and others (subscriptions/ contributions) 227.4 billion (4.2% increase)
ODA loan, etc. 923.6 billion (3.6% decrease)	Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 915.7 billion (4.4% increase)	Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 999.0 billion (9.1% increase)	ODA loan, etc. 1.003 trillion (8.6% increase)
Net Amounts received ¥648.4 billion		Net Amounts received ¥643.8 billion	
¥1.0424 trillion (5.1% decrease)		¥1.1322 trillion (8.6% increase)	

Section 2

Project Budget of Ministries and Agencies (Initial Budget) and Project Outlines

Chart III-6 / ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (General Account)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

Category	FY 2013	FY 2014		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	12	13	0	2.9
Financial Services Agency	103	113	11	10.5
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	689	790	101	14.7
Ministry of Justice	157	205	47	29.9
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	421,157	423,005	1,848	0.4
Ministry of Finance	81,426	79,373	-2,053	-2.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	28,191	22,230	-5,961	-21.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	5,818	5,815	-3	-0.1
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,772	2,780	8	0.3
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	16,196	14,981	-1,214	-7.5
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	293	284	-9	-3.2
Ministry of the Environment	470	616	146	31.1
Total	557,284	550,204	-7,079	-1.3

Chart III-7 / ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

Category	FY 2013	FY 2014		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	12	13	0	2.9
Financial Services Agency	103	113	11	10.5
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	689	790	101	14.7
Ministry of Justice	157	205	47	29.9
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	424,122	423,005	-1,117	-0.3
Ministry of Finance	1,173,671	1,261,038	87,367	7.4
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	28,191	22,230	-5,961	-21.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,356	6,348	-7	-0.1
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	11,391	17,286	5,895	51.7
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	41,648	41,834	186	0.4
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	293	284	-9	-3.2
Ministry of the Environment	4,118	2,867	-1,251	-30.4
Total (project scale)	1,690,750	1,776,012	85,262	5.0
(Reference)	Amount received Net	-648,357 1,042,392	-643,797 1,132,215	— 89,822
				8.6

Chart III-8 / FY2014 Project Budget and Project Outlines by Each Ministry and Agency

1. Grant Aid

(1) Bilateral Grants

(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (166,675)	Grant aid is a form of financial assistance that provides development funds to developing regions without an obligation for repayment. It provides a grant for funding economic and social development projects implemented by the governments of the recipient countries for their procurement of necessary facilities, materials, equipment, and services. Grant aid mainly provides support for basic human needs, such as food security, freshwater access, sanitation, health and medical care, and improvement of basic education, as well as for the development of basic economic infrastructure that is indispensable for nation building effort and sustainable economic growth.

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (12)	Invite countries, mainly those in the Asia-Pacific region, to Japan to carry out debate on the drug situations of each country, methods of drug crime investigation, and international cooperation, thereby constructing and strengthening international networks for drug law enforcement.
Financial Services Agency	 (14)	Introduce financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and provide financial administration training for human resources development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	 (546)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Carry out dialogue on policies and facilitate researcher exchange with other countries in the information and telecommunications field. (2) As the host country of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), which was established to strengthen the statistical capability of these countries, Japan supports developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the training of their government officials/statisticians at SIAP. (3) Through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT); support the creation of high-quality telecommunications network; foster training of IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific region; support the pilot project to eliminate the digital divide; and support improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
Ministry of Justice	 (205)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Hold training sessions and seminars for criminal justice-related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conduct research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (2) Support Asian countries in creating an effective legal and judicial system by assisting them with drafting basic legislations, establishing and maintaining judicial organizations in order to administer justice, and promoting the development of legal professionals by holding seminars and training. Conduct comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and enhance the overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (150,274)	<p>(1) Technical cooperation based on international commitments: Projects to foster human resources that will lead to the advancement of developing countries, transferring Japan's technologies and experience, and establishing and maintaining the various systems and organizations necessary to resolve the issues that hamper development, in order to enable self-reliant and continuous economic and social development in developing countries.</p> <p>Examples include the "acceptance of technical trainees" project in which administrative officials and technicians, who will be responsible for the development of their countries, are accepted into Japan and other countries, and specialized knowledge and skills in various fields are transferred. The "dispatch of experts" project in which Japan provides assistance to prepare development plans, carry out investigation, conduct research and development, provide assistance to enhance education and training, carry out activities for information dissemination and policy promotion, and give advice and instructions to governmental organizations in developing countries. Also "the project to provide equipment" which is necessary to achieve the above two, are organically combined and carried out.</p> <p>(2) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Assist with policymaking and formulating public works project plans, as well as transfer techniques to counterparts in partner countries, including research and analysis methodologies and planning approaches.</p> <p>(3) Securing and development of human resources: Secure and develop human resources such as experts necessary to implement technical cooperation, and conduct research and provide information required for the promotion of previously-mentioned projects.</p> <p>(4) Citizen participatory cooperation: Carry out "JICA Partnership Program (JPP)" projects in order to promote international cooperation through Japanese NGOs and local governments, as well as "Development Education Enhancement Programs" that contribute to promoting deeper understanding towards international cooperation.</p> <p>(5) Dispatch of volunteers: Grassroots technical cooperation carried out by the people of Japan. People who are willing to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries through public participation projects, are dispatched to these countries and live among the local people to share their skills, knowledge, and experience. There are two main groups of the volunteers: "the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers between the ages 20 – 39," and "the Senior Volunteers between the ages 40 – 69."</p> <p>(6) Disaster relief activities: Contribute to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams, and provide emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially to developing regions victimized by natural disasters, at the request of the affected country or international organizations.</p> <p>(7) Operations to support overseas expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of needs in targeted fields in individual country conducted by consultants. It takes account of the feasibility of development assistance projects that involve the products and technologies of small and medium-sized enterprises (needs survey). • Based on proposals from small and medium-sized enterprises, surveys are conducted to collect basic information that is necessary for the overseas operation of the enterprises contributing to solve issues in developing countries, as well as drafting a project plan (basic survey in partnership with small and medium-sized enterprises). • Based on proposals from small and medium-sized enterprises, surveys are conducted to study the feasibility of utilizing products and technologies for the development of developing countries (feasibility study). • Based on proposals from small and medium-sized enterprises, verification projects are conducted to increase the compatibility of the products and technologies in the concerned developing countries, and to study the dissemination methods (dissemination/verification project). <p>(8) Studies: In order to secure mobility and swiftness at the preparatory stage of project formation, and to realize a synergic effect, carry out the following 3 schemes: formation of cooperation programs, discovery and development of individual project, and verification of adequacy, effectiveness, and efficiency of projects. In addition, gather and analyze basic information relating to development issues for the region or country in question, so as to consider policies and approaches regarding how to implement assistance for each region or country, and how to assist specific development issues.</p> <p>(9) Operations evaluation: From the pre-project phase to after the project's implementation, carry out a systematic evaluation of operations so as to not only offer improvements for future operations but also to fulfill the accountability.</p> <p>(10) Others: Provide aid and instructions to those living overseas.</p>
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,566)	The Japan Foundation efficiently and comprehensively conducts international exchange activities in cultural and other fields with the objectives of deepening mutual understanding between Japan and other nations, developing a favorable international environment, and contributing to the maintenance and expansion of harmonious relationships between Japan and other countries.
	Others (58,734)	(1) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establish Country Assistance Policy, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) investigate the effectiveness of aid and make use of the evaluations to the implementation of efficient and effective aid; (3) develop an environment for Japanese NGO activities and report expenses necessary for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (4) administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total 215,575	

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (45,089)	(1) Hold seminars and trainings both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatch experts to developing countries. (3) Accept guest members and researchers from developing countries. (4) Conduct research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries. (5) Support project formation financed by ODA loans, and provide technical assistance related to these ODA financed projects (through JICA's loan account for technical assistance).
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of acceptance of international students (21,056)	In order to promote fostering of human resources that can play an active role in the global society, enhance international competitiveness of Japan's higher education, and realize the Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students of 2008, Japan promotes overseas studies of Japanese students and acceptance of foreign students to Japan, and is improving the necessary environment for fostering global human resources. There are currently approximately 136,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education (May 2013), with approximately 58,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2011). (Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan) * Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students: Invite promising young people from around the world, especially from developing countries, to Japan for education and research purposes in institutions of higher education. * Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: Provide learning incentive benefits to support privately sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher education, and students in Japanese language institutions.
	Re-Inventing Japan Project (Support for the Formation of Collaborative Programs with ASEAN Universities) (720)	This project aims to foster internationally active global human resources and strengthen the global orientation of university education, and supports international education partnership initiatives that Japan and ASEAN promote with universities. Specifically, it fully compares and adjusts education programs offered by properly certified universities to allow students to transfer their credit units and to implement shared results management system. Through such initiatives, it promotes exchange between those universities while maintaining the quality of education that each university offers. Implementation of this project promotes study abroad programs for Japanese students, and strategic acceptance of foreign students.
	Others (382)	Promotes acceptance of researchers and others from developing countries and dispatch of experts from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as Japanese language education to the speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports. It also participates in the government-to-government undertaking advocated by UNESCO, as well as cooperating to the initiatives by Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO).
	Total 22,158	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,117)	(1) Develop human resources in the fields of health, medical, and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conduct surveys and make plans for waterworks. (2) Promote international cooperative projects for tuberculosis control, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the Measles Eradication Initiative, international research cooperation for leprosy, and international cooperation for rehabilitation of disabled persons. Carry out projects for clinical studies on diseases endemic in developing countries. (3) Promote appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Accept foreign government-sponsored students and vocational training instructors who are in employment into Polytechnic Universities. Assist with the creation of appropriate skill evaluation systems in developing countries. (5) Provide support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,257)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries carries out the following activities to contribute to global food security, develop the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries in developing regions, and promote the development of fishing villages. (1) Expand global food production and promote investment; (2) Assist with solving global issues, including climate change; (3) Promote sustainable forest management through the preservation of forests in developing countries, etc.; and (4) Secure overseas fishing grounds in cooperation with the countries concerned, and promote the smooth conclusion of fisheries agreements with them.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research program for overseas development plans, etc. (1,290)	[Research program for overseas development plans] Upon request from developing countries, the Government of Japan provides support for drafting the most economical and comprehensive master plan for the sectors and regions that are essential for the nation building effort of the developing countries, as well as implementing policy proposals. [Projects to develop overseas bases for Japanese companies and overseas infrastructure market] In the aim to support Japanese companies to expand their businesses overseas, intergovernmental consultations and dispatch of mission teams are implemented to help develop necessary infrastructure and find potential orders. Furthermore, commerce feasibility studies, which are required for the provision of tied ODA loans are implemented in order to conform to the OECD consultation meeting's decision regarding the commercial nature of projects.
	Project for basic surveys for joint resource exploration (592)	Through Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), provide technical cooperation to survey natural resources by conducting geological surveys, geophysical exploration, geochemical exploration, and ground drilling in developing countries in possession of natural resources. (Survey conducted in 6 areas in 6 countries in FY2013.)

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project to promote trade and investment (1,959)	Project to promote trade and investment in order to support Japanese companies to gain market shares in emerging countries, which are expected to show rapid growth in future, the following initiatives are implemented: (1) cooperation to regional human resources development effort based on policy dialogue, and development of operational environment by transferring Japan's industrial policies and systems; (2) trainings and dispatch of experts for promoting understanding of the superiority of Japan's technologies, which aim to increase the possibility of receiving orders of infrastructure projects; and (3) overseas internship programs for young Japanese people to cultivate "work-ready global human resources" in the aim to help small and medium-sized enterprises expand their business to overseas and gain infrastructure business.
	Operations to support development of human resources in emerging markets (1,207)	In order to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries, accept trainees from developing countries at companies in private sectors, develop human resources that contribute to industries in developing countries, and dispatch experts to give instructions and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques. (Accepted 1,751 trainees and dispatched 107 experts in FY2013.)
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (6,878)	In order to expand Japan's trade, to advance smooth trade and economic relations with other countries, and to contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation among nations, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) provides trade and investment opportunities specifically aimed for developing countries, establishes a basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries.
	Others (25,287)	Carry out success-proven operations to disseminate Japan's technologies, such as energy conservation technology, in developing countries.
	Total 37,213	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(186)	Conducts the following initiatives in various fields relating to land, infrastructure, and transport (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) provide support for developing countries to revitalize their economy in the field of international transportation, and strengthening the competitiveness of Japanese enterprises; (2) projects to plan international cooperation exchanges; (3) cooperation to environmental and safety measures; and (4) promotion of overseas projects.
Ministry of the Environment	(2,511)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative and operational expenses for supporting projects in developing countries, such as reduction of fluorocarbon. (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: Costs for preventative measures for asbestos dispersion (technical assistance for asbestos preventative measures in Asian countries); costs for global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia [Phase II]). (3) Waste management and recycling measures: To strengthen efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling based societies in Asia. (4) Global warming countermeasures: projects to establish and implement the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). (5) Promotion of projects for Co-benefits type environmental pollution control in Asia (Formulation of strategies for introducing Co-benefits type pollution control, demonstration of introducing Co-benefits type technology, and preparation of guidelines for introducing Cobenefits type technology). (6) Expenses of the comprehensive eco-tourism promotion project.

(iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (1,600)	Transfer capital to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries).

(2) Contributions to Multilateral institutions (Subscriptions, Contributions, and Donations of Which Are a Part of ODA)

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (99)	Contributions of the necessary funds for technical assistance undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) for emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (244)	Contributions to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and assessed contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (4,719) Contributions to the Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (3,803)	The UN engages in activities which aim: (1) To maintain international peace and security; (2) To develop friendly relations among nations; (3) To achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian issues, and in placing more focus on human rights and fundamental freedoms; and (4) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
	Contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) (831)	From the perspective of human security of each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists projects of UN agencies to address various threats to human survival, livelihood, and dignity that the international community is facing including poverty, environmental destruction, conflicts between and among nations, landmines, refugees, drugs, and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (6,598)	The UNDP, the central coordinating organization in the field of development in the UN system and the largest funding contributor, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. It conducts activities in 177 countries and regions under its policy focusing on sustainable development process, democratic governance, and building resilient communities. Japan provides not only contributions to the core fund, but also establishes and makes contributions to a range of funds, and implements UNDP's projects funded by grant aid, and assists developing countries by providing further contributions financed by supplementary budgets to UNDP.
	Contributions to environmental issues (3,360)	Assist environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN — mainly the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and environment-related treaties that conduct and assist various projects which deal with the earth environment such as monitoring, investigation, technical assistance, implementation of, and compliance with treaties.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,125)	The UNFPA provides assistance for family planning in developing countries, reproductive health, and population-related efforts such as the national census. Funds are distributed with a focus on the Asia-Pacific and African regions.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (4,098)	The UNHCR works to: (1) Provide international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) Provide living assistance to refugees, etc. including water, food, and shelter; (3) Promote permanent solutions for refugee problems (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement in third countries); (4) Promote the conclusion of agreements by countries for the protection of refugees; and (5) Strengthen international cooperation for the protection of stateless people.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1,937)	UNICEF offers mid- to long-term aid for children, such as promoting maternal/child health, improving nutrition, and providing drinking water, education, etc., as well as emergency assistance after a natural disaster and during conflicts. Nearly all developing countries have been receiving the aid.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (200)	The UNRWA provides services to Palestinian refugees for education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of housing, etc.), and welfare (conducting foster programs, operating public community halls, etc.) through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (592)	The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance towards sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (901)	Through the establishment of a technical cooperation fund for promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy, the IAEA conducts technical cooperation based on the request of the developing country, such as the dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, and acceptance of trainees.
	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2,704)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to mitigate global food problems. It gathers fundamental data, conducts research and studies, gives policy advice to each nation, and carries out technical cooperation projects in many places throughout the world.
	Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (0)	With the objective of eliminating hunger and poverty in agricultural areas, grant aid and loans are provided for the recipient developing countries in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage, and processing, etc. It is currently in the 9th capital increase period (2013 to 2015), and the contributions for this period have been made by FY2013.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (2,230)	UNESCO aims to further promote justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms and to contribute to the peace and security of the world by encouraging understanding and cooperation among nations and their citizens through education, science, and culture. It also promotes intellectual exchange across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries.
	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (701)	The UNIDO is an organization that aims to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries by carrying out projects for technical cooperation, and liaising and coordinating the activities of the UN in the fields concerned.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (207)	In order to improve the productivity of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industry in developing countries, the CGIAR conducts high-quality fundamental and strategic research by building up a network of 15 research centers across the world for the development and diffusion of technologies in developing countries.
	Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (0)	Assists developing countries in the fight against the three major infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) by providing funds for prevention, treatment, and care and support for patients. Through these endeavors, the Fund also contributes to the strengthening of healthcare systems and maternal and child health. Contributions to this fund in FY2014 were compensated by the FY2013 supplementary budget (¥23.7 billion).
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (202)	The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, hostages, etc. through the promotion of compliance with the Geneva Convention and other international humanitarian laws), assistance (in the field of medical, water, food, and non-food items to victims of conflict) and preventive measures (full implementation of international humanitarian law), etc., in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality).
	Contributions to the Peaceful Use Initiative (PUI) (287)	The PUI was established at the 2010 NPT Review Conference under the initiative of the United States. It funds technical cooperation projects in the fields such as health, medical care, agriculture, food, water resource management and environment through the IAEA.
	Contribution to the UN Women (454)	The UN Women aims to improve the social status of women, and conducts various activities to promote elimination of discrimination against women and girls, empowerment of women, and gender equality.
	Contributions to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) (255)	With the objective of eliminating sexual violence in conflict, the Office of SRSG for Sexual Violence in Conflict promotes initiatives to negotiate with the high level officials in the government of conflict countries, develop political commitment, and gain support from the international community to promote efforts in the target countries.
	Contributions to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (931)	The IPPF promotes initiatives in the field of maternal, newborn and child health, and reproductive health in developing countries. With support from about 150 member associations in the world, it conducts activities to help grassroots level initiatives.
	Contributions to the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (842)	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, promotes initiatives to protect children's lives and people's health by dissemination of vaccination in developing countries.
Ministry of Finance	Others (2,778)	Provides various contributions and assessed contributions to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Total 40,755	
	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (10,961)	The IBRD and IDA, working towards the mission to reduce poverty and realization of sustainable economic growth in developing countries, provide financial and technical support to the member countries. These contributions complement the IBRD and IDA's support in offering loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects and technical cooperation, and human resources development for the improvement of policy.
	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (110,999)	The IDA provides donations and interest-free, long-term loans to the world's poorest countries, which are completely or almost completely unable to borrow money on market terms.
	Contributions to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) (704)	The IFC aims to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in developing countries by promoting sustainable investments in private sectors through loans and investment offered to private companies. These contributions complement IFC's effort to provide loans and subscriptions that promote further assistance for the creation of companies, business planning, and other technical assistance that allows entrepreneurs in developing countries to produce high performing business projects.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (7,259)	The ADB contributes to the reduction of poverty in developing countries through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and encouragement of regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region. These contributions complement support financed by the ADB to provide loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects, and overall skills development in the developing countries.
	Subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (10,933)	Part of the ADB's ordinary capital resources consist of contributions to the ADB, which partly fund ADB's loans.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (39,270)	The primary work of the ADF is to offer grants and loans on more relaxed terms and conditions than the ADB's loans to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (768)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region. These contributions complement loans financed by the AfDB. It also provides technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises, in order to assist private sectors of AfDB member countries.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (3,068)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (18,574)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on more relaxed terms and conditions than the AfDB for the developing countries of the African region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (708)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to the middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions. These contributions complement support financed by the IDB to provide funding for small-scale poverty reduction and technical cooperation projects, etc.
	Subscriptions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (2,276)	The IDB provides loans by raising funding from the international capital market through issuing bonds based on the subscriptions from member countries.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank Fund for Special Operations (FSO) (699)	The FSO offers loans on relaxed terms and conditions in order to contribute to the promotion of economic and social development in low-income developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (115)	The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member-countries of the Soviet Union in shifting their economies towards market-based economies, and fostering the private sectors of these countries, etc. These contributions contribute to the economic development in the region by providing funds to private sectors and technical cooperation, etc.
	Contributions to Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (15,730)	Aims for the conservation and improvement of the global environment in developing countries, and acts as a funding mechanism for multilateral projects in the following six fields: (1) climate change measures; (2) biodiversity protection; (3) international water pollution countermeasures; (4) ozone layer protection; (5) degraded soil protection; and (6) persistent organic pollutants (POPs) pollution countermeasures.
	Other Contributions (5,385)	Contributions for technical assistance, debt relief, and other activities of developing countries in relation to their financial and monetary systems, taxation systems, and customs duties, etc., made mainly through organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Customs Organization (WCO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
	Total 227,449	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions (71)	Promotes related projects by providing assessed contributions to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and contributions and assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat.
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) (3,720)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN which carries out programs with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world. MHLW provides assessed contributions in the amount Japan was assigned as a WHO member.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (807)	With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are disbursed for WHO projects on countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for the promotion of AIDS control measures.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (704)	(1) Assessed contributions to the ILO. (2) Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO and other organizations, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific.
	Total 5,231	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (402)	In the aim to achieve world's food security and to address global issues, conducts initiatives including promotion of sustainable agricultural production, organization of statistics, climate change control, drafting of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) related international standards, transboundary animal diseases control, support for the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), technical assistance and human resources development related to promotion of sustainable forest management and fisheries.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (81)	Through Food for Work (community-based agricultural development projects that offer food in exchange for labor), implements projects to restore the infrastructure for cultivating rice with the initiative of farmers and increase mid- to long-term productivity of rice in post-crisis/post-conflict African countries.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (186)	Conducts research and dissemination in terms of the increase of food production and the improvement of sustainable agricultural productivity in developing countries, through the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.
	Contributions to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) (104)	In the aim to improve global animal health, establishes animal health standards, collects, analyzes, and provides information on infectious animal diseases, provides technical support and advices on preventing epidemics of animal diseases.
	Contributions to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) (103)	Contributes to the anti-illegal logging effort in the tropical timber producing nations, in order to expand and diversify sustainable and legal tropical timber trading, and to promote sustainable management of tropical forests.
	Contributions and others (647)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), United Nations University (UNU), and Asian Productivity Organization (APO), in order to contribute to solve various issues in the sectors of agriculture and fisheries.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (490)	In order to promote sustainable industrial development in developing countries, conducts activities such as technical cooperation, policy proposals, establishment of standards, and knowledge transfer, based on the policy decided in the general assembly.
	Contributions and others (2,530)	Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, contributions to the WIPO, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Business Advisory Council, International Energy Agency (IEA), International Energy Forum, and cooperation for research on the economic integration in East Asia, assessed contributions to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), contributions to the Asia Pacific Energy Research Center (APERC) and IRENA.
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (98)	Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations that provide development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism, meteorology, transportation, cities and human settlements: the ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism; the World Meteorological Organization; and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (356)	Contributions and assessed contributions are made to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), the United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI), as well as contributions to the Global Adaptation Network(GAN) Asia Pacific Region Secretariat.

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2. Loans and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance (Note)	ODA loans and private sector investment finance (988,500)	Loans provided at a low interest rate along with relaxed terms and conditions, such as a very long repayment period, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to contribute to the economic and social development and economic stability of developing regions. Note: JICA's Loan Aid Operations are financed through capital contributions from the general account budget, the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, and its own funds.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (14,506)	In order to contribute to stable development of Japan's fisheries by promoting smooth overseas fishery cooperation and securing fishing grounds, loans are offered through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF) to Japanese companies which provide the necessary funds to carry out development feasibility studies and other technical cooperation in the partner country; to provide finances to local corporations in the partner country which have agreed to jointly conduct overseas fishery cooperation with their Japanese counterparts, and to offer loans for equipment funds, etc.

Section 1

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

Chart III-9 / The Flow of Financial Resources from Japan to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2012	2013	Percentage change from previous year	
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	6,775	9,841	45.3	
		Grant aid	3,118	7,032	125.5	
		Technical cooperation	3,657	2,809	-23.2	
		Loan aid	-423	-1,317	-211.3	
		(Bilateral) Total	6,352	8,524	34.2	
		Contributions to multilateral institutions	4,202	2,970	-29.3	
		(ODA) Total	10,554	11,494	8.9	
		(% of GNI)	(0.17)	(0.23)	—	
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Other Official Flows (OOF)	Official credits (over one year)	-273	-145	47.1	
		Direct investment finances	7,006	2,497	-64.4	
		Concessional lending to multilateral institutions	-813	-219	73.0	
		(OOF) Total	5,920	2,133	-64.0	
Private flows (PF)	Private flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)	-5,280	538	110.2	
		Direct investment	40,344	50,607	25.4	
		Other bilateral securities investments	5,269	7,323	39.0	
		Concessional loans to multilateral agencies	-1,241	-1,712	-38.0	
		(PF) Total	39,092	56,756	45.2	
Grants by private non-profit agencies			487	458	-5.8	
Total resource flows			56,052	70,841	26.4	
(% of GNI)			(0.92)	(1.39)	—	
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion)			61,245	50,836	-17.0	

*1 The 2012 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.8136; the 2013 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥97.591 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee, DAC).

*2 Including assistance to graduated countries.

*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the dispersed amount.

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2012	2013	Percentage change from previous year
Grants	Technical cooperation		6,758.5	9,835.5	45.5
			2,843.5	2,147.9	-24.5

* Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

Section 2

Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

Chart III-10 / Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

Income group	2012	2013	Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2013)
LDCs	3,023.0	5,582.0	49
LICs	206.4	326.9	4
LMICs	2,504.9	2,287.0	40
UMICs	-1,163.8	-1,254.1	50
Unclassifiable	1,831.7	1,669.7	—
Total	6,402.2	8,611.4	143

*1 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spreading across multiple recipient countries.

*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*4 See Chart III-37 of page 256 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.

*5 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

*5.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires fulfillment of all criteria and agreement by said country.

Criteria to be included on the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010	HAI	EVI
Less than or equal to US\$992	60 or less	36 or more

Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010	HAI	EVI
More than or equal to US\$1,190	66 or more	32 or less

country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GINI to two or more times the standard index will be judged as suitable for graduation from the LDC list and begin the process of becoming a graduated LDC.

HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrolment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

EVI: Economic Vulnerability Index

The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) population size, (b) remoteness (from global markets), (c) export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product, (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) share of victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.

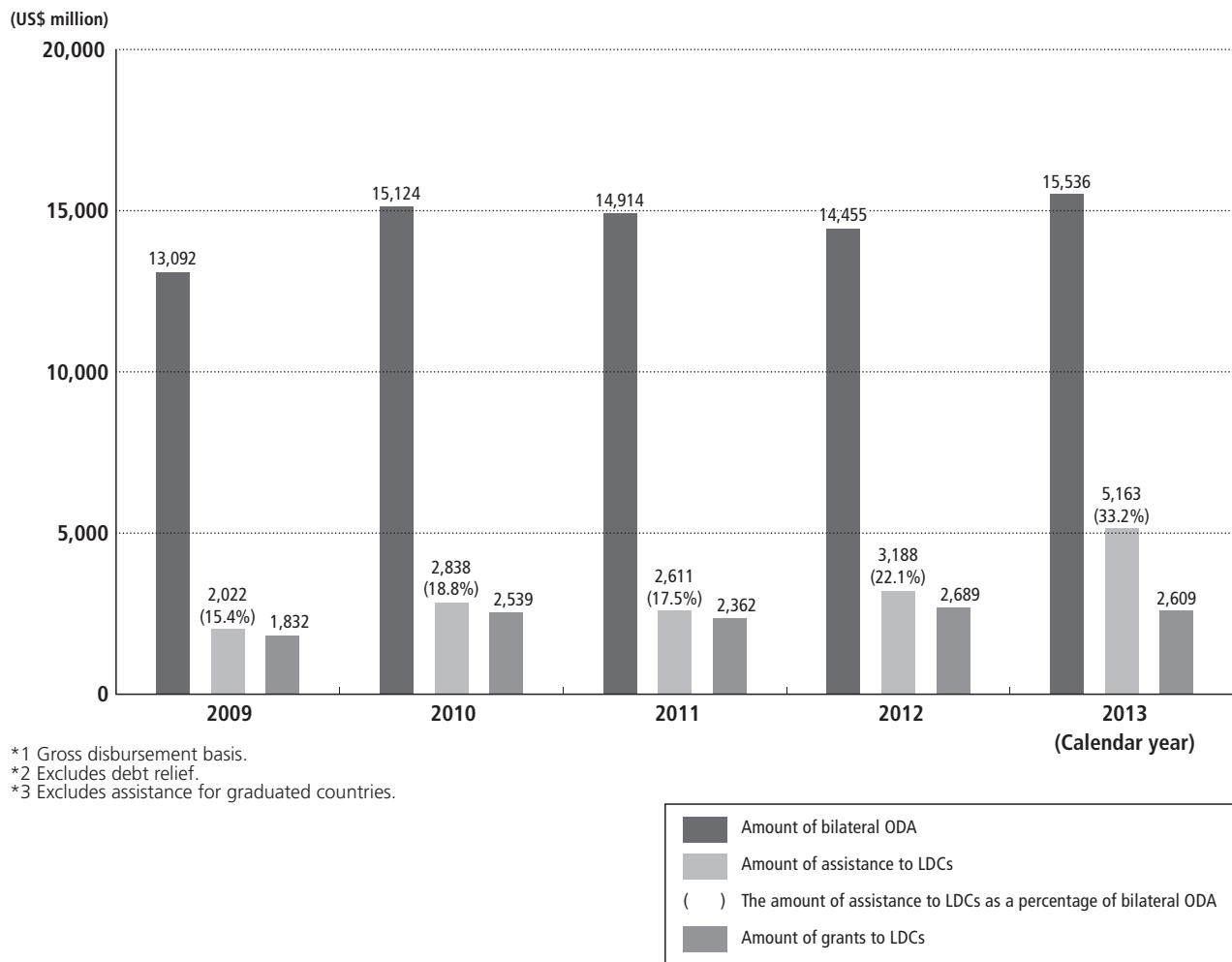
*5.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,005 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

*5.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,006 but less than or equal to US\$3,975 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database)

*5.4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,976, but less than or equal to US\$12,275 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Chart III-11 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart III-12 / Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2013)						Total (Net disbursal)	Total (Gross disbursal)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
Asia		3,718.81	139.08	756.71	4,475.52	8,050.83	9,077.62	-1,026.79	3,448.73	12,526.35
		(608.11)	(139.08)	(756.71)	(1,364.82)	(8,050.83)	(7,912.30)	(138.53)	(1,503.35)	(9,415.65)
East Asia		3,520.70	89.14	511.85	4,032.55	5,717.07	7,879.42	-2,162.34	1,870.21	9,749.62
		(410.00)	(89.14)	(511.85)	(921.85)	(5,717.07)	(6,714.10)	(-997.02)	(-75.17)	(6,638.93)
Northeast Asia		36.16		49.61	85.77	421.60	1,144.11	-722.51	-636.74	507.37
China		5.15		24.40	29.55	295.57	1,117.77	-822.20	-792.64	325.12
[Hong Kong]*				0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01
Mongolia		31.01		25.12	56.13	126.03	17.00	109.04	165.16	182.16
Southeast Asia		3,484.41	89.02	454.59	3,939.00	5,295.47	6,735.31	-1,439.83	2,499.16	9,234.47
		(373.71)	(89.02)	(454.59)	(828.30)	(5,295.47)	(5,569.99)	(-274.51)	(553.79)	(6,123.77)
Brunei*				0.02	0.02				0.02	0.02
Cambodia		74.29	5.64	46.20	120.50	22.89	1.90	20.99	141.49	143.39
Indonesia		11.31	0.17	85.86	97.16	870.99	1,789.09	-918.09	-820.93	968.16
Laos		40.33		38.11	78.44	1.40	3.88	-2.48	75.96	79.84
Malaysia		0.70	0.23	10.19	10.89	133.66	305.00	-171.35	-160.46	144.54
Myanmar		3,238.45	48.27	48.65	3,287.10	2,044.67	2,803.45	-758.78	2,528.32	5,331.76
		(127.75)	(48.27)	(48.65)	(176.40)	(2,044.67)	(1,638.13)	(406.54)	(582.94)	(2,221.07)
Philippines		63.03	33.64	59.88	122.91	133.81	658.21	-524.41	-401.50	256.72
Singapore*				0.26	0.26				0.26	0.26
Thailand		23.60	1.08	48.38	71.98	535.23	800.26	-265.03	-193.05	607.21
Viet Nam		23.99		105.30	129.28	1,551.12	373.51	1,177.61	1,306.89	1,680.41
(ASEAN)* ⁵		3,475.69	89.02	442.84	3,918.53	5,293.76	6,735.31	-1,441.54	2,476.99	9,212.30
		(364.99)	(89.02)	(442.84)	(807.83)	(5,293.76)	(5,569.99)	(-276.22)	(531.61)	(6,101.60)
Timor-Leste		8.72		11.74	20.46	1.71		1.71	22.17	22.17
Multiple countries in East Asia		0.13	0.13	7.66	7.79				7.79	7.79
South Asia		115.48	22.57	164.75	280.23	2,157.21	1,107.49	1,049.72	1,329.95	2,437.44
Bangladesh		17.55	5.12	45.96	63.52	371.73	107.98	263.75	327.27	435.25
Bhutan		6.41		8.77	15.17	3.40		3.40	18.58	18.58
India		1.87	0.17	40.49	42.35	1,357.76	737.77	619.99	662.34	1,400.11
Maldives		0.12		1.15	1.27				1.27	1.27
Nepal		24.36		24.48	48.84	1.37	9.43	-8.07	40.77	50.21
Pakistan		35.80	11.22	19.36	55.16	157.00	39.19	117.81	172.97	212.16
Sri Lanka		29.09	5.79	23.07	52.16	265.96	213.12	52.83	105.00	318.12
Multiple countries in South Asia		0.28	0.28	1.46	1.74				1.74	1.74
Central Asia and the Caucasus		35.49	3.70	36.42	71.91	176.54	90.71	85.83	157.74	248.45
Armenia		0.44		2.13	2.57	1.40	2.63	-1.24	1.33	3.96
Azerbaijan		1.76		1.57	3.33	52.63	13.10	39.52	42.85	55.96
Georgia		1.45		0.47	1.92	45.81	2.66	43.15	45.07	47.74
Kazakhstan		0.70		2.41	3.11	33.88	43.31	-9.43	-6.32	36.99

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(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2013)						Total (Net disbursal)	Total (Gross disbursal)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
Kyrgyz Republic		6.64	2.09	11.23	17.87		0.39	-0.39	17.48 17.87	
Tajikistan		19.01		7.65	26.66				26.66 26.66	
Turkmenistan				0.56	0.56				-1.68 0.56	
Uzbekistan		3.88		9.78	13.66	42.83	26.38	16.45	30.11 56.49	
Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus		1.61	1.61	0.62	2.23				2.23 2.23	
Multiple countries in Asia		47.14	23.66	43.69	90.83				90.83 90.83	
Middle East And North Africa		1,029.56	842.36	183.97	1,213.53	1,045.26	719.61	325.65	1,539.18 2,258.79	
Afghanistan		751.07	610.34	79.97	831.03				831.03 831.03	
Algeria		0.06		2.35	2.41		0.82	-0.82	1.59 2.41	
Bahrain*				0.03	0.03				0.03 0.03	
Egypt		0.25		20.37	20.62	67.83	180.91	-113.08	-92.46 88.45	
Iran		7.47	6.47	6.96	14.42		10.64	-10.64	3.79 14.42	
Iraq		8.76	6.09	15.68	24.45	687.46	11.44	676.01	700.46 711.90	
Jordan		35.18	20.93	9.01	44.19	0.81	102.19	-101.38	-57.19 45.00	
Kuwait*				0.03	0.03				0.03 0.03	
Lebanon		13.92	12.21	0.25	14.17		7.14	-7.14	7.03 14.17	
Libya		4.76	4.76	0.72	5.48				5.48 5.48	
Morocco		6.93		9.08	16.01	122.04	61.29	60.75	76.75 138.04	
Oman*				2.47	2.47				2.47 2.47	
[Palestinian Territories]		38.07	24.73	11.99	50.06				50.06 50.06	
Qatar*				0.19	0.19				0.19 0.19	
Saudi Arabia*				0.56	0.56		53.99	-53.99	-53.43 0.56	
Syria		25.15	19.96	0.98	26.13		41.41	-41.41	-15.29 26.13	
Tunisia		2.89	2.60	11.72	14.61	27.55	78.58	-51.03	-36.43 42.15	
Turkey		9.84	9.58	9.69	19.53	139.58	169.44	-29.86	-10.33 159.11	
United Arab Emirates*				0.09	0.09				0.09 0.09	
Yemen		42.06	41.53	1.30	43.36		1.76	-1.76	41.61 43.36	
Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa		83.15	83.15	0.55	83.70				83.70 83.70	
Sub-Saharan Africa		1,999.94	565.45	447.74	2,447.68	448.80	759.56	-310.76	2,136.93 2,896.49	
		(1,089.78)	(565.45)	(447.74)	(1,537.52)	(448.80)	(88.96)	(359.84)	(1,897.36) (1,986.32)	
Angola		10.50	4.70	4.67	15.17				15.17 15.17	
Benin		28.45	1.50	5.07	33.52				33.52 33.52	
Botswana		0.18		4.09	4.27	2.89	4.62	-1.73	2.54 7.16	
Burkina Faso		15.31	10.70	10.75	26.06				26.06 26.06	
Burundi		25.08	9.74	5.62	30.70				30.70 30.70	
Cameroon		26.67	17.60	7.00	33.67	7.66		7.66	41.32 41.32	
Cabo Verde		0.96		0.30	1.26	14.30		14.30	15.56 15.56	
Central Africa		5.50	5.50	0.03	5.53				5.53 5.53	
Chad		6.38	6.38	0.26	6.64				6.64 6.64	
Comoros		0.48		1.35	1.82				1.82 1.82	
Côte d'Ivoire		233.52	10.70	9.54	243.06		207.37	-207.37	35.69 243.06	
		(23.04)	(10.70)	(9.54)	(32.58)				(32.58) (32.58)	

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2013)						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
Democratic Republic of the Congo		95.10	39.30	8.68	103.79				103.79	
Djibouti		3.19	1.80	3.04	6.23				6.23	
Equatorial Guinea				0.04	0.04				0.04	
Eritrea				1.14	1.14				1.14	
Ethiopia		111.71	36.90	38.41	150.12				150.12	
Gabon		0.29		4.27	4.56	0.84	-0.84	3.72	4.56	
Ghana		42.81	4.60	22.98	65.79				65.79	
Guinea		120.33	6.60	1.69	122.02	52.10	-52.10	69.93	122.02	
		(7.80)	(6.60)	(1.69)	(9.49)			(9.49)	(9.49)	
Guinea-Bissau		5.64	2.15	0.01	5.65				5.65	
Kenya		72.64	35.50	40.65	113.30	224.47	67.43	157.04	270.34	
Lesotho		2.15	1.95	0.42	2.57				2.57	
Liberia		20.93	9.90	1.82	22.75				22.75	
Madagascar		184.41	1.03	6.32	190.73	140.14	-140.14	50.59	190.73	
		(1.04)	(1.03)	(6.32)	(7.36)			(7.36)	(7.36)	
Malawi		18.28		16.14	34.42				34.42	
Mali		53.16	47.90	0.40	53.56	3.49	-3.49	50.08	53.56	
		(47.90)	(47.90)	(0.40)	(48.30)			(48.30)	(48.30)	
Mauritania		22.41	21.70	1.19	23.60				23.60	
Mauritius		0.52		1.96	2.48	0.07	3.20	-3.12	-0.64	
Mozambique		93.92		35.37	129.29	20.78	51.70	-30.92	98.37	
		(12.89)		(35.37)	(48.27)	(20.78)		(20.78)	150.07	
Namibia		1.78	1.50	3.56	5.33	0.18	9.85	-9.66	-4.33	
Niger		29.29	29.00	5.18	34.47				34.47	
Nigeria		28.12	5.15	12.02	40.13				40.13	
Republic of Congo		4.23	4.07	1.90	6.13				6.13	
Rwanda		38.56	8.90	11.30	49.86				49.86	
Sao Tome and Principe		2.68		0.04	2.72				2.72	
Senegal		18.97	9.50	23.12	42.09				42.09	
Seychelles				0.55	0.55				0.55	
Sierra Leone		109.59	1.00	7.55	117.14	74.23	-74.23	42.91	117.14	
		(6.05)	(1.00)	(7.55)	(13.60)			(13.60)	(13.60)	
Somalia		58.21	58.21	0.14	58.35				58.35	
South Africa		2.01		9.32	11.33	0.96	-0.96	10.37	11.33	
South Sudan		57.64	45.05	22.71	80.36				80.36	
Sudan		58.11	40.77	18.19	76.31				76.31	
Swaziland		1.13	0.94	0.67	1.80	2.07	-2.07	-0.26	1.80	
Tanzania		253.24	7.00	30.29	283.53	54.90	141.56	-86.66	196.87	
		(39.28)	(7.00)	(30.29)	(69.57)	(54.90)		(54.90)	338.43	
The Gambia		6.87	3.69	0.17	7.04				7.04	
Togo		21.07	1.50	2.68	23.75				23.75	
Uganda		22.69	21.20	18.53	41.22	16.30		16.30	57.51	
Zambia		35.50	5.26	20.17	55.67	10.93		10.93	66.60	
Zimbabwe		7.47	5.41	4.95	12.42				12.42	

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(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2013)						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa		42.26	41.14	21.49	63.75	96.32		96.32	160.07	160.07
Latin America and the Caribbean		73.20	2.30	167.54	240.74	146.76	421.65	-274.89	-34.14	387.51
Antigua and Barbuda				0.35	0.35				0.35	0.35
Argentina		0.37		7.30	7.66		6.56	-6.56	1.11	7.66
Barbados*				0.04	0.04				0.04	0.04
Belize		0.10		1.11	1.22				1.22	1.22
Bolivia		2.6		11.69	14.29		0.51	-0.51	13.78	14.29
Brazil		1.40		27.00	28.40	67.63	110.39	-42.76	-14.35	96.03
Chile		1.02		3.64	4.65		1.03	-1.03	3.62	4.65
Colombia		2.45	0.11	7.69	10.13				10.13	10.13
Costa Rica		0.47		3.93	4.40	13.43	26.18	-12.75	-8.35	17.83
Cuba		1.47		4.19	5.66				5.66	5.66
Dominica		0.21		0.53	0.74				0.74	0.74
Dominican Republic		2.59		7.50	10.10		9.15	-9.15	0.95	10.10
Ecuador		0.56		7.60	8.15		17.49	-17.49	-9.34	8.15
El Salvador		14.16		8.75	22.91		18.57	-18.57	4.34	22.91
Grenada				0.15	0.15				0.15	0.15
Guatemala		2.28		6.29	8.57	8.49	9.24	-0.75	7.82	17.06
Guyana		0.34	0.2	0.66	1.00				1.00	1.00
Haiti		10.93	1.63	2.47	13.41				13.41	13.41
Honduras		5.40		8.61	14.02				14.02	14.02
Jamaica		0.38		1.78	2.16		20.31	-20.31	-18.15	2.16
Mexico		0.40		13.09	13.49		52.27	-52.27	-38.78	13.49
Nicaragua		11.73		7.39	19.12				19.12	19.12
Panama		0.81	0.30	3.75	4.57	2.77	7.17	-4.41	0.16	7.33
Paraguay		11.07		10.60	21.67	3.60	36.92	-33.31	-11.65	25.27
Peru		0.98		11.85	12.83	50.84	103.87	-53.03	-40.20	63.67
Saint Christopher and Nevis				0.15	0.15				0.15	0.15
Saint Lucia		0.06		1.10	1.15				1.15	1.15
Saint Vincent				0.32	0.32				0.32	0.32
Suriname				0.07	0.07				0.07	0.07
Trinidad and Tobago*				0.06	0.06				0.06	0.06
Uruguay		1.21		1.41	2.63		1.98	-1.98	0.65	2.63
Venezuela		0.13		1.50	1.64				1.64	1.64
Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean		0.06	0.06	4.98	5.05				5.05	5.05
Oceania		75.13	0.40	43.59	118.72	22.76	19.84	2.92	121.64	141.48
Cook		0.20		0.11	0.31				0.31	0.31
Federated States of Micronesia		1.28		2.72	4.00	18.44		18.44	22.44	22.44
Fiji		0.84		7.11	7.95		1.24	-1.24	6.71	7.95
[French Polynesia]*				0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01
Kiribati		12.08		0.82	12.91				12.91	12.91
Marshall		9.87		1.37	11.24				11.24	11.24

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2013)						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
Nauru		0.35		0.04	0.39			0.39	0.39	
[New Caledonia]*				0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
[Niue]				0.06	0.06			0.06	0.06	
Palau		13.85		2.37	16.21			16.21	16.21	
Papua New Guinea		1.03		10.33	11.36	0.08	18.60	-18.51	-7.16	
Samoa		0.89		2.95	3.84	3.54		3.54	7.38	
Solomon		17.95		4.49	22.43				22.43	
[Tokelau]				0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
Tonga		1.22		3.27	4.50			4.50	4.50	
Tuvalu		5.49		2.08	7.58			7.58	7.58	
Vanuatu		9.37		3.46	12.84	0.69		0.69	13.53	
Multiple countries in Oceania		0.71	0.40	2.38	3.09			3.09	3.09	
Europe		7.69		22.41	30.10	33.90	67.28	-33.38	-3.28	
Albania		0.06		1.64	1.70	1.27	3.48	-2.21	-0.51	
Belarus		0.43		0.58	1.00				1.00	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		3.95		2.98	6.93	0.98	1.38	-0.40	6.53	
Bulgaria*				0.09	0.09		17.72	-17.72	-17.63	
Croatia*				0.86	0.86				0.86	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		0.26		2.30	2.56	2.22	5.36	-3.15	-0.59	
Hungary*				0.41	0.41				0.41	
Kosovo		0.31		3.56	3.86				3.86	
Moldova		0.55		3.87	4.42				4.42	
Montenegro		0.40		0.21	0.60				0.60	
Romania*				0.10	0.10	27.00	21.20	5.81	5.91	
Serbia		1.09		3.09	4.18	2.43	0.23	2.21	6.39	
Ukraine		0.64		2.02	2.66				2.66	
Multiple countries in Europe				0.71	0.71			0.71	0.71	
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		127.59	86.74	1,186.98	1,314.57				1,314.57	
Bilateral ODA total		7,031.92 (3,011.06)	1,636.33 (1,636.33)	2,808.94 (2,808.94)	9,840.86 (5,820.00)	9,748.31 (9,748.31)	11,065.56 (9,229.64)	-1,317.25 (518.67)	8,523.61 (6,338.67)	
									19,589.18 (15,568.31)	

*1 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*2 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*4 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

*5 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

*6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

*7 Contributions etc. to the OECD-DAC member countries are not respectively shown in the table, but are included in the total amounts.

Chart III-13 / Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type in 2013

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
	Country or region	Disbursements	(excluding debt relief*)	Country or region	Disbursements	
1	Myanmar	3,238.45	Afghanistan	751.07	Viet Nam	105.30
2	Afghanistan	751.07	Myanmar	127.75	Indonesia	85.86
3	Tanzania	253.24	Ethiopia	111.71	Afghanistan	79.97
4	Côte d'Ivoire	233.52	Democratic Republic of the Congo	95.10	Philippines	59.88
5	Madagascar	184.41	Cambodia	74.29	Myanmar	48.65
6	Guinea	120.33	Kenya	72.64	Thailand	48.38
7	Ethiopia	111.71	Philippines	63.03	Cambodia	46.20
8	Sierra Leone	109.59	Somalia	58.21	Bangladesh	45.96
9	Democratic Republic of the Congo	95.10	Sudan	58.11	Kenya	40.65
10	Mozambique	93.92	South Sudan	57.64	India	40.49
Ten-country total		5,191.34	Ten-country total	1,469.56	Ten-country total	601.34
11	Cambodia	74.29	Malawi	47.90	Ethiopia	38.41
12	Kenya	72.64	Ghana	42.81	Laos	38.11
13	Philippines	63.03	Yemen	42.06	Mozambique	35.37
14	Somalia	58.21	Laos	40.33	Tanzania	30.29
15	Sudan	58.11	Tanzania	39.28	Brazil	27.00
16	South Sudan	57.64	Rwanda	38.56	Mongolia	25.12
17	Malawi	53.16	[Palestinian Territories]	38.07	Nepal	24.48
18	Ghana	42.81	Pakistan	35.80	China	24.40
19	Yemen	42.06	Zambia	35.50	Senegal	23.12
20	Laos	40.33	Jordan	35.18	Sri Lanka	23.07
Twenty-country total		5,753.63	Twenty-country total	1,865.06	Twenty-country total	890.71
21	Rwanda	38.56	Mongolia	31.01	Ghana	22.98
22	[Palestinian Territories]	38.07	Niger	29.29	South Sudan	22.71
23	Pakistan	35.80	Sri Lanka	29.09	Egypt	20.37
24	Zambia	35.50	Benin	28.45	Zambia	20.17
25	Jordan	35.18	Nigeria	28.12	Pakistan	19.36
26	Mongolia	31.01	Cameroon	26.67	Uganda	18.53
27	Niger	29.29	Syria	25.15	Sudan	18.19
28	Sri Lanka	29.09	Burundi	25.08	Malawi	16.14
29	Benin	28.45	Nepal	24.36	Iraq	15.68
30	Nigeria	28.12	Viet Nam	23.99	Mexico	13.09
Thirty-country total		6,082.72	Thirty-country total	2,136.27	Thirty-country total	1,077.94
Developing countries total* ¹		7,031.92	Developing countries total* ¹	3,011.06	Developing countries total* ¹	2,808.94

Rank	Country or region	Disbursements (without recovered amount)	Loan aid, etc.* ³			
			Country or region	Disbursements (with recovered amount)	Country or region	
1	Myanmar	2,044.67	Viet Nam	1,177.61	Viet Nam	1,177.61
2	Viet Nam	1,551.12	Iraq	676.01	Iraq	676.01
3	India	1,357.76	India	619.99	India	619.99
4	Indonesia	870.99	Bangladesh	263.75	Myanmar	406.54
5	Iraq	687.46	Kenya	157.04	Bangladesh	263.75
6	Thailand	535.23	Pakistan	117.81	Kenya	157.04
7	Bangladesh	371.73	Mongolia	109.04	Pakistan	117.81
8	China	295.57	Morocco	60.75	Mongolia	109.04
9	Sri Lanka	265.96	Sri Lanka	52.83	Morocco	60.75
10	Kenya	224.47	Georgia	43.15	Tanzania	54.90
Ten-country total		8,204.95	Ten-country total	3,277.98	Ten-country total	3,643.44
11	Pakistan	157.00	Azerbaijan	39.52	Sri Lanka	52.83
12	Turkey	139.58	Cambodia	20.99	Georgia	43.15
13	Philippines	133.81	Federated States of Micronesia	18.44	Azerbaijan	39.52
14	Malaysia	133.66	Uzbekistan	16.45	Cambodia	20.99
15	Mongolia	126.03	Uganda	16.30	Mozambique	20.78
16	Morocco	122.04	Cabo Verde	14.30	Federated States of Micronesia	18.44
17	Egypt	67.83	Zambia	10.93	Uzbekistan	16.45
18	Brazil	67.63	Cameroon	7.66	Uganda	16.30
19	Tanzania	54.90	Romania*	5.81	Cabo Verde	14.30
20	Azerbaijan	52.63	Samoa	3.54	Zambia	10.93
Twenty-country total		9,260.04	Twenty-country total	3,431.92	Twenty-country total	3,897.14
21	Peru	50.84	Bhutan	3.40	Cameroon	7.66
22	Georgia	45.81	Serbia	2.21	Romania*	5.81
23	Uzbekistan	42.83	Timor-Leste	1.71	Samoa	3.54
24	Kazakhstan	33.88	Vanuatu	0.69	Bhutan	3.40
25	Tunisia	27.55	Kyrgyz Republic	-0.39	Serbia	2.21
26	Romania*	27.00	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.40	Timor-Leste	1.71
27	Cambodia	22.89	Bolivia	-0.51	Vanuatu	0.69
28	Mozambique	20.78	Guatemala	-0.75	Kyrgyz Republic	-0.39
29	Federated States of Micronesia	18.44	Algeria	-0.82	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.40
30	Uganda	16.30	Gabon	-0.84	Bolivia	-0.51
Thirty-country total		9,566.37	Thirty-country total	3,436.22	Thirty-country total	3,920.86
Developing countries total* ¹		9,748.31	Developing countries total* ¹	-1,317.25	Developing countries total* ¹	518.67

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Bilateral ODA total							
	(including debt relief*2)				(excluding debt relief*2)			
Country or region	Gross disbursement	Country or region	Gross disbursement	Country or region	Gross disbursement	Country or region	Gross disbursement	
1	Myanmar	5,331.76	Myanmar	2,528.32	Myanmar	2,221.07	Viet Nam	1,306.89
2	Viet Nam	1,680.41	Viet Nam	1,306.89	Viet Nam	1,680.41	Afghanistan	831.03
3	India	1,400.11	Afghanistan	831.03	India	1,400.11	Iraq	700.46
4	Indonesia	968.16	Iraq	700.46	Indonesia	968.16	India	662.34
5	Afghanistan	831.03	India	662.34	Afghanistan	831.03	Myanmar	582.94
6	Iraq	711.90	Bangladesh	327.27	Iraq	711.90	Bangladesh	327.27
7	Thailand	607.21	Kenya	270.34	Thailand	607.21	Kenya	270.34
8	Bangladesh	435.25	Tanzania	196.87	Bangladesh	435.25	Pakistan	172.97
9	Tanzania	338.43	Pakistan	172.97	Kenya	337.77	Mongolia	165.16
10	Kenya	337.77	Mongolia	165.16	China	325.12	Ethiopia	150.12
Ten-country total		12,642.02	Ten-country total	7,161.65	Ten-country total	9,518.02	Ten-country total	5,169.53
11	China	325.12	Ethiopia	150.12	Sri Lanka	318.12	Cambodia	141.49
12	Sri Lanka	318.12	Cambodia	141.49	Philippines	256.72	Tanzania	124.47
13	Philippines	256.72	Sri Lanka	105.00	Pakistan	212.16	Sri Lanka	105.00
14	Côte d'Ivoire	243.06	Democratic Republic of the Congo	103.79	Mongolia	182.16	Democratic Republic of the Congo	103.79
15	Pakistan	212.16	Mozambique	98.37	Turkey	159.11	South Sudan	80.36
16	Madagascar	190.73	South Sudan	80.36	Ethiopia	150.12	Morocco	76.75
17	Mongolia	182.16	Morocco	76.75	Malaysia	144.54	Sudan	76.31
18	Turkey	159.11	Sudan	76.31	Cambodia	143.39	Laos	75.96
19	Ethiopia	150.12	Laos	75.96	Morocco	138.04	Mozambique	69.05
20	Mozambique	150.07	Guinea	69.93	Tanzania	124.47	Zambia	66.60
Twenty-country total		14,829.39	Twenty-country total	8,139.71	Twenty-country total	11,346.85	Twenty-country total	6,089.30
21	Malaysia	144.54	Zambia	66.60	Democratic Republic of the Congo	103.79	Ghana	65.79
22	Cambodia	143.39	Ghana	65.79	Brazil	96.03	Somalia	58.35
23	Morocco	138.04	Somalia	58.35	Egypt	88.45	Uganda	57.51
24	Guinea	122.02	Uganda	57.51	South Sudan	80.36	[Palestinian Territories]	50.06
25	Sierra Leone	117.14	Madagascar	50.59	Laos	79.84	Rwanda	49.86
26	Democratic Republic of the Congo	103.79	Mali	50.08	Sudan	76.31	Mali	48.30
27	Brazil	96.03	[Palestinian Territories]	50.06	Mozambique	69.05	Georgia	45.07
28	Egypt	88.45	Rwanda	49.86	Zambia	66.60	Azerbaijan	42.85
29	South Sudan	80.36	Georgia	45.07	Ghana	65.79	Senegal	42.09
30	Laos	79.84	Sierra Leone	42.91	Peru	63.67	Yemen	41.61
Thirty-country total		15,942.99	Thirty-country total	8,676.54	Thirty-country total	12,136.73	Thirty-country total	6,590.79
Developing countries total*1		19,589.18	Developing countries total*1	8,523.61	Developing countries total*1	15,568.31	Developing countries total*1	6,338.67

*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to graduated countries.

*2 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims and assigned rice credits, but does not include debt rescheduling.

*3 Explanatory note:

"Disbursements (without recovered amount)" is the gross loan aid in the 2013 calendar year.

"Disbursements including debt relief (with recovered amount)" is "Disbursements (without recovered amount)" minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief.

"Disbursements excluding debt relief (with recovered amount)" is "Disbursements (without recovered amount)" minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries.

Part III ch.1

Part III ch.2

Part III ch.3

Part III ch.4

Part III ch.5
(Reference)

Chart III-14 / List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)						
	2008	Amount	2009	Amount	2010	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda	0.63	Armenia	98.70	Antigua and Barbuda	6.76	Antigua and Barbuda
Bhutan	20.34	Bhutan	23.92	Argentina	40.33	Azerbaijan
Cambodia	114.77	Cambodia	127.49	Barbados	1.20	Bhutan
Dominica	1.20	Costa Rica	58.29	Belize	7.46	Cambodia
Eritrea	17.71	Dominica	4.46	Bhutan	43.23	Central Africa
Laos	66.29	Fiji	23.23	Cambodia	147.46	Dominica
Malaysia	113.83	Laos	92.36	Costa Rica	63.74	Eritrea
Maldives	9.32	Malaysia	91.78	Dominica	2.75	Grenada
Mongolia	60.70	Maldives	17.99	Eritrea	9.86	India
Paraguay	30.85	Mongolia	74.68	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23.05	Mongolia
Saint Lucia	1.47	Panama	33.51	Grenada	5.84	Panama
Saint Vincent	9.47	Saint Lucia	6.40	Guinea-Bissau	16.11	Saint Lucia
Sri Lanka	96.69	Saint Vincent	3.67	India	981.14	Sri Lanka
Tuvalu	5.76	Seychelles	9.06	Laos	121.45	The Gambia
Uzbekistan	48.63	Sri Lanka	91.62	Maldives	37.30	Tuvalu
Viet Nam	619.04	The Gambia	11.39	Mongolia	53.89	Viet Nam
—	—	Turkey	210.75	Myanmar	46.83	—
—	—	Tuvalu	8.58	Panama	101.83	—
—	—	Viet Nam	1,191.36	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.72	—
—	—	—	—	Saint Lucia	2.55	—
—	—	—	—	Saint Vincent	0.87	—
—	—	—	—	Sri Lanka	155.43	—
—	—	—	—	The Gambia	17.22	—
—	—	—	—	Tonga	23.77	—
—	—	—	—	Turkey	543.49	—
—	—	—	—	Uruguay	11.36	—
—	—	—	—	Viet Nam	807.81	—
(16 countries)		(19 countries)		(27 countries)		(16 countries)
						(13 countries)

Source: DAC statistics on OECD/STAT

*1 Does not include regions.

*2 Excludes graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2012): Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Belize, Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Panama, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Turkey (Total of 26 countries)

Chart III-15 / Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements Up to 2013)

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan made bilateral ODA disbursements: 190 (of which 169 are countries)
 (2) The number of countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in the 2013 calendar year was a total of 160 countries and regions (of which 154 were countries).
 For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart III-12).

Region	Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA	Graduated Countries and Regions*1	Total
East Asia	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	Brunei, [Hong Kong], [Macau], Republic of Korea, Singapore, [Taiwan]	Total of 17 countries / regions (14 countries)
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka		Total of 7 countries
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan		Total of 8 countries
Middle East and North Africa	Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, [Palestinian Territories], Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	Bahrain, Israel, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates	Total of 21 countries / regions (20 countries)
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, [Saint Helena]*2, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	[Reunion]	Total of 51 countries / regions (49 countries)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, [Montserrat]*2, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela	[Aruba], Bahamas, Barbados, [Bermuda], [Cayman Islands], [French Guiana], [Guadeloupe], [Martinique], [Netherlands Antilles], [Trinidad and Tobago]	Total of 41 countries / regions (33 countries)
Oceania	Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, [Niue], Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon, [Tokelau], Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, [Wallis and Futuna Islands]*2	[French Polynesia], [New Caledonia], [Northern Mariana Islands], [United States Minor Outlying Islands]*3	Total of 20 countries / regions (13 countries)
Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain	Total of 25 countries

*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA (including assistance from various government ministries, agencies, and local governments, as well as support for international students) in FY2013 are underlined.

*2 Regarding [Saint Helena], [Montserrat] and [Wallis and Futuna Islands], although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2013.

*3 The currently independent Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall, [Northern Mariana Islands] and Palau are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

(Reference) 7 regions to which Japan has not provided ODA:

Asia: [North Korea], Africa: [Mayotte], Latin America: [Anguilla], [British Virgin Islands], [Falkland Islands], [Turks and Caicos Islands], North America: [Saint Pierre and Miquelon]

Section 4 Distribution by Sector

Chart III-16 / Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2013 (calendar year)

(Commitment basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilateral ODA	
						(Share, %)	
I. Social infrastructure & services		1,240.10	780.08	2,020.18	1,429.55	3,449.73	15.90
1. Education		157.73	307.92	465.65	91.19	556.83	2.57
2. Health		294.49	89.32	383.82	60.72	444.54	2.05
3. Population policies and reproductive health ^(n.b.)		18.56	35.64	54.21	—	54.21	0.25
4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)		194.77	143.40	338.17	1,277.64	1,615.81	7.45
5. Government and civil society ^(n.b.)		532.75	91.40	624.15	—	624.15	2.88
6. Other social infrastructure & services ^(n.b.)		41.80	112.39	154.19	—	154.19	0.71
II. Economic infrastructure & services		882.49	261.99	1,144.48	7,830.48	8,974.96	41.36
1. Transport and storage ^(n.b.)		616.99	128.79	745.78	5,943.09	6,688.87	30.82
2. Communications		17.13	23.07	40.20	—	40.20	0.19
3. Energy		194.39	73.40	267.80	1,887.39	2,155.18	9.93
4. Banking and financial services		53.73	23.58	77.30	—	77.30	0.36
5. Business support		0.26	13.14	13.40	—	13.40	0.06
III. Production sectors		168.36	445.75	614.11	753.51	1,367.63	6.30
1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		137.85	268.23	406.08	249.66	655.75	3.02
1) Agriculture		86.86	206.83	293.69	231.22	524.91	2.42
2) Forestry		8.44	34.38	42.82	—	42.82	0.20
3) Fisheries		42.55	27.02	69.57	18.44	88.01	0.41
2. Manufacturing, mining and construction		22.81	70.23	93.04	474.08	567.12	2.61
1) Manufacturing		22.81	57.41	80.23	474.08	554.31	2.55
2) Mining		—	12.00	12.00	—	12.00	0.06
3) Construction		—	0.81	0.81	—	0.81	0.00
3. Trade and tourism		7.70	107.30	114.99	29.77	144.76	0.67
1) Trade		7.56	92.22	99.79	—	99.79	0.46
2) Tourism		0.13	15.07	15.21	29.77	44.98	0.21
IV. Multi-sector aid		66.25	644.44	710.69	572.46	1,283.15	5.91
1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)		4.49	50.84	55.34	187.63	242.97	1.12
2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural infrastructure development, etc)		61.75	593.60	655.35	384.83	1,040.18	4.79
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance		356.24	—	356.24	2,569.08	2,925.32	13.48
1. General budget support		—	—	—	2,569.08	2,569.08	11.84
2. Food aid		128.86	—	128.86	—	128.86	0.59
3. Import support		227.38	—	227.38	—	227.38	1.05
VI. Debt relief ^{*2}		2,184.94	—	2,184.94	—	2,184.94	10.07
VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.)		774.72	39.10	813.82	—	813.82	3.75
VIII. Administrative costs and others		27.31	672.80	700.11	—	700.11	3.23
Total		5,700.41	2,844.16	8,544.57	13,155.08	21,699.65	100.00

BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)* ³	2,281.53	1,087.41	3,368.94	1,679.21	5,048.15	23.26
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*1 Including graduated countries.

*2 "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

*3 BHN are the minimum requirements to make a living including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

(n.b.)

I.3 Population policies and reproductive health includes maternal and child health, and measures to combat AIDS.

I.5 Government and civil society includes human rights, gender issues, legal system development, and peacebuilding.

I.6 Other social infrastructure & services includes social welfare and cultural facilities such as museums.

II.1 Transport and storage includes transport (road, railway, marine, air infrastructure) and storage (warehouses).

Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

Chart III-17 / Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2013)

Country or region	Decision Date	Project Name	Grant Aid (US\$)
Syria	Jun. 14, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid for Syrian IDPs and Refugees	10,000,000
India	Jul. 2, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid to India in Response to the Flood Disaster	200,000
Somalia	Aug. 2, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid to Somalia in Response to the Polio Outbreak	approx.1,350,000
Syria	Sep. 20, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid for Syrian Refugees and IDPs	43,400,000
Philippines	Oct. 11, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines in Response to the Evacuees from the Armed Conflict in Mindanao	2,000,000
Philippines	Nov. 1, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines for Earthquake Damage	3,500,000
Philippines	Nov. 15, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines for Typhoon Disaster	30,000,000
Iraq	Feb. 12, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People Affected by the Armed Conflict in Western Iraq	1,800,000

Chart III-18 / Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2013)

Country or region	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Kenya	May.10, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Kenya in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Marshall	May.17, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Marshall for Drought Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Zimbabwe	May.27, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Zimbabwe in Response to the Hailstorm Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Myanmar	Aug.6, 2013	Emergency Assistance for Flood Damage in Myanmar	Provision of emergency relief goods
Sudan	Aug.8, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Sudan in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Niger	Sep.20, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Niger in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Cambodia	Oct.21, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Cambodia in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Cameroon	Oct.28, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Cameroon in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Philippines	Oct.29, 2013	Emergency Assistance to the Philippines for Earthquake Damage	Provision of emergency relief goods
South Sudan	Nov.1, 2013	Emergency Assistance to South Sudan in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Philippines	Nov.11, 2014	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team in Response to Typhoon Damage in the Central Philippines	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Philippines	Nov.12, 2013	Provision of Emergency Relief Goods in Response to Typhoon Yolanda Damage in the Philippines	Provision of emergency relief goods
Philippines	Nov.12, 2013	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defense Force Unit) in Response to Typhoon Damage in the Central Philippines	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Palau	Nov.15, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Palau for Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Philippines	Nov.18, 2013	Dispatch of the Second Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team in Response to the Typhoon Disaster in the Philippines	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Philippines	Nov.22, 2013	Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team in Response to the Typhoon Disaster in the Philippines	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Philippines	Nov.27, 2013	Dispatch of the Third Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team in Response to the Typhoon Disaster in the Philippines	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Philippines	Dec.2, 2013	Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team in Response to the Oil-Spill Incident in the Philippines	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Tonga	Jan.20, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Tonga for Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Burundi	Feb.17, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Burundi in Response to the Heavy Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Bolivia	Feb.19, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Bolivia in Response to the Heavy Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Zimbabwe	Feb.24, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Zimbabwe in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Malaysia	Mar.11, 2014	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team (Japan Self-Defense Forces) in Response to the Disappearance of a Malaysia Airlines Plane	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Malaysia	Mar.11, 2014	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team (Japan Coast Guard) in Response to the Disappearance of a Malaysia Airlines Plane	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team

Chart III-19 / Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2013)

Affected country	Disaster	Aid decision date	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods	
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item	Aid amount
Kenya	Flood	May-10			Water purifying agents, medicines, etc.	Equivalent to ¥16 million
Marshall	Drought	May-17			Water and food	Equivalent to ¥8 million
Zimbabwe	Hailstorm	May-27			Tents, blanket	Equivalent to ¥12 million
Myanmar	Flood	Aug-6			Blankets, sleeping pads	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Sudan	Flood	Aug-8			Water purifiers, sleeping pads, etc.	Equivalent to ¥16 million
Niger	Flood	Sep-20			Blankets, portable jerry cans, etc.	Equivalent to ¥16 million
Cambodia	Flood	Oct-21			Generators, water purifiers, etc.	Equivalent to ¥32 million
Cameroon	Flood	Oct-28			Tents	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Philippines	Earthquake	Oct-29			Tents, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥38 million
South Sudan	Flood	Nov-1			Tents, blankets, etc.	Equivalent to ¥18 million
Philippines	Typhoon	Nov-11	Nov.11-Nov.24 (14 days)	Medical team (27 members)		
Philippines	Typhoon	Nov-12			Plastic sheets, sleeping pads, etc.	Equivalent to ¥60 million
Philippines	Typhoon	Nov-12	Nov.12-Dec.25 (44 days)	Japan Self-Defense Forces (2 units, 1,119 members in total)		
Palau	Typhoon	Nov-15			Generators, sleeping pads, etc.	Equivalent to ¥2 million
Philippines	Typhoon	Nov-18	Nov.20-Dec.3 (14 days)	Second medical team (30 members)		
Philippines	Typhoon	Nov-22	Nov.26-Dec.19 (24 days)	Expert team (17 experts in the field of rehabilitation of devastated areas)		
Philippines	Typhoon	Nov-27	Nov.29-Dec.12 (14 days)	Third medical team (24 members)		
Philippines	Oil spill caused by typhoon	Dec-2	Dec.4-Dec.13 (10 days)	Expert team (5 experts on oil removal and control)		
Tonga	Cyclone	Jan-20			Portable jerry cans, etc.	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Burundi	Heavy rain	Feb-17			Plastic sheets, blankets	Equivalent to approx. ¥12 million
Bolivia	Heavy rain	Feb-19			Tents	Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million
Zimbabwe	Flood	Feb-24			Tents, blankets, etc.	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Malaysia	Airplane disappearance	Mar-11	Mar.12-May 1 (51 days)	Japan Self-Defense Forces (3 units, 137 members in total)		
Malaysia	Airplane disappearance	Mar-11	Mar.13-Apr.3 (22 days)	Japan Coast Guard (Rescue team, 28 members)		
Gross Total				8 Teams	16 cases	Equivalent to approx. ¥298 million

Section 1

Bilateral Grants

Chart III-20 / List of Grant Aid Projects

● FY2013, by region and country

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	The Project for Expansion of National Maternal and Child Health Center	March 26, 2014	1,193
	Food Assistance (through WFP)(Provision of Processed Marine Products as Requested by Developing Country)	March 12, 2014	100
	The Project for Improvement of Sihanouk Province Referral Hospital (additional aid)		233
	The Project for Improvement of the National Road No.1	December 15, 2013	1,585
	The Project for the Improvement of the Equipment for the Restoration of the Western Causeway of Angkor Wat		95
	Food Assistance (through WFP) (Provision of Processed Marine Products as Requested by Developing Country)	November 26, 2013	270
	The Programme for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance (Phase II)	October 30, 2013	898
	The Project for Expansion of Water Supply Systems in Kampong Cham and Battambang	June 5, 2013	3,355
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		258
Indonesia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Next Generation Eco-Friendly Vehicles		1,500
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment	April 30, 2013	550
	Japan's Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products		300
Laos	Food Assistance (through WFP)(Provision of Processed Marine Products as Requested by Developing Country)	March 12, 2014	300
	The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Environmentally Sustainable Cities		1,384
	The Project for Improving Secondary School Environment in the Southern Provinces	March 4, 2014	1,069
	The Project for Improvement of Equipment and Facilities on Meteorological and Hydrological Services		584
	The Project for Acceleration of UXO Clearance for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication	December 15, 2013	864
	The Project for Construction of Sekong Bridge on NR16B in the Southern Region of Laos (Detailed Design)		84
	Thakhek Water Supply Development Project	May 23, 2013	1,643
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		250
Mongolia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Medical Equipment and Welfare Apparatus Package)	March 11, 2014	750
	Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Mongolian National Broadcaster		72
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	January 15, 2014	300
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	June 28, 2013	236
Myanmar	The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment		4,000
	The Project for Improving Loikaw General Hospital in Kayah State		1,945
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		230
	The Programme for Emergency Food Assistance to Displaced Persons in Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan States (through WFP)	March 24, 2014	1,000
	The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Displaced Children in Kachin and Rakhine (through UNICEF)		300
	The Programme for Assistance to Displaced Persons in South-East of Myanmar, Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan States (through UNHCR)		300
	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in General Hospitals in Yangon		978
	The Project for Improvement of Road Construction and Maintenance Equipment in Rakhine State	February 20, 2014	738
	The Project for Development of ICT System for Central Banking		5,100
	The Project for Establishment of Disastrous Weather Monitoring System (Phase II)	October 25, 2013	231
	Project for the Improvement of TV Programs and Broadcast Editing Equipment of Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV)		82
	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Supply System in Yangon City	May 26, 2013	1,900
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		456

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Philippines	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Metropolitan Cebu Water District	March 25, 2014	1,165
	The Project for Enhancement of Coastal Communications Systems		1,152
	The Programme for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda		4,600
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Next-Generation Vehicle Package)	March 12, 2014	500
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	June 19, 2013	263
Timor-Leste	The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Buluto Irrigation Scheme	December 6, 2013	1,499
	The Project of Effective and Accessible Justice System, Social Dialogue and Policing Services for Peacebuilding (through UNDP)	November 4, 2013	263
	The Project of River Training for the Protection of Mola Bridge	August 15, 2013	1,108
Viet Nam	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Next-Generation Vehicle Package)	March 14, 2014	500
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	July 18, 2013	324
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Project for Improvement of Airport Safety and Security Systems	March 31, 2014	2,402
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	November 28, 2013	500
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	June 27, 2013	180
Bhutan	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Taklai Irrigation System in Sarpang District	June 27, 2013	1,051
India	The Project for Improvement of the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Chennai	January 25, 2014	1,495
Maldives	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	December 18, 2013	200
Nepal	The Project for Assistance to the Constituent Assembly Election	July 24, 2013	149
Pakistan	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Next-Generation Vehicle Package)	March 20, 2014	500
	The Project for the Control and Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	March 7, 2014	389
	The Project for Upgrading Primary Girls Schools into Elementary Schools in Southern Rural Sindh	February 11, 2014	808
	The Project for Improvement of Airport Security	October 31, 2013	1,946
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment	April 30, 2013	600
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		200
Sri Lanka	Food Assistance (through WFP) (Provision of Processed Marine Products as Requested by Developing Country)	March 12, 2014	160
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Medical Equipment and Welfare Apparatus Package)		500
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities, Improvement of Livelihoods and Empowerment of Women in the Northern and Eastern Provinces (through UN-Habitat)	March 11, 2014	377
	Japan's Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products	December 19, 2013	400
	Food Assistance (through WFP)(Provision of Processed Marine Products as Requested by Developing Country)	November 26, 2013	220
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	June 5, 2013	192
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Kyrgyz, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	The Project for Establishment of Border Liaison Offices in Central Asia (through UNODC)	October 22, 2013	141
Azerbaijan	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Amelioration and Irrigation (Phase 2)	April 17, 2013	777
Georgia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	January 20, 2014	200
Kyrgyz	The Project for Reconstruction of Kok-Art River Bridge on the Bishkek-Osh Road	July 11, 2013	212
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		1,196
Tajikistan	The Project for Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Systems in Pyanj District, Khatlon Region (Detailed Design)	January 28, 2014	42
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	May 31, 2013	100
Uzbekistan	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	July 26, 2013	204
(Central Asia and the Caucasus, Middle East and North Africa)			
Tajikistan and Afghanistan	The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-Border Areas (through UNDP)	March 19, 2014	1,129
Middle East and North Africa			
Lebanon, Jordan, [Palestinian Territories], and Syria	Food Assistance (through UNRWA)	November 11, 2013	630

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Afghanistan	The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Afghanistan's National Police Force and Other Legal Actors Towards Combating Violence Against Women and Girls (through UNFPA)	March 12, 2014	232
	The Project for Supporting the Improvement of Airport Maintenance Capacity	March 10, 2014	968
	Non-Project Grant Aid		2,800
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	February 9, 2014	1,186
	The Project for Strengthening Security in Kabul International Airport	February 4, 2014	4,427
	The Project for Assistance to Presidential and Provincial Council Elections (through UNDP)	November 12, 2013	1,639
	The Program for Enhancement of Literacy in Afghanistan (Phase 3) (through UNESCO)	October 22, 2013	2,020
	The Program for Literacy for Empowering Afghan Police (Phase 2) (through UNESCO)	October 1, 2013	303
Algeria	The Project for Strengthening Security Legislation Against Terrorism (through UNODC)	November 4, 2013	58
Jordan	The Programme for Urgent Improvement of Water Sector for the Host Communities of Syrian Refugees in Northern Governorates		2,510
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Medical Equipment and Welfare Apparatus Package)	March 13, 2014	750
	Project for the Construction of the Petra Museum	March 1, 2014	686
[Palestinian Territories]	Food Assistance (through WFP)	November 21, 2013	340
	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 24, 2013	800
Tunisia	The Project for Desalination of Groundwater in Southern Region (additional aid)	March 18, 2014	23
	The Project for Supporting the Development of the Crisis Management System (through UNDP)	July 9, 2013	254
	Japan's Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products	May 2, 2013	300
Yemen	Food Assistance (through WFP)	November 26, 2013	460
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal	The Project for Strengthening Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Capacities in the Sahel Region (through UNODC)	July 15, 2013	642
Benin	Food Assistance	November 29, 2013	430
Burkina Faso	Food Assistance	November 26, 2013	510
	Projet de l'Approvisionnement en eau potable dans le Plateau Central et le Centre Sud (Phase 2)	November 13, 2013	968
	Projet pour l'Amélioration des Programmes Télévisés de la Radiodiffusion Télévision du Burkina	September 5, 2013	35
	The Project for Supporting the Consolidation of the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Poor Population (through UNDP)	July 11, 2013	283
Cameroon	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply and Hygiene in the Diamare and Mayo Kani Subdivision of the Far North Region (through UNICEF)	March 31, 2014	374
Chad	Food Assistance (through WFP)	June 27, 2013	330
Comoros	Food Assistance	December 16, 2013	270
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Food Assistance	December 23, 2013	780
	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 22, 2013	600
Republic of Congo	Food Assistance (through WFP)	August 20, 2013	270
Côte d'Ivoire	Food Assistance	December 19, 2013	630
	The Project for Rehabilitation and Restoration of Forests with the Involvement of Local Communities (through ITTO)	May 14, 2013	183
Djibouti	The Project for the Construction of Patrol Vessels for Enhancing the Ability to Secure Maritime Safety and Security	March 30, 2014	924
	Food Assistance	November 27, 2013	240
Ethiopia	The Project for Rehabilitation of Trunk Road, Phase IV (II/II)	June 10, 2013	7,521
	The Project for Water Supply to Small Cities in Southern Part of Amhara Regional State		633
Gambia	Food Assistance (through WFP)	June 27, 2013	360
Ghana	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	July 12, 2013	120
	The Project for Improvement of Power Distribution System	May 6, 2013	1,686
Guinea	Projet d'aménagement d'un pont sur la route nationale N°1	June 12, 2013	1,254
Guinea-Bissau	Food Assistance (through WFP)(Provision of Processed Marine Products as Requested by Developing Country)	March 12, 2014	140
	Food Assistance (through WFP)(Provision of Processed Marine Products as Requested by Developing Country)	November 26, 2013	210
Kenya	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Baringo County	July 10, 2013	1,042
	The Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Narok		1,322

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Lesotho	Food Assistance (through WFP)	June 27, 2013	190
Liberia	Food Assistance	November 19, 2013	510
	The Project for Reconstruction of Somalia Drive in Monrovia	June 10, 2013	4,939
Malawi	The Project for Reconstruction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools and Conventional Secondary Schools (Phase III)	March 17, 2014	1,756
	The Project for Expansion of Tedzani Electricity Hydropower Station (Detailed Design)		101
	The Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads (Phase III)	December 13, 2013	602
	The Project for Construction of a Teacher Training College for Secondary School Teachers in Lilongwe (additional aid)		209
	The Project for Construction of a Teacher Training College for Secondary School Teachers in Lilongwe	May 16, 2013	1,118
Mali	Food Assistance (through WFP)	August 20, 2013	480
Mauritania	Food Assistance	January 23, 2014	520
	The Project for Consolidation of Peace, Security and Justice (through UNDP)	June 27, 2013	283
	The Project for the Expansion of Fishing Port in Nouadhibou	May 26, 2013	1,117
Mauritius	The Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System (additional aid)	December 13, 2013	71
	The Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System	June 10, 2013	1,079
Mozambique	The Project for Construction of Health Science Institute in Maputo (Detailed Design)	January 12, 2014	84
	The Project for Urgent Rehabilitation of Nacala Port (additional aid)	October 30, 2013	534
	Projeto de Construção de Pontes entre a Estrada Ilé e Cuamba	June 14, 2013	3,805
	The Project for the Construction of Monapo Primary Teacher Training Institute in Nampula Province	April 26, 2013	1,024
Niger	Projet de Construction des Etablissements d'Enseignement Secondaire au Niger	November 19, 2013	1,223
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		380
Rwanda	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 24, 2013	300
Sao Tome and Principe	Food Assistance	December 19, 2013	240
Senegal	Projet de Construction de Salles de Classe pour l'Enseignement Moyen dans la Banlieue de Dakar	March 25, 2014	1,290
	Projet de Construction et d'Equipement d'un Centre Régional de Formation du Personnel de l'Education (CRFPE) à Fatick		642
	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 26, 2013	500
Sierra Leone	Food Assistance	February 5, 2014	430
	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Power Distribution System in Freetown (additional aid)	December 17, 2013	155
	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Power Distribution System in Freetown	May 22, 2013	1,397
Somalia	Food Assistance (through WFP)	August 20, 2013	310
South Sudan	Food Assistance (through WFP)	August 20, 2013	190
Sudan	Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Khartoum State	February 20, 2014	1,534
	Food Assistance (through WFP)	August 20, 2013	300
Swaziland	The Project for Strengthening National and Community Systems for Effective Disaster Risk Management (through UNDP)	May 17, 2013	92
Tanzania	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	March 31, 2014	380
	The Project for Development of Malindi Fish Landing and Marketing Facilities in Zanzibar	March 11, 2014	935
	The Project for Widening of New Bagamoyo Road (additional aid)	January 17, 2014	222
	The Project for Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Dar es Salaam (Detailed Design)		32
	The Project for Improvement of Transport Capacity in Dar es Salaam (Phase 2)	November 11, 2013	104
	The Project of Rural Water Supply in Tabora Region		1,792
	Project for Improvement of Tazara Intersection	June 18, 2013	3,127
Togo	Food Assistance	November 18, 2013	450
	Non-Project Grant Aid	April 22, 2013	1,100
Uganda	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Western Region in Uganda	November 28, 2013	1,817
	The Project for Rural Electrification Phase III	July 4, 2013	1,204
	The Project for Provision of Improved Water Source for Resettled Internally Displaced Persons in Acholi Sub- Region		973
Zambia	The Project for Upgrading Lusaka Health Centres to District Hospitals (additional aid)	January 28, 2014	91
	The Project for Expansion of the Cold Chain (through UNICEF)	July 19, 2013	221
	The Project for Upgrading Lusaka Health Centres to District Hospitals	July 17, 2013	1,908
Zimbabwe	Food Assistance (through WFP)	June 27, 2013	430

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Dominican Republic	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Next-Generation Vehicle Package)	March 12, 2014	500
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	February 6, 2014	300
Grenada	Japan's Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products	February 6, 2014	200
Guatemala	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	October 18, 2013	200
Guyana	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 3, 2014	300
Haiti	The Project for Reinforcement of Cholera Prevention in Plateau Central (through UNICEF)	March 11, 2014	257
	Projet d'Aménagement de l'Hôpital de Jacmel du Département du Sud-Est (additional aid)	March 6, 2014	694
	Projet de Rétablissement du Système d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable pour la Reconstruction de la Ville de Léogâne		669
Honduras	The Project for Restoration of the Democracia Bridge (additional aid)	October 23, 2013	42
Peru	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	April 30, 2013	200
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Next Generation Eco-Friendly Vehicles		1,200
Oceania			
Federated States of Micronesia	Japan's Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products	December 26, 2013	200
	The Project for Improvement of Domestic Shipping Services	August 27, 2013	1,110
Marshall	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 7, 2014	200
	Japan's Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products	February 14, 2014	200
Nauru	Non-Project Grant Aid	August 28, 2013	100
Papua New Guinea	The Project for Rehabilitation of Madang Town Market	October 25, 2013	1,004
Samoa	The Project for Improvement of Urban Untreated Water Supply Schemes	February 24, 2014	1,831
	Non-Project Grant Aid	December 24, 2013	100
Solomon	The Project for Improvement of Honiara Port Facilities (Detailed Design)	January 17, 2014	52
Tonga	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	February 24, 2014	200
Tuvalu	The Project for Construction of a Cargo/Passenger Vessel	September 17, 2013	1,544
	Non-Project Grant Aid		100
Europe			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	February 26, 2014	300
Moldova	The Project for Effective Use of Biomass Fuel	June 26, 2013	1,154
Serbia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Next-Generation Vehicle Package)	March 12, 2014	500
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	February 26, 2014	200

* The above list is based on agreements on grant aid concluded by Exchange of Notes during FY2013. However, the list excludes Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO, Projects and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects.

Section 2 Bilateral Loans

Chart III-21 / List of Loan Aid Projects

● FY2013, by region and country

Country, etc.	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (\$ million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Battambang–Sri Sophorn Section)	April 30, 2013	8,852
Indonesia	Railway Double Tracking on Java South Line Project (IV) (Kroya-Kutoarjo Phase II)	February 18, 2014	16,875
	Jabodetabek Railway Capacity Enhancement Phase I		16,322
	Rural Settlement Infrastructure and Kabupaten Strategic Area Development ([RISE] II)		10,029
	Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Program: Engineering Services for Sewerage System Development in DKI Jakarta		1,968
	Urgent Disaster Reduction Project for Mount Merapi and Lower Progo River Area II		5,111
	Countermeasure for Sediment in Wonogiri Multipurpose Dam Reservoir (II)		4,954
	Professional Human Resources Development (IV)		7,075
Laos	Connectivity Development Policy Loan	November 29, 2013	19,848
Mongolia	Vientiane International Airport Terminal Expansion Project	December 15, 2013	9,017
	Ninth Poverty Reduction Support Operation		500
	Nam Ngum 1 Hydropower Station Expansion Project	May 23, 2013	5,545
Myanmar	Higher Engineering Education Development Project	March 11, 2014	7,535
	Ulaanbaatar Thermal Power Plant No.4 Optimization Project	November 15, 2013	4,201
	Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase 1	May 26, 2013	17,000
Philippines	Urgent Rehabilitation and Upgrade Project Phase 1		14,052
	Infrastructure Development Project in Thilawa Area Phase 1		20,000
	Post Disaster Stand-by Loan by the Government of Japan	December 13, 2013	50,000
Viet Nam	Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard		18,732
	North-South Expressway Construction Project (Da Nang - Quang Ngai Section) (II)	March 18, 2014	30,008
	North-South Expressway Construction Project (Ho Chi Minh City – Dau Giay Section) (III)		18,459
	Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project (Port) (II)		21,051
	Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project (Road and Bridge) (II)		16,907
	Thai Binh Thermal Power Plant and Transmission Lines Construction Project (II)		36,392
	Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (IV)	March 5, 2014	10,000
	Economic Management and Competitiveness Credit (II)		15,000
	Da Nhim Hydropower Plant Expansion Project	December 15, 2013	7,515
	Hanoi City Ring Road No.3 Construction Project (Mai Dich - South Thang Long Section)		20,591
	Terminal 2 Construction Project in Noi Bai International Airport (III)		26,062
South Asia			
India	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 3) (II)	March 31, 2014	148,887
	New and Renewable Energy Development Project (Phase 2)		30,000
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project (Phase 3)		30,000
	Haryana Distribution System Upgradation Project		26,800
	Agra Water Supply Project (II)		16,279
	Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project	January 25, 2014	11,390
	Campus Development Project of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (Phase 2)	November 12, 2013	17,703
	Tamil Nadu Investment Promotion Program		13,000
Sri Lanka	Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project	May 29, 2013	71,000
Sri Lanka	New Bridge Construction Project over the Kelani River	March 28, 2014	35,020
Central Asia and the Caucasus			
Uzbekistan	Navoi Thermal Power Station Modernization Project	August 22, 2013	34,877
Middle East and North Africa			
Iraq	Port Sector Rehabilitation Project (II)	February 16, 2014	39,118
Jordan	Fiscal Consolidation Development Policy Loan	March 17, 2014	12,000
Morocco	Basic Education Sector Support Project	December 6, 2013	8,899
Turkey	Bosphorus Rail Tube Crossing Project (II) (additional aid)	January 17, 2014	42,979
Tunisia	Local Cities Water Environment Improvement Project	June 12, 2013	10,871

Country, etc.	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Sub-Saharan Africa			
African Development Bank	Fourth Private Sector Assistance Loan under the Joint Initiative titled EPSA for Africa	December 16, 2013	9,480
Cabo Verde	Water Supply System Development Project in Santiago Island	December 20, 2013	15,292
Mozambique	Maputo Gas Fired Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project	January 12, 2014	17,269
	Mandimba-Lichinga Road Upgrading Project	November 28, 2013	6,773
Tanzania	Tenth Poverty Reduction Support Credit	June 18, 2013	1,500
	Small Scale Irrigation Development Project	May 30, 2013	3,443
	Road Sector Support Project II	April 8, 2013	7,659
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Costa Rica	Guanacaste Geothermal Development Sector Loan	November 19, 2013	56,086
Nicaragua	National Sustainable Electrification and Renewable Energy Project	June 19, 2013	1,496
Paraguay	Eastern Region Export Corridor Improvement Project	March 28, 2014	17,897
Peru	Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery	March 31, 2014	10,000
Europe			
Moldova	Project for Improvement of Medical Care Service	June 27, 2013	5,926

* The above list is based on agreements on bilateral loans concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2013 fiscal year.

Chart III-22 / List of Debt Relief Projects

● FY2013, by country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Côte d'Ivoire	Debt Relief (Debt Cancellation Measure)	April 12, 2013	20,540
Guinea	Debt Relief (Debt Cancellation Measure)	September 20, 2013	9,973
Myanmar	Debt Relief (Debt Cancellation Measure)	May 26, 2013	176,146
	Debt Relief (Debt Cancellation Measure)		12,503*

* The debt cancellation is pursuant to the TDB resolution (resolution adopted at the 9th Trade Development Board by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] in 1978). However, it is implemented by E/N and the note verbale is not issued.

● FY2013, by country (other)

Country	Project Name	Date of Debt Cancellation	Amount (¥ million)
Madagascar	Debt Relief (Cancellation of Claims Due from Rice Sale)	May 24, 2013	179.0
Mali	Debt Relief (Cancellation of Claims Due from Rice Sale)	May 20, 2013	5.1
Mozambique	Debt Relief (Cancellation of Claims Due from Rice Sale)	May 21, 2013	79.1
Sierra Leone	Debt Relief (Cancellation of Claims Due from Rice Sale)	May 24, 2013	101.0
Tanzania	Debt Relief (Cancellation of Claims Due from Rice Sale)	May 21, 2013	208.8

* The above projects were implemented in accordance with the provision of Article 2 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Cancellation of Claims Pertaining to the Sale of Rice to Foreign Governments (Act No. 14 of 2013).

Chart III-23 / Trends in ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Category \ Calendar year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Grants to multilateral institutions	1,498.0	1,352.9	807.1	1,234.2	916.1	1,126.9	853.6	1,075.0	1,682.8	894.9
(1) United Nations agencies	1,259.7	1,087.4	587.7	584.9	602.6	662.3	553.9	593.5	678.6	593.3
(2) Other agencies	238.3	265.5	219.4	649.3	313.5	464.6	299.7	481.5	1,004.2	301.6
2. Contributions, etc. to multilateral institutions	1,507.3	1,387.5	3,066.9	684.8	1,861.4	2,163.4	2,866.7	2,813.4	2,519.5	2,075.2
(1) World Bank group	1,034.9	896.9	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4	1,931.0	1,744.0	1,550.2	1,231.1
(2) Others	472.4	490.5	491.3	512.2	608.0	759.0	935.8	1,069.4	969.3	844.2
Total	3,005.3	2,740.4	3,874.0	1,919.0	2,777.5	3,290.4	3,720.3	3,888.4	4,202.3	2,970.2
Share of total ODA (%)	33.7	20.9	34.8	24.9	28.9	34.8	33.6	35.1	39.6	25.6

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

* Graduated countries are excluded when calculating shares of total ODA.

Chart III-24 / Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions by Major Donor Countries (Top 5 Countries)

	Multilateral Institution	2012				2013			
		Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	111,621	22.0	1	United States	111,621	22.0
		2	Japan	63,878	12.6	2	Japan	63,878	12.6
		3	Germany	40,874	8.1	3	Germany	40,874	8.1
		4	United Kingdom	33,669	6.6	4	United Kingdom	33,669	6.6
		5	France	31,213	6.2	5	France	31,213	6.2
2	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	1,459,965	36.9	1	United States	1,475,586	34.4
		2	EC	386,136	9.8	2	United Kingdom	452,354	10.6
		3	Canada	367,149	9.3	3	Canada	366,661	8.6
		4	United Kingdom	202,145	5.1	4	EC	336,569	7.9
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0	1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0
		2	Japan	40,914	12.5	2	Japan	35,373	10.8
		3	Germany	26,182	8.0	3	Germany	23,319	7.1
		4	United Kingdom	21,565	6.6	4	France	18,264	5.6
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
		1	Japan	13,231	19.1	1	Japan	14,610	19.1
		2	Germany	8,467	12.2	2	Germany	9,349	12.2
		3	United Kingdom*2	7,229	—	3	France	7,140	9.3
		4	France	6,465	9.3	4	Italy	5,829	7.6
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United Kingdom	334,503	14.7	1	United Kingdom	555,387	18.5
		2	United States	334,097	14.7	2	EC	431,365	14.4
		3	Norway	234,283	10.3	3	United States	325,355	10.9
		4	EC	227,847	10.0	4	Japan	263,019	8.8
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	793,471	35.1	1	United States	1,040,847	38.3
		2	Japan	185,380	8.2	2	Japan	252,939	9.3
		3	EC	164,446	7.3	3	EC	186,238	6.9
		4	Sweden	118,199	5.2	4	United Kingdom	155,358	5.7
		5	Netherlands	103,433	4.6	5	Sweden	112,592	4.1

Part III ch.1 Part III ch.2 Part III ch.3 Part III ch.4 Part III ch.5 (Reference)

	Multilateral Institution	2012				2013			
		Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1	Sweden	66,314	15.2	1	Norway	70,551	15.3
		2	Norway	59,424	13.6	2	Sweden	65,816	14.3
		3	Netherlands	49,020	11.2	3	Netherlands	52,356	11.4
		4	Denmark	44,013	10.1	4	Finland	46,776	10.2
		5	Finland	36,025	8.2	5	Denmark	40,379	8.8
		8	Japan	24,910	5.7	8	Japan	24,910	5.4
		Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	233,329	26.2	1	United States	294,023	24.1
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	2	EC	204,098	22.9	2	EC	216,387	17.8
		3	United Kingdom	68,785	7.8	3	Saudi Arabia	151,567	12.4
		4	Sweden	54,331	6.1	4	United Kingdom	93,737	7.7
		5	Norway	31,583	3.5	5	Sweden	54,440	4.5
		8	Japan	22,469	2.5	8	Japan	28,837	2.4
		Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	Norway	137,820	16.3	1	Norway	133,236	14.9
		2	Sweden	103,376	12.2	2	Canada	93,543	10.4
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	3	United Kingdom	87,302	10.3	3	United Kingdom	85,470	9.5
		4	Japan	80,472	9.5	4	Sweden	84,638	9.4
		5	United States	78,404	9.3	5	Japan	80,472	9.0
		Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	109,880	22.0	1	United States	109,880	22.0
		2	Japan	58,196	12.5	2	Japan	58,196	12.5
		3	Germany	37,240	8.0	3	Germany	37,240	8.0
		4	France* ³	30,921	6.1	4	France* ³	30,921	6.1
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	5	United Kingdom	30,673	6.6	5	United Kingdom	30,673	6.6
		Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	46,384	16.7	1	United States	46,384	16.7
		2	Japan	19,958	7.2	2	Japan	19,958	7.2
		3	China	12,859	4.6	3	China	12,859	4.6
		4	Germany	11,650	4.2	4	Germany	11,650	4.2
		5	France	10,906	3.9	5	France	10,906	3.9
		5	United Kingdom	10,906	3.9	5	United Kingdom	10,906	3.9
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)* ⁴	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	904	12.1	1	United States	904	12.1
		2	United Kingdom	899	12.0	2	United Kingdom	899	12.0
		3	Japan	814	10.9	3	Japan	814	10.9
		4	Germany	483	6.5	4	Germany	483	6.5
		5	France	376	5.0	5	France	376	5.0
		Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	42,122	17.7	1	United States	42,122	17.7
12	International Development Association (IDA)* ⁵	2	Japan	15,629	6.6	2	Japan	15,629	6.6
		3	Germany	14,566	6.1	3	Germany	14,566	6.1
		4	France	10,739	4.5	4	France	10,739	4.5
		4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5	4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5
		Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	42,122	17.7	1	United States	42,122	17.7
		2	Japan	15,629	6.6	2	Japan	15,629	6.6
		3	Germany	14,566	6.1	3	Germany	14,566	6.1
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)* ⁶	4	France	10,739	4.5	4	France	10,739	4.5
		4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5	4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5

	Multilateral Institution	2012				2013			
		Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB) ^{*4}	1	Japan	25,461	15.6	1	Japan	25,512	15.6
		1	United States	25,461	15.6	1	United States	25,512	15.6
		3	China	10,513	6.4	3	China	10,534	6.4
		4	India	10,329	6.3	4	India	10,349	6.3
		5	Australia	9,440	5.8	5	Australia	9,459	5.8
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF) ^{*5}	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	Japan	1,612	35.0	1	Japan	2,035	35.0
		2	United States	461	10.0	2	Australia	640	11.0
		3	Australia	299	6.5	3	United States	360	6.2
		4	United Kingdom	233	5.1	4	United Kingdom	315	5.4
16	African Development Bank (AfDB) ^{*4}	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	Nigeria	9,389	9.3	1	Nigeria	9,407	9.3
		2	United States	6,662	6.6	2	United States	6,675	6.6
		3	Japan	5,522	5.5	3	Japan	5,533	5.5
		4	Egypt	5,434	5.4	4	Egypt	5,445	5.4
17	African Development Fund (AfDF) ^{*5}	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United Kingdom	880	14.0	1	United Kingdom	881	14.0
		2	Germany	595	9.5	2	Germany	597	9.5
		3	United States	586	9.3	3	United States	587	9.3
		4	France	547	8.7	4	France	549	8.7
18	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) ^{*4}	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	51,314	30.0	1	United States	51,314	30.0
		2	Argentina	19,415	11.4	2	Argentina	19,415	11.4
		2	Brazil	19,415	11.4	2	Brazil	19,415	11.4
		4	Mexico	12,481	7.3	4	Mexico	12,481	7.3
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) ^{*4}	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	3,001	10.1	1	United States	3,001	10.1
		2	Japan	2,557	8.6	2	Japan	2,557	8.6
		2	United Kingdom	2,557	8.6	2	United Kingdom	2,557	8.6
		2	France	2,557	8.6	2	France	2,557	8.6
		2	Germany	2,557	8.6	2	Germany	2,557	8.6
		2	Italy	2,557	8.6	2	Italy	2,557	8.6

*1 Assistance for projects conducted through multilateral institutions (a portion of bilateral assistance) may be included in the disbursements listed above.

*2 The United Kingdom announced its withdrawal from UNIDO in 2011, and therefore, bore the same share of assessed contributions in 2012 as in the previous year. Accordingly, the percentage share is not listed.

*3 France's assessed contributions include the amount of tax payment by French personnel, making it larger than its actual assessed contributions.

*4 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date (commitment base).

*5 The amounts are either subscription or contribution amounts during the capital increase period, including the year-end of the listed year.

*6 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date.

Section 1

Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (October 2013–end of October 2014)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2013.10-11	<p>Provided Emergency Relief Goods and Emergency Grant Aid for the earthquake disaster in the central Philippines (\$3.5 million)</p> <p>11 Provided Emergency Relief Goods, Emergency Grant Aid, and support through JPF to the Philippines for the typhoon No. 30 (Yolanda) disaster (\$33.5 million)</p> <p>12 Announced contribution of \$800 million, starting from 2014, for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</p> <p>12 Provided supplies (about ¥136 million) to help Syrian refugees</p> <p>12 Announced assistance of ¥2 trillion for ASEAN countries, and ¥300 billion and training of personnel of 1,000 people in the field of disaster management over the next five years at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit (in Tokyo)</p>	2013.11 12	<p>19th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP19) (in Warsaw, Poland)</p> <p>The Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference (in Bali, Indonesia)</p>
2014.1	<p>Prime Minister Abe's visit to Oman, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique and Ethiopia</p> <p>1 Prime Minister Abe's visit to India</p> <p>2 Decision on assistance for the stability and counter-terrorism measures in the Middle East and North Africa region, including Syria and Palestine (¥19.5 billion)</p> <p>2 The First Japan-U.S. Development Dialogue (in Washington, D.C.)</p> <p>3 Foreign Minister Kishida announced assistance of \$200 million for Palestine at the Second Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD)</p> <p>3 Dispatched Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR) for rescue operations in response to the disappearance of a Malaysia Airlines plane</p> <p>3 Announced assistance of the maximum ¥150 billion in light of the situation in Ukraine</p> <p>3 ODA policy speech by Foreign Minister Kishida: "An Evolving ODA: For the World's Future and Japan's Future"</p> <p>3 Launched the advisory panel on the revision of ODA Charter (in Tokyo, four meetings in total)</p> <p>4 Emergency Grant Aid to support the Ebola virus disease outbreak response in Guinea (about \$520,000)</p> <p>5 Foreign Minister Kishida announced ODA loans worth about \$300 million for the African Development Bank (AfDB) at the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting to support the development of the private sector in Africa</p> <p>5 Emergency Grant Aid for South Sudan ease IDPs and Refugees (\$12 million)</p>	2014.1 1 3 4 5	<p>The Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (in Kuwait)</p> <p>Geneva II Conference on Syria (in Montreux and Geneva, Switzerland)</p> <p>G7 Summit (in Hague, Netherlands) (reaffirmed joint support for Ukraine by the G7)</p> <p>The First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (in Mexico City, Mexico)</p> <p>OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (chaired by Japan, held in Paris)</p>

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2014.6	Emergency Grant Aid in response to the abduction of school girls in Nigeria (\$855,000)	2014.6	G7 Summit (in Brussels) (held discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, development in Africa, etc.)
6	Emergency Grant Aid for the IDPs affected by the armed conflict in Northern Iraq (\$6 million)		
6	OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review of Development Co-operation		
7	The Fifth Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue (in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic)	7	Global Launch of Human Development Report 2014 published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (in Tokyo)
7	Emergency Grant Aid for the Palestinians affected by the deterioration of the situation in the Gaza Strip (\$5.5 million)		
7	The Third Japan-EU Development Policy Dialogue (in Brussels)		
7-8	Prime Minister Abe's visit to Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Chile, Colombia and Brazil, and attendance to the First Japan-CARICOM Summit Meeting (in Trinidad and Tobago)		
8	Japan-ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar) (reaffirmed implementation of the "Cooperation Projects for Enhancing ASEAN Connectivity," and announced further promotion of infrastructure development by "people-centered investment" through public-private partnerships)		
8-9	Emergency Grant Aid (\$1.5 million), Emergency Relief Goods (\$89 million), and contribution to international organizations (\$2.16 million) to support the Ebola virus disease outbreak response in West African countries including Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea		
9	Emergency Grant Aid for the improvement of the humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine (\$300,000)	9	The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (in Samoa)
9	Prime Minister Abe's visit to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (announced up to 600 billion yen of assistance to Bangladesh in about 4 or 5 years from 2014)	9	The Fifth Asia Development Forum (in Hanoi, Viet Nam)
9	World Assembly for Women in Tokyo (WAW! Tokyo 2014)	9	General debate of the 69th UN General Assembly (in New York)
9	Emergency Grant Aid to support the constitution-making process in Yemen (about \$1 million)		United Nations High-level Meeting on Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak
9	Announced emergency assistance of about \$50 million (including \$25.5 million for supporting the initiatives by the international community to fight against ISIL), as part of effort to swiftly respond to the humanitarian crisis in the Middle East region, while also preventing extremism, which is becoming more active, in the region such as ISIL, from taking root.		
9	Prime Minister Abe announced additional assistance of \$40 million and provision of 500,000 sets of personal protective equipment in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in his address at the 69th Session of United Nations General Assembly		
9	Promised to assist human resources development of 14,000 people in the field of climate change over the next three years at the UN Climate Summit. In addition, announced "Adaptation Initiative" to support the adaptive capacity of developing countries in a holistic manner (in New York)		
9	Held discussions on the infrastructure development in Africa at the Second Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable (in New York)		
10	Held the Global Festa JAPAN 2014 to mark the 60th anniversary of Japan's international cooperation (in Tokyo)	10	The 10th ASEM Summit Meeting (in Milan, Italy) (held discussions on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Post-2015 Development Agenda)
10	State Minister Nakayama announced assistance of over \$20 million for Palestine at the international donors' conference on the reconstruction of Gaza		
10	Started invitation of public comments on the draft of Development Cooperation Charter		

① The Development Cooperation Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in February 2015)

Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

Development Cooperation Charter

-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability

owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the “middle income trap.” Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

I. Philosophy

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, “international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions,” based on the philosophy described below.

(1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan’s steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today’s international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an “investment for the future.”

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan’s national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

(2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

B. Promoting human security

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries' self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

II. Priority policies

(1) Priority issues

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the

growth of the private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that have achieved a measure of economic growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be “quality growth”. Such growth is inclusive in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is sustainable over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is resilient, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize “quality growth” and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society

Stable development through “quality growth” will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women’s rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development

Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

(2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves towards regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts towards greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called “middle income trap,” as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the “middle income trap” through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa’s remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa’s initiatives towards regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges. Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as

peacebuilding, reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves towards the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“Nikkei”) communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

III. Implementation

(1) Implementation principles

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation

(a) A more strategic approach

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan’s development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan’s foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

(b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan’s strengths

Japan’s human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan’s assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical infrastructure. It will also

address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

(2) Implementation arrangements

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

B. Strengthening partnerships

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of the private sector and local governments and promoting private-led growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small

and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation through international organizations.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

(a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

(b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

(c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

(3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the "White Paper on Development Cooperation," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

February 10, 2015
Cabinet Decision

② The ODA Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in August 2003)

Revision of Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

August 29, 2003
Cabinet Decision

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter, approved by the Cabinet in 1992, has been the foundation of Japan's aid policy for more than 10 years. The world has changed dramatically since the Charter was first approved, and today there is an urgent need for the international community, including Japan, to address new development challenges such as peacebuilding. Faced with these new challenges, many developed countries are strengthening their ODA policy, to deal with the serious problems that developing countries face. At the same time, not only governments and international organizations, but many other stakeholders are also assisting developing countries.

All stakeholders engaged in development assistance are strengthening their mutual collaboration. In line with the spirit of the Japanese Constitution, Japan will vigorously address these new challenges to fulfill its responsibilities commensurate with its national strength and its standing in the international community. In this regard, it is important to have public support for ODA. It is essential to effectively implement ODA, fully taking into account the domestic economic and fiscal situation as well as the views of the Japanese people.

Against this background, the Government of Japan has revised the ODA Charter, with the aim of enhancing the strategic value, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency of ODA. The revision also has the aim of encouraging wide public participation and of deepening the understanding of Japan's ODA policies both within Japan and abroad.

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

I. Philosophy: Objectives, Policies, and Priorities

1. Objectives

The objectives of Japan's ODA are to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity.

Taking advantage of Japan's experience as the first nation in Asia to become a developed country, Japan has utilized its ODA to actively support economic and social infrastructure development, human resources development, and institution building. Consequently, Japan has significantly contributed to the economic and social development of developing countries, especially in East Asia.

Amid the post-Cold War advancement of globalization, the international community presently finds itself in a new environment, grappling with a multiplicity of problems such as the gap between the rich and the poor; ethnic and religious conflicts; armed conflicts; terrorism; suppression of freedom, human rights, and democracy; environmental problems; infectious diseases; and gender issues.

In particular, humanitarian problems, such as extreme poverty, famine, refugee crises, and natural disasters, as well as global issues such as those related to the environment and water, are important issues that need to be addressed in order for the international community as a whole to achieve sustainable development. These problems are cross border issues that present a grave threat to each and every human being.

Furthermore, conflicts and terrorism are occurring more frequently and they are becoming even more serious issues. Preventing conflicts and terrorism, and efforts to build peace, as well as efforts to foster democratization, and to protect human rights and the dignity of individuals have become major issues inherent to the stability and development of the international community.

Japan, as one of the world's leading nations, is determined to make best use of ODA to take the initiative in addressing these issues. Such efforts will in turn benefit Japan itself in a number of ways, including by promoting friendly relations and people-to-people exchanges with other countries, and by strengthening Japan's standing in the international arena.

In addition, as nations deepen their interdependence, Japan, which enjoys the benefits of international trade and is heavily dependent on the outside world for resources, energy and food, will proactively contribute to the stability and development of developing countries through its ODA. This correlates closely with assuring Japan's security and prosperity and promoting the

welfare of its people. In particular, it is essential that Japan make efforts to enhance economic partnership and vitalize exchange with other Asian countries with which it has particularly close relations.

Japan aspires for world peace. Actively promoting the aforementioned efforts with ODA, and manifesting this posture both at home and abroad is the most suitable policy for gaining sympathy and support from the international community for Japan's position. Therefore, Japan's ODA will continue to play an important role in the years to come.

2. Basic Policies

In order to achieve the objectives outlined above, Japan will carry out ODA even more strategically, in accordance with the following basic policies.

(1) Supporting Self-help Efforts of Developing Countries

The most important philosophy of Japan's ODA is to support the self-help efforts of developing countries based on good governance, by extending cooperation for their human resources development, institution building including development of legal systems, and economic and social infrastructure building, which constitute the basis for these countries' development. Accordingly, Japan respects ownership by developing countries, and places priorities on their own development strategies.

In carrying out the above policy, Japan will give priority to assisting developing countries that make active efforts to pursue peace, democratization, and the protection of human rights, as well as structural reform in the economic and social spheres.

(2) Perspective of "Human Security"

In order to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, infectious diseases, it is important not only to consider the global, regional, and national perspectives, but also to consider the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Accordingly, Japan will implement ODA to strengthen the capacity of local communities through human resources development. To ensure that human dignity is maintained at all stages, from the conflict stage to the reconstruction and development stages, Japan will extend assistance for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

(3) Assurance of Fairness

In formulating and implementing assistance policies, Japan will take steps to assure fairness. This should be achieved by giving consideration to the condition of the socially vulnerable, and the gap between the rich and the poor as well as the gap among various regions in developing countries. Furthermore, great attention will be paid with respect to factors such as environmental and social impact on developing countries of the implementation of ODA. In particular, the perspective of gender equality is important. Japan will make further efforts to improve the status of women, giving full consideration to the active participation of women in development, and to ensuring that women reap benefits from development.

(4) Utilization of Japan's Experience and Expertise

Japan will utilize its own experience in economic and social development as well as in economic cooperation when assisting the development of developing countries, fully taking into account the development policies and assistance needs of developing countries. Japan will also utilize its advanced technologies, expertise, human resource, and institutions.

Implementation of ODA will be coordinated with key Japanese policies to ensure policy coherence, taking into consideration implications for Japan's economy and society.

(5) Partnership and Collaboration with the International Community

Mainly with the initiative of international organizations, the international community is sharing more common development goals and strategies and various stakeholders are increasingly coordinating their aid activities. Japan will participate in this process, and endeavor to play a leading role. In parallel with such efforts, Japan will pursue collaboration with United Nations organizations, international financial institutions, other donor countries, NGOs, private companies, and other entities. In particular, Japan will enhance collaboration with international organizations that possess expertise and political neutrality, and will endeavor to ensure that Japan's policies are reflected appropriately in the management of those organizations.

In addition, Japan will actively promote South-South cooperation in partnership with more advanced developing countries in Asia and other regions. Japan will also strengthen collaboration with regional cooperation frameworks, and will support region-wide cooperation that encompasses several countries.

3. Priority Issues

In accordance with the objectives and basic policies set out above, the following are Japan's priority issues.

(1) Poverty Reduction

Poverty reduction is a key development goal shared by the international community, and is also essential for eliminating terrorism and other causes of instability in the world. Therefore, Japan will give high priorities to providing assistance to such sectors as education, health care and welfare, water and sanitation and agriculture, and will support human and social development in the developing countries. At the same time, sustainable economic growth, increase in employment, and improvement in the quality of life are indispensable for realizing poverty reduction and Japan places importance on providing assistance for these issues accordingly.

(2) Sustainable Growth

In order to invigorate developing countries' trade and investment, as well as people-to-people exchanges, and to support sustainable growth, Japan will place importance on providing assistance for the development of socioeconomic infrastructure — a key factor for economic activity, and also for policy-making, the development of institutions, and human resources development. This will include (i) cooperation in the field of trade and investment including the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights and standardization, (ii) cooperation in the field of information and communications technology (ICT), (iii) the acceptance of exchange students, and (iv) cooperation for research.

In addition, Japan will endeavor to ensure that its ODA, and its trade and investment, which exert a substantial influence on the development of recipient countries, are carried out in close coordination, so that they have the overall effect of promoting growth in developing countries. To that end, Japan will make efforts to enhance coordination between Japan's ODA and other official flows such as trade insurance and import and export finance. At the same time, private-sector economic cooperation will be promoted, making full use of private-sector vitality and funds.

(3) Addressing Global Issues

As for global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs, and international organized crime, further efforts must be given immediately and in a coordinated manner by the international community. Japan will address these issues through ODA and will play an active role in the creation of international norms.

(4) Peace-building

In order to prevent conflicts from arising in developing regions, it is important to comprehensively address various factors that cause conflicts. As part of such undertakings, Japan will carry out ODA to achieve poverty reduction and the correction of disparities, as referred to above. In addition to assistance for preventing conflicts and emergency humanitarian assistance in conflict situations, Japan will extend bilateral and multilateral assistance flexibly and continuously for peace-building in accordance with the changing situation, ranging from assistance to expedite the ending of conflicts to assistance for the consolidation of peace and nation-building in post-conflict situations.

For example, ODA will be used for: assistance to facilitate the peace processes; humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance, such as assistance for displaced persons and for the restoration of basic infrastructure; assistance for assuring domestic stability and security, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR), and the collection and disposal of weapons, including demining; and assistance for reconstruction, including social and economic development and the enhancement of the administrative capabilities of governments.

4. Priority Regions

In light of the objectives stated above, Asia, a region with a close relationship to Japan and which can have a major impact on Japan's stability and prosperity, is a priority region for Japan. However, Japan will strategically prioritize assistance to Asian countries, fully taking into account the diversity of the Asian countries' socioeconomic conditions and changes in their respective assistance needs. In particular, the East Asian region which includes ASEAN is expanding and deepening economic interdependency and has been making efforts to enhance its regional competitiveness by maintaining economic growth and strengthening integration in recent years. ODA will be utilized to forge stronger relations with this region and to rectify disparities in the region, fully considering such factors as the strengthening of economic partnership with East Asian countries.

Also, Japan will give due consideration to the large population of impoverished people in South Asia. With respect to Central

Asia and the Caucasus region, assistance will be provided to promote democratization and transition to market economies.

Japan will prioritize its assistance for other regions on the basis of the objectives, basic policies, and priority issues set out in this Charter, giving consideration to the needs for assistance and the state of development in each region.

Africa has a large number of least developed countries, and is affected by conflicts and serious development issues, amid which self-help efforts are being stepped up. Japan will provide assistance for these efforts.

The Middle East is an important region for energy supply and for the peace and stability of the international community, but it has destabilizing factors including the situation of Middle East peace process. Japan will provide assistance towards social stability and the consolidation of peace.

Latin America includes countries that are relatively well developed, but also island nations with fragile economies. Taking into consideration the disparities arising within the region as well as within countries, Japan will extend the necessary cooperation. With respect to Oceania, assistance will be provided, as there are numerous vulnerable island nations.

II. Principle of ODA Implementation

In line with the philosophy set out above, Japan's ODA will be provided by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and Japan's bilateral relations with the recipient country, and ODA will be provided in accordance with the principles of the United Nations (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in domestic matters) as well as the following points:

- (1) Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
- (2) Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided.
- (3) Full attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditures, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, their export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability, including the prevention of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and from the viewpoint that developing countries should place appropriate priorities in the allocation of their resources on their own economic and social development.
- (4) Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.

III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

1. System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Coherent Formulation of ODA Policy

In order to ensure that the government in its entirety implements ODA efficiently and effectively in a unified and coherent manner pursuant to this Charter, medium-term ODA policies and country assistance programs will be formulated, taking into account the partnership and collaboration with the international community referred to in the Basic Policies and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them. Country assistance programs will be drawn up for major recipient countries, and will set out explicitly the points to which priority is to be given, based on Japan's aid policy, and reflecting the recipient countries' true assistance needs.

In accordance with these medium-term ODA policies and country assistance programs, various methods of assistance — financial cooperation in the form of loans and grants, and technical cooperation — will be linked together effectively so as to take full advantage of the characteristics of each method. At the same time, Japan will be mindful of the balance between hardware type cooperation such as construction and provision of equipment, and software type cooperation such as technical cooperation and institution building. Each method will be reviewed appropriately.

(2) Collaboration among Related Government Ministries and Agencies

In order to ensure that the government as a whole formulates and implements policies in a unified and coherent manner, under the auspices of the Council of Overseas Economic Cooperation-Related Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will play the central coordinating role in strengthening broad collaboration between the ODA-related government ministries and agencies, including by means of personnel exchanges and by utilizing the expertise of those related ministries and agencies. For this purpose, the government ministries and agencies will actively use consultation for a such as the Inter-Ministerial Meeting on ODA.

(3) Collaboration between Government and Implementing Agencies

While making clear the roles of the government and the implementing agencies (the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation) and the apportionment of responsibilities among them, collaboration will be strengthened, including by means of personnel exchanges to ensure an organic linkage between the government and the implementing agencies. In addition, implementing agencies will strengthen their mutual collaboration.

(4) Strengthening of Policy Consultation

In formulating and implementing assistance policies, it is essential to fully grasp the development policies and assistance needs of developing countries by engaging actively in policy consultation before requests are made by developing countries. At the same time, Japan will set out its assistance policies to the developing countries through dialogue, and the development policies of developing countries and Japan's assistance policy will be reconciled in order to maximize the effect of Japan's aid within those developing countries' development strategies. Furthermore, Japan will support efforts by developing countries to improve their policies and systems, including the ability to formulate and implement assistance projects. Japan will also take into consideration whether such efforts by the developing countries are sufficient in the formulation and implementation of ODA.

(5) Strengthening the Functions of Field Missions in the Policy-making Process and Implementation

The functions of field missions (primarily overseas diplomatic missions and offices of implementing agencies) will be strengthened, so that they will be able to play a leading role in the policy-making process and in implementation. In particular, steps will be taken to develop a framework for strengthening the system, including through the use of outside personnel. Japan will also make efforts to make comprehensive and accurate assessments of developing countries' development policies and assistance needs, primarily at the local level. Japan will comprehensively identify local socioeconomic conditions and other aspects through local interested parties.

(6) Collaboration with Aid-related Entities

Collaboration with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, economic organizations, labor organizations, and other related stakeholders will be strengthened to facilitate their participation in ODA and to utilize their technologies and expertise. Japan will also seek to collaborate with similar entities overseas, particularly in developing countries. In addition, in the implementation of ODA, appropriate use will be made of the technologies and expertise of Japanese private companies.

2. Increasing public participation

(1) Broad Participation by Japanese Citizens from All Walks of Life

The government will take measures to foster participation in assistance activities by Japanese citizens from all walks of life, and to promote these citizens' interaction with developing countries. Such measures will include providing sufficient information, listening to public opinion, soliciting proposals for ODA activities, and extending cooperation to volunteer activities.

(2) Human Resources Development and Development Research

The government will make efforts to foster aid personnel with the necessary expertise and to increase the opportunities for aid personnel to be active both within Japan and overseas. In parallel with these efforts, high-quality personnel, such as persons with considerable overseas experience and extensive knowledge, will be widely sought and be encouraged to participate in ODA activities.

In addition, the government will encourage regional studies relating to developing countries and research on development policy, to promote accumulation of Japan's intellectual assets in the development sphere.

(3) Development Education

Development education is important for promoting public understanding with respect to international cooperation including ODA, and for fostering people that will be engaged in international cooperation in the future. In this perspective, the government will take measures in schools and on other occasions to carry out more widespread education on development issues, such as the problems that face developing countries, relations between Japan and developing countries and the role that development assistance should play. Necessary educational materials will be distributed and teachers will be trained.

(4) Information Disclosure and Public Relations

It is important for information on ODA policy, implementation, and evaluation to be disclosed widely and promptly to ensure the sufficient transparency, and for it to be publicized actively. Therefore, the government will use a variety of means to provide information in easy-to-understand formats, and to create opportunities for Japanese citizens to come into contact with ODA activities that Japan is undertaking.

In addition, the government will make enhanced efforts to disseminate information regarding Japan's ODA to developing countries as well as other donors.

3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

(1) Enhancement of Evaluation

The government will carry out consecutive evaluations at all stages, i.e. ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post, and evaluations at each level, i.e. policy, program, and project. Furthermore, in order to measure, analyze and objectively evaluate the outcome of ODA, third-party evaluations conducted by experts will be enhanced while the government undertakes policy evaluations. The evaluation results will be reflected in subsequent ODA policy-making and efficient and effective implementation.

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

The government will adopt procedures to ensure that full consideration is given to the environmental and social impact of implementation of ODA. The government will make efforts to conduct appropriate and efficient procurement with regard to quality and price. At the same time, while ensuring these aspects, the procedures will be simplified and accelerated.

(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

The government will implement appropriate measures to ensure the transparency of the activity-selection and implementation process, and to prevent fraud, corruption, and improper diversion of aid. In addition, the government will make efforts to assure the appropriate use of funds by enhancing auditing, including through the introduction of external audits.

(4) Ensuring the Safety of ODA Personnel

Safeguarding the lives and personal safety of ODA personnel is a prerequisite for the implementation of ODA. The government will fully obtain security related information and will take appropriate measures.

IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter in the "White Paper on Official Development Assistance (ODA)," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

August 29, 2003
Cabinet Decision

③ Japan's Medium Term Policy on Official Development Assistance

February 4, 2005

1. Introduction

- (1) The Official Development Assistance Charter (“ODA Charter”) approved by the Cabinet in August 2003 states that “Pursuant to this Charter, the Medium-Term Policy and Country Assistance Programs will be formulated, and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them.” The previous Medium-Term Policy on ODA was formulated in August 1999 under the previous ODA Charter, and five years have passed since its formulation. Accordingly, the previous Medium-Term Policy has been reviewed thoroughly and the new Medium-Term Policy on ODA (hereafter referred to as the “New Medium-Term ODA Policy”) is set forth herein.
- (2) In order to address development challenges such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and global issues, to prevent frequent outbreaks of conflicts and terrorism, and to build peace, the international community is strengthening its actions urgently and in concert. Furthermore, it is an important priority for Japan to pursue sustainable growth in developing countries, including through promoting economic partnership with those developing countries that have close relations with Japan. The ODA Charter defines the purpose of ODA as being “to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby help ensure Japan’s security and prosperity.” In line with this purpose, Japan is determined to play a role appropriate to its position in the international community in addressing these urgent issues confronting the international community through strategic and effective use of its ODA.

Based on the above, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy sets forth Japan’s positions and actions, focusing mainly on issues that Japan needs to present its position at home and abroad with a view to implementing ODA more strategically in accordance with the ODA Charter. More specifically, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy describes Japan’s positions, approaches and specific actions in the following areas: the “perspective of human security,” which is one of the basic policies stipulated in the ODA Charter, the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues,” and “peace-building,” and “measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance.”

- (3) Country Assistance Programs will be formulated on the basis of the ODA Charter and the New Medium-Term ODA Policy, which fleshes out the ODA Charter. Whether or not a matter included in the ODA Charter is referred to in the New Medium-Term ODA Policy does not affect its importance or necessity. The New Medium-Term ODA Policy will be effective during the next three to five years and will be revised at an earlier stage if necessary bearing in mind the domestic and international situation after evaluation of its implementation.
- (4) In order to gain public understanding and support for ODA, efforts will be made to ensure sufficient transparency and to actively promote public information regarding Japan’s ODA as well as to promote public participation in aid activities. In addition, evaluation will be enhanced and efforts will be made to ensure the effective implementation of ODA.

2. Regarding the Perspective of “Human Security”

(1) Japan’s Position on “Human Security”

- i. Growing globalization in recent years has resulted in the international community becoming interdependent to an unprecedented degree. At the same time, there has been an increase in humanitarian crises resulting from transnational threats such as terrorism, environmental destruction, the spread of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, international organized crime, sudden economic crises and civil war. In order to address these threats, the perspective of “human security” that places the focus on individual human beings needs to be introduced, in addition to global, regional and national perspectives.
- ii. “Human security” means focusing on individual people and building societies in which everyone can live with dignity by protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats. In concrete terms, this means protecting individuals from “fears,” such as conflict, terrorism, crime, human-rights violation, displacement, disease epidemics, environmental destruction, economic crises and natural disasters, and “wants,” such as poverty, hunger and lack of educational and health services, and empowering people so that they can choose and take action against these threats.

iii. Japan will address the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues” and “peacebuilding” described in the ODA Charter bearing in mind the perspective of “human security,” in order to reduce the vulnerabilities faced by people, communities and countries.

(2) Approaches on Assistance to Achieve “Human Security”

The “human security” perspective should be adopted broadly in development assistance. The approaches such as the following are important.

i. Assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and that effectively reaches the people

Japan will seek to achieve assistance that effectively reaches the people by accurately identifying the needs of the residents of target areas, and engaging as far as possible in a dialogue with residents and other interested parties throughout the process from policy and project formulation and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. To this end, collaboration and co-ordination with aid-related entities, donor countries, NGOs and others will be pursued.

ii. Assistance to strengthen local communities

In the case that a government is not functioning fully, Japan will support improvements in the administrative capacity of the government. But since, in such a case, there is a risk that assistance through the government may not reach the people directly, assistance to local communities and projects based on a participatory approach shall also be combined. The local community’s ability to protect its members from “want” and “fear” will be improved by reinforcing community bonds and strengthening the functions of the local community.

iii. Assistance that emphasizes empowering people

People will be regarded not just as a target of assistance but also as the “promoters of development” in their societies. Importance will therefore be placed on empowering people to become self-reliant. In concrete terms, this means providing vocational training and necessary services such as health and educational services, and improving institutions and policies conducive to realizing the potential of people’s ability in order to foster self-help.

iv. Assistance that emphasizes benefiting people who are exposed to threats

Assistance based on the “human security” perspective requires addressing as comprehensively as possible the threats confronting the people bearing in mind both “freedom from want” such as poverty, and “freedom from fear” such as fear of conflict.

When assistance is provided, priority will be given to assisting people whose lives, livelihoods or dignity are currently or are highly likely to be endangered, through identifying the location of such people and their needs.

v. Assistance that respects cultural diversity

Assistance will be provided to build societies in which cultural diversity is respected and people are not discriminated against due to their cultural backgrounds. At the same time, attention will be paid so that human rights and the dignity of individuals are not threatened in the name of culture.

vi. Cross-sectoral assistance that mobilizes a range of professional expertise

People in countries subject to poverty and conflict face structurally complex problems. In order to address these problems, analyses will be made of their causes and structure, and specialist expertise in various fields will be mobilized as necessary so as to provide cross-sectional assistance.

*Two concrete examples of projects are presented to help understanding of human security in the appendix. Examples of the “human security” perspective are not limited to those projects. Japan will make an effort to reflect the perspective in its ODA.

3. Priority Issues

Priority issues will be addressed in line with the following basic principles outlined in the ODA Charter: provision of support for the self-help efforts (“ownership”) of developing countries, adoption of the “human security” perspective, ensuring equity (including the perspective of gender and consideration of socially vulnerable people), utilization of Japan’s experience and expertise (including ensuring overall policy coherence), and action in concert with the international community (including South-South Cooperation).

(1) Poverty Reduction

i. Japan's position on poverty reduction

- (a) In developing regions, around 1.1 billion people live in poverty on less than US\$1 a day. To deal with this situation, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted following the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, establishing targets to be achieved by 2015 relating to poverty reduction, gender equality, health and education, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and environmental sustainability. MDGs are goals that the international community should work in concert to achieve in order to build a better world. Japan will contribute actively to achieving the MDGs, including through effective use of ODA.
- (b) Poverty has not only an economic dimension, such as low income and expenditure, but also social and political dimensions exemplified by lack of access to basic social services such as education and public health services, gender inequality, and lack of opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The MDGs consist to a large extent of targets relating to the social sector, such as education and public health. At the same time, as the experience of development in East Asia demonstrates, sustained economic growth is a necessary condition for reducing poverty. Therefore, poverty reduction should be pursued comprehensively through actions that address both the economic and social dimensions.
- (c) The factors that constitute poverty in each country are a complex combination of elements of economic structure, politics, culture, society, history and geography specific to that country. Therefore, assistance needs to be implemented taking fully into consideration the particular circumstances of each country. From this viewpoint, Japan will contribute to the poverty reduction strategies formulated by developing countries, and provide assistance in line with such strategies.

ii. Approach to poverty reduction and specific actions

(a) Cross-sectoral assistance that is tailored to the stages of development

The underlying causes of poverty are diverse, and the poor face a range of problems. Therefore, in order to effectively reduce poverty, there is a need for cross-sectoral assistance. Prior to the formulation of projects, efforts will accordingly be made to determine the poverty situation of each country and region and to analyze the needs of the poor. In order to collect a wide range of information on the poor, networking with governments, NGOs, universities, research institutions and private enterprises will be strengthened. Based on the results of analyses, assistance will then be provided, according to the situation in each country and region and the stage of development of the recipient country, by effectively combining various schemes such as bilateral loan aid, grant aid, technical cooperation and assistance through international agencies.

For example, HIV/AIDS will be tackled not simply as a medical problem; instead, a cross-sectoral approach utilizing a variety of schemes will be adopted. More specifically, priority will be placed on strengthening prevention and voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), while at the same time paying attention to reinforcing the regional health care system as a whole. Employment support will also be provided to people living with HIV/AIDS, along with medical treatment and care, and social support for sufferers, their families and HIV/AIDS orphans. Consideration will also be given to incorporating, as necessary, HIV/AIDS measures into development assistance programs in view of the risk of HIV/AIDS epidemics caused by the movement and concentration of populations which accompany economic development, trafficking in children and women, and the growing risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS through drug use.

(b) Direct assistance to the poor

Direct assistance to the poor occupies a significant position in efforts to reduce poverty. From the "human security" perspective, this requires strengthening the capabilities of the poor and communities so as to enable the poor to participate in the formulation of aid policies, and the project planning and implementation process that affect their own lives. In particular, cooperation with NGOs and other entities capable of responding to diverse needs at the grassroots level will be pursued.

(i) Enhancing basic social services

In order to improve the quality of life of the poor, Japan will actively assist in the enhancement of basic social services, such as education, health services, safe water supply, shelter, and electrification, while encouraging improvements in governance in the recipient country. For example, Japan will seek to improve hygiene conditions and raise awareness by providing wells and latrines in its school construction projects in poor areas, and to improve children's nutrition through school meals. With a view to strengthening the delivery of basic social services, assistance will be provided to build the capacity of central and local governments, and to improve health and medical systems. At the same time, the establishment of transport, communications and electric power infrastructure will be assisted with the objective of improving access to hospitals and schools. Support will also be provided for training and development of educational materials in order to improve the quality of services. In addition,

assistance that will contribute to women and children's health and reproductive health will be provided, addressing infectious diseases and women's capacity building.

(ii) Strengthening livelihoods

To enable the poor to break out from poverty, it is important to strengthen capacity to sustain their livelihoods and to enable them to earn income through their own productive activities. Japan will provide assistance for the development of small-scale infrastructure that will benefit the poor, such as rural markets, fishing ports, rural roads and irrigation, as well as microfinance and unemployment programs targeted at the poor. In tandem with these measures, action will be taken to develop the capabilities of the poor, such as through skills training.

(iii) Protection from sudden threats

As the poor tend to be highly vulnerable to threats such as economic crises social problems, such as drugs and crime, and natural disasters, it is important to protect the poor against such threats and strengthen their ability to withstand such threats. For this purpose, Japan will assist in establishing "safety nets" for the poor, such as relief measures for the unemployed, nutritional improvement programs and delivery of social services. With respect to the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004, Japan will promote cooperation in the area of natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in a comprehensive and coherent manner based on the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA. Japan provides assistance for policy proposals, institution building, human resources development and steady implementation of plans that are necessary for making disaster prevention an integral part of national policy, city planning and rural planning. In addition, Japan will also make efforts to rapidly deliver assistance to the disaster victims in the aftermath of disaster and to reduce the vulnerability to disasters of the poor by ending the vicious circle of disaster and poverty in the reconstruction phase.

(c) Assistance to reduce poverty through economic growth

To reduce poverty, it is important to promote the economic growth of a country or a region as a whole, including poverty concentrated areas, along with direct assistance to the poor. In particular, consideration should be given to generating growth that benefits the poor.

(i) Employment creation

Raising incomes through employment is an important means of raising the living standard of the poor. A particular focus will therefore be on the development of labor-intensive medium, small and micro enterprises. Assistance will also be provided for the development of economic infrastructure fundamental to business activity, reform of institutions, and improvement of labor conditions to promote the participation of micro enterprises and expand domestic and foreign investment. Promoting tourism by making use of cultural attractions will also contribute to employment creation.

(ii) Balanced development

Countries that are achieving economic growth also face the problem of regional disparities. These disparities occur in many cases between poor rural areas and comparatively affluent urban areas. For the development of rural areas, raising agricultural productivity is important. Japan will support the formulation of agriculture related policy, improvement of infrastructure such as irrigation and farm roads, dissemination and research/development of production technologies such as NERICA (New Rice for Africa), and strengthening of community organizations. Assistance will be provided to foster economic activities in rural areas, such as processing of agricultural products, development of market distribution and sale of foodstuffs.

In addition, basic infrastructure such as transport, energy and communications will be provided to link urban and rural areas where regional disparities exist. In providing such assistance, attention will be paid to ensure that infrastructure helps the poor to participate in economic and social activities by, for example, connecting feeder roads to national roads.

Pockets of extreme poverty exist also in urban areas due to population growth and migration from rural areas. Assistance will therefore be provided to labor-intensive medium, small and micro enterprises, with a particular focus on technical assistance to contribute to the development of micro-finance in urban areas.

As the poor often depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods and are therefore particularly vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation, full attention will be paid to ensuring sustainable development in reducing poverty through economic growth.

(d) Assistance for institutions and policies to reduce poverty

- (i) In order to reduce poverty, it is important to establish institutions and policies that protect the rights of the poor based on the principle of equality under the law, and to enable the poor to participate in political activities and to exercise their capabilities. Assistance will therefore be provided to contribute to the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the promotion of democratization.
- (ii) Assistance will be provided for capacity building to enable governments of developing countries to formulate and implement appropriate development strategies.
- (iii) In order to minimize the impact on the poor of economic crises, inflation and similar events, macroeconomic stabilization through appropriate fiscal and monetary policy is essential. To this end, assistance such as dispatching experts will be provided to build the capacity of government officials.

(2) Sustainable Growth

i. Japan's position on sustainable growth

- (a) In order to reduce poverty and to ensure that the results of development are sustained, sustainable growth is essential for developing countries. As the leading role of the private sector is key to sustainable economic growth, it is important to promote private sector activities, including trade and investment through ODA. In addition, it is important that ODA be provided to help developing countries participate in the multilateral free trade system.
- (b) As a country that receives benefits from international trade and that is heavily dependent on other countries for resources, energy and food, Japan will actively contribute to the sustainable growth of developing countries through ODA. This is highly relevant for ensuring Japan's security and prosperity, thus promoting the interests of the Japanese people.
- (c) It is important to analyze the impediments to sustainable growth on a country basis and to assist in the provision of socio-economic infrastructure, policy formulation, institution building, and development of human resources in a comprehensive manner according to the specific circumstances and stage of development of each country. Through the provision of such comprehensive assistance, improvements in the investment climate and the attainment of sustainable economic growth in recipient countries will be pursued.
- (d) The increasing number of economic partnerships in recent years play an important role in facilitating cross-border flows of people, goods, capital and information, and these have contributed to the overall growth of the countries concerned by liberalizing trade and investment and by promoting the harmonization of economic systems. Japan is working toward strengthening economic partnerships with other countries beginning with countries in the East Asia region. For those developing countries with which Japan is seeking economic partnership, Japan will make strategic use of ODA to assist in establishing a trade/investment environment and economic infrastructure that will make such partnership more effective.

ii. Approach to sustainable growth and specific actions

(a) Development of economic and social infrastructure

Infrastructure is of fundamental importance in promoting private sector activities. Japan has actively supported the provision of economic and social infrastructure underpinning economic growth through such means as yen loans, and has played a particularly major role in providing the basis for economic growth mainly in the Asia region. Promoting the development of economic and social infrastructure requires appropriate levels of medium- to long-term funding, and there are still only a limited number of developing countries that can secure sufficient levels of funding from their own revenues and private capital. From this standpoint, Japan will assist in the provision of economic and social infrastructure that contributes to improvement of trade and investment climates, such as roads, ports and other transport infrastructure, energy related infrastructure such as power generation and transmission facilities and oil and natural gas facilities, telecommunications and IT infrastructure, and infrastructure for improving the living environment, while paying particular attention to the institutional and policy environment and debt management capacity of developing countries. Assistance with infrastructure will be complemented by assistance in intangible areas of infrastructure, such as the promotion of sector policy formulation and dialogue, and development of human resources, so as to ensure that infrastructure is sustained and properly maintained.

As infrastructure sometimes benefits wide areas crossing national borders, assistance will be provided taking into account

the perspective of the development of the region as a whole. In order to facilitate cross border movement of people and goods, Japan will provide assistance for capacity building on transport security and security measures. In the light of the importance of sources of funding other than ODA to developing countries, emphasis will be placed on coordinating the roles played by private capital and “other official flows” (OOF), and encouraging the participation of the private sector through “public-private partnership” (PPP). In the construction of infrastructure, full attention will be given to social and environmental considerations.

(b) Policy formulation and institution building

In addition to assisting in the development of economic and social infrastructure, assistance in areas such as macroeconomic stabilization, development of policy and institutions on trade and investment, and development of policy and institutions for information and communication society, is indispensable for promoting private-sector led sustainable growth.

To promote macroeconomic stability, Japan will assist in the formulation and implementation of appropriate and sustainable fiscal and monetary policy, public debt management, and economic policy, and will place an emphasis on assisting the formulation of industrial policy designed to expand trade and investment, and of rural and regional development policy in the light of decentralization. In concrete terms, assistance will be provided for institution building in the fields of economic management, finance, tax, customs and the development of human resources, and the development of local and supporting industries. To developing countries that are in transition to a market economy, particular support will be provided for policy formulation, institution building, development of legal systems, and the fostering of human resources to facilitate such transition.

In order to develop institutions to promote trade and investment, Japan will assist the improvement of systems and institutions that are in accordance with international economic rules taking into account each country’s economic situation. This includes, for example, assistance with government procurement standards and certification systems, protection of intellectual property, and improvement and operation of physical distribution networks. Eradicating corruption, implementing legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local government are important to building a fair and democratic society and also to improving the investment climate. For this purpose, Japan will assist the capacity-building of governments to improve governance.

(c) Assistance in human resources development

Developing human resources improves the quality of labor force and provides an impetus for yielding technological innovations. In view of Japan’s own experience of economic development, development of the human resources necessary for national economic and social development and for science and technology in both the government and private sectors played a major role in economic growth. Support will be provided to improve basic education, higher education and vocational training in developing countries, and to assist the development of human resources in a wide range of fields by, among other things, providing scholarships to study at higher education institutions in Japan. Through the dispatch of experts to developing countries and training programs, Japanese technology, knowledge and human resources will be utilized for the development of human resources in a range of fields, such as industrial development including the development of small and medium enterprises and information and communications.

(d) Support to strengthen economic partnerships

Promoting trade and investment at the regional level contributes directly to the economic growth of countries in a region, and contributes to mobilizing finance required for development and raising technical standards in the private sector. In addition to providing support for the development of infrastructure that spans countries and regions, the capacity development of institutions and human resources in the areas of trade and investment will be assisted. In the case of countries and regions with which Japan is promoting economic partnerships, support will be provided to improve legal systems relating to the protection of intellectual property and competition policy, and to improve and strengthen enforcement of customs and immigration control, and in fields such as information and communications technology (ICT), science and technology, small and medium enterprises, energy, agriculture and tourism.

(3) Addressing global issues

Global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs and international organized crime pose a threat to humanity around the world, irrespective of national borders. In order to achieve the stability and prosperity of the international community, Japan will play an active part in addressing these issues by using its ODA. Of these issues, the Medium-Term Policy will focus particularly on environmental problems that are inextricably and comprehensively related to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable growth. The Medium-Term policy also

addresses measures against natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in view of the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004.

i. Japan's position on addressing environmental problems and natural disasters

- (a) Making development compatible with the environment and promoting sustainable development are challenges that face the entire world. Progressing global warming, severe environmental pollution accompanying economic growth in developing countries, and rapid deterioration of the natural environment against the background of population growth and poverty threaten the lives of people in developing countries. In order to solve these environmental problems, broad-reaching and coherent action is required. Disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis continue to threaten human life and economic and social development for a further period following the immediate aftermath. Therefore it is essential to support self-help efforts by developing countries and to take coherent measures corresponding to each phase of disaster including emergency response, reconstruction and prevention.
- (b) Japan will actively address environmental problems and natural disasters by making use of its ODA based on initiatives such as the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD), the Kyoto Initiative, and the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA.

ii. Approach to addressing environmental problems and specific actions

Japan will give high priority to cooperation in the following three fields: (1) actions against global warming, such as controlling and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through the use of renewable energy sources and energy saving measures (including assistance regarding use of the Kyoto Mechanism) and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change (including measures against meteorological disasters); (2) pollution control through measures on air pollution, water contamination, and waste management, etc.; and (3) conservation of the natural environment by means such as the management of nature reserves, conservation and management of forests, measures against desertification, and natural resource management. Cooperation will be provided based on the following approaches and specific actions.

(a) Capacity development of developing countries to address environmental problems

In order to enhance the overall capacity of the authorities, research institutes and other agencies in developing countries to address environmental problems, Japan will support human resources development and provide cooperation to assist accurate environmental monitoring, policy making, institution building, and equipment provision suited to the actual situations in individual countries.

(b) Active integration of environmental elements

Japan will incorporate environmental elements into its development plans and programs, and cooperate in projects in developing countries in which appropriate environmental and social considerations are implemented or confirmed.

(c) Japan's guiding role

Japan will seek to raise environmental awareness and encourage efforts to address environmental problems in developing countries through policy dialogues, various forums, and other appropriate cooperation schemes.

(d) Cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks

In order to solve regional and global environmental problems, Japan will implement its cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks that effectively combine various methods of cooperation.

(e) Application of Japanese experience and scientific technology

Japan will provide support to developing countries by making use of its experience and know-how in overcoming environmental problems and its scientific technology in combating complex environmental problems. Such experience, know-how and technology for pollution monitoring, data analysis and counter approaches have been accumulated by a broad range of organizations outside government in Japan, including local governments, private enterprises, research institutes, NGOs, and others. Thus Japan will actively collaborate with such organizations in assisting developing countries. Collaboration will also be pursued with international organizations that have specialist knowledge and means of implementation.

iii. Approach to address disasters and specific actions

Japan will cope with disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis through a similar approach to that mentioned above (ii), by utilizing its own experiences, technology (including scientific technology related to observation) and human resources in which it has international comparative advantage.

(4) Peace-buildingi. Japan's position on peace-building

- (a) Since the end of the Cold War, numerous regional and domestic conflicts have occurred. Not infrequently, conflicts have recurred after hostilities had once ceased. Conflicts bring about various problems, such as the creation of refugees and internal displaced persons, destruction of the social and economic infrastructure, and malfunctions in the governing structure. As a result, it becomes extremely difficult for people to maintain their lives, livelihoods and dignity, and development at the national and regional level is impeded. In this sense, peace and stability are prerequisites for development.
- (b) The purpose of peace-building is to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, alleviate the various difficulties that people face during and immediately after conflicts, and subsequently achieve long-term stable development. Assistance for the prevention of conflicts and in their closing stages, post-conflict emergency humanitarian assistance, and medium- to long-term reconstruction development assistance are essential to allow peace to take root. For example, employment generation and reconstruction of hospitals and schools through ODA enable people to sustain their livelihoods and gain access to education and health services. This in turn brings home to them the “dividends of peace,” leading to peace and stability in a society. Assistance in peace-building needs to fully take into account and give consideration to promoting processes for peace, such as dialogue between opposing groups. The individual circumstances — political, social, historical and cultural— of each country and region must also be fully taken into account.
- (c) Japan is determined to make an active contribution to peace-building in concert with international organizations, other donors, the domestic private sector, and NGOs.

ii. Approach to peace-building and specific actions

It must be borne in mind that Japanese assistance for peace-building may be hindered by a variety of obstacles, such as the local security situation and malfunction of government. Therefore, in providing assistance for peace-building, Japan's stance should be to steadily implement what is possible while paying maximum consideration to the safety of those involved in providing assistance.

(a) Assistance corresponding to various stages before and after conflict

The following forms of support will be provided corresponding to the stage that a country or region is at, ranging from prevention of conflict or its recurrence, the immediate post-conflict stage to restoration, reconstruction, and mid- to long-term development.

(i) Assistance to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts

In countries at risk of conflict and in countries that are socially unstable in the aftermath of conflict, it is especially important to provide development assistance that gives full consideration to conflict prevention. Target regions and aid recipients should be selected after first accurately analyzing the causes of the conflict taking into account the historical and cultural background, and care should be taken to avoid fomenting conflicts, for example through biased selection of aid recipients. Furthermore, dialogue and cooperation between opposing groups can be fostered through, for example, the implementation of regional cooperation projects in non-political fields, such as environmental protection and infrastructure development. In order to prevent conflicts, it is also important to prevent arms proliferation. Japan will therefore provide assistance to enable developing countries to strengthen import and export controls, prevent illicit traffic of weapons, and develop their legal systems, etc.

(ii) Emergency humanitarian assistance required in the immediate aftermath of conflicts

In order for victims of conflict, such as refugees and internally displaced persons, to protect their own lives and livelihoods in the immediate aftermath of conflicts, emergency humanitarian assistance needs to be delivered rapidly and effectively so as to meet minimum requirements for food, clothing and shelter. Japan will therefore provide emergency humanitarian assistance for the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and provide assistance in areas such as shelter, food, water, sanitation, public health, and education.

(iii) Post-conflict reconstruction assistance

The reconstruction assistance should develop the conditions to bring social and economic activities back on track by rebuilding social capital destroyed by conflict, such as hospitals, schools, roads, public transport, water supply and sewerage systems and energy facilities, while assisting the development of human resources. Japan will therefore support the rebuilding of social capital, give electoral assistance so as to restore the administrative functions of government, provide support for the development of legislation, and give media support to foster democratization.

(iv) Medium- to long-term development assistance

Medium- to long-term development assistance is required to keep development on track. Japan will therefore provide a wide range of assistance designed to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable growth.

(b) Coherent assistance

It is essential that assistance for peace-building be implemented in a seamless and coherent manner corresponding to needs at each stage before and after conflict. It is therefore necessary to accurately analyze the needs that arise from the immediate post-conflict stage to the stage of medium- to long-term assistance. Japan will accordingly strive to have adequate communication with interested parties such as the government and aid agencies in recipient countries, determine concrete needs, formulate projects, and share Japan's philosophy and other matters related to its ODA. Japan will undertake emergency development surveys that formulate both reconstruction programs and immediate reconstruction projects, and be prepared to make use of information that has been gained from such surveys at the necessary time. Japan will in addition work to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to subsequent reconstruction development cooperation, and to eliminate as far as possible the gap that tends to occur between the two.

(c) Rapid and effective assistance

Conflict gives rise to a variety of problems, such as the generation of large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, destruction of infrastructure, collapse of the governing structure, food shortages, poverty, and epidemics. At such times of crisis, rapid action is required to protect human lives and livelihoods. Japan will therefore work in collaboration with international and regional organizations, domestic and international NGOs, and others in order to deliver aid more effectively.

For Japan to engage actively and effectively in peace-building in the years ahead, developing the human resources needed to provide peace-building assistance is crucial. Various kinds of training will therefore be provided for JICA personnel and specialists, consultants, NGOs, and other personnel involved in the provision of ODA. In addition, flexible use will be made of forms of cooperation suited to the security situation. Security training will be provided to persons dispatched to provide peacebuilding assistance. Systems will be developed to enable personnel to be dispatched swiftly when required, and the capacity of overseas establishments and JICA offices will be strengthened.

(d) Combination of assistance to governments and to local communities

In the aftermath of conflicts, central and local governments can frequently become dysfunctional. In order to urgently fill the resulting void, Japan will work to achieve the revival of local communities by providing basic social services, such as health and medical services, education, food and water, through assistance at the grassroots level to local communities. At the same time, Japan will strive to restore the functions of government and enable countries to become self-reliant swiftly by assisting in the development of human resources and institution building at the levels of central and local government.

(e) Assistance to achieve domestic stability and law and order

Even after conflicts have ended, governments often lack the ability to maintain law and order. This can threaten people's safety and impede development activities, and can even lead to the recurrence of conflicts. Therefore, in parallel with humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, Japan will provide assistance with the objective of strengthening law and order and preventing the recurrence of conflicts, for strengthening the police, for social integration of discharged soldiers through job creation, for recovery and destruction of weapons (including landmines and small arms) and for reform of the judicial system. Such assistance will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the ODA Charter.

(f) Consideration for socially vulnerable people

Rapid protection will be provided to people who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of conflict, such as people with impaired health, women and children, and to people who are direct victims of conflicts. Particular consideration will be given to capacity building for the socially disadvantaged, including mine victims.

(g) Assistance that includes neighboring countries in its scope

Neighboring countries of conflict may face problems and fall into serious difficulties that arise from such problems as influx of refugees and adverse impact on trade and investment. Neighboring countries may also have close ties with a country in a conflict situation, giving them a political influence and enabling them to act as intermediaries, thus contributing to the resolution of conflicts. Trade and exchanges of people between the country in conflict and neighboring countries often play an important role in regional stability and conflict prevention. On the other hand, it is also common for neighboring countries to support particular parties to a conflict, and the power relations between neighboring countries are often reflected in the rivalries between the factions involved. In light of this, consideration will also be given to providing assistance to neighboring countries with a view to resolving and preventing conflicts and ensuring regional stability.

4. Measures to Ensure the Efficient and Effective Implementation of Assistance

(1) Position on Strengthening Systems for ODA Policy Formulation and Implementation

For efficient and effective implementation of assistance, it is important to strengthen systems for policy formulation and the implementation of ODA so that a coherent approach can be applied from the policy planning stage through to the implementation stage. In the case of the main recipients of Japanese ODA, Japan formulates Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and/or specific sectors in a manner compatible with the development plans of recipient countries and international development goals. In the years ahead, Japan will strengthen policy-making capacity and systems reflecting policy in the formulation, selection and implementation of concrete projects, while enhancing collaboration with other actors, such as international organizations and other bilateral donors. For this purpose, it is crucial to strengthen the functions of agencies in the field, such as Japanese embassies abroad and the overseas offices of aid agencies, which are in a position to most directly analyze the development needs and aid situation bearing in mind the bilateral relations between the recipient country and Japan, and the political, economic and social situation in the recipient country. The Medium-Term Policy identifies concrete actions and systems for strengthening functions at the field level.

(2) Concrete Actions to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level

Japan has made efforts to strengthen functions at the field level mainly through the use of country-based ODA Task Forces (hereafter ODA-TFs). ODA-TFs consist primarily of Japanese embassies and the local offices of aid agencies such as JICA and JBIC. In order to further enhance functions at the field level, the following concrete actions will be promoted in the ODA-TFs and in Tokyo. In order for ODA-TFs to play a leading role in the process of policy-making and implementation of ODA, they will actively participate and will make proposals in relation to the following concrete actions. For its part, Tokyo will respect the proposals made by ODA-TFs.

Concerning recipient countries in which ODA-TF does not exist, similar efforts will be made by Japanese embassies abroad as much as possible by using communication tools such as IT in cooperation with Japanese aid agencies located in other countries that look after the recipient country concerned. Tokyo respects proposals made by the Japanese embassies.

i. Research and analysis of development needs

ODA-TFs will scale up their functions in research and analysis of development needs and the recipient countries' own development efforts bearing in mind the political, economic and social situation in these countries. Japan will fully analyze local socioeconomic conditions and other aspects through local interested parties. In such efforts, external human resources will be relied upon where necessary, and information will be exchanged with the local aid community, including other major bilateral donors and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

Tokyo will support such actions in the field by making more flexible use of policy-support studies and dispatching policy advisers.

ii. Formulation and consideration of assistance policy

(a) Participation in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs

Country Assistance Programs specify the direction, priority sectors and priority issues of Japan's ODA for a period of about the next five years based on an accurate understanding of the development needs of the recipient countries as described in (2) (i) above, bearing in mind the perspective of Japan's foreign policy. ODA-TFs will actively participate in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs making maximum use of their knowledge and experience obtained at the field level, and will seek to align assistance programs with the development plans and development goals of recipient countries, as well as with the international development goals. Consideration will also be given to how best to collaborate with the local aid community,

including other major donor countries and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

(b) Participation in the formulation of assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors

ODA-TFs will actively make proposals in the formulation of assistance policies for more concrete priority issues and specific sectors in line with the priorities specified in the Country Assistance Programs described in (2) ii. (a) and those clarified through policy consultations mentioned in (2) ii. (c) below so as to formulate and implement projects that reflect the true development needs of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs.

(c) Undertaking of policy consultations

ODA-TFs along with participants from Tokyo as necessary will undertake policy consultations with recipient countries in order to share perspectives regarding medium term priorities and policy/institutional issues, as well as to iron out differences, so that the position on the medium-term measures specified in Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors are reflected in the actual formulation, request and implementation of projects.

In the case of countries for which no Country Assistance Programs have been formulated, ODA-TFs will play a leading role in identifying the direction, priority issues and sectors of Japanese assistance through policy dialogues in accordance with the ODA Charter and Medium-Term Policy.

iii. Formulation and selection of candidate projects for ODA

(a) Leading role of ODA-TFs

ODA-TFs will play a leading role in examining in detail the formulation and selection of ODA projects. In concrete terms, ODA-TFs will make proposals to Tokyo regarding the order of priority of candidate projects when forwarding the requests of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs in the selection of projects.

(b) Proposals regarding combination of different ODA schemes and their revision

In order to maximize the effect of Japanese ODA as a whole, it is important to combine ODA schemes effectively. ODA-TFs will therefore make efforts to form concrete model projects for combining different ODA schemes in recipient countries where all three schemes — grant aid, yen loans and technical cooperation — are implemented to a considerable extent, while clarifying the appropriate division of roles between the three. In addition, ODA-TFs will make concrete proposals on the need and possibility of revising ODA schemes in the recipient country concerned bearing in mind international trends, such as aid coordination among international agencies and other donors. Tokyo will consider the combination and revision of ODA schemes taking into account the proposals proposed by ODA-TFs.

iv. Strengthening of collaboration with the local donor community

Common development goals and development strategies, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are increasingly being adopted by the international donor community. Taking into account this trend, ODA-TFs will participate actively in donor coordination in a manner consistent with Japanese ODA policy, in close collaboration with the local donor community, such as international agencies and other bilateral donors, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of Japanese aid. Such efforts can enhance Japan's presence at the field level. In the case that aid coordination is being promoted in Japan's priority sectors, Japan will participate actively, including playing a leading role, in the process of formulation and implementation of development policy of a recipient country while encouraging self-help efforts by that country.

v. Strengthening of collaboration with Japanese relevant parties in recipient countries

In view of the importance of making use of Japan's high-quality technologies, knowledge, human resources and institutions, ODA-TFs will engage in active dialogue with Japanese relevant parties that are active in recipient countries, such as NGOs, academia and economic organizations including private enterprises based in the recipient country.

vi. Review of Japan's ODA

Taking into account the results of ODA evaluations at the policy and program level of recipient countries, ODA-TFs will review whether the intended goals and purposes of Japanese aid to recipient countries have been achieved, whether the direction of assistance was appropriate, whether the prioritization of sectors and issues was effective, and whether the points to be borne in mind in the implementation of aid were properly dealt with.

Based on these reviews, ODA-TFs will seek appropriate improvements through participation in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs and policies on priority issues and sectors.

vii. Information disclosure and public information

In order to ensure the transparency of ODA, ODA-TFs will work with support from Tokyo to actively publicize, via websites and other means, information on the activities of ODA-TFs, Country Assistance Programs, policy consultations with recipient countries, and other issues.

(3) Promoting Systems to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs described in (2) above, it is important to strengthen institutional capacity both in Tokyo and at the field level. For this purpose, Japan will take concrete measures such as the following to the extent possible.

i. Appropriate allocation of personnel and development of human resources (including active use of external human resources)

Personnel will be appropriately allocated to both ODA-TFs and Tokyo making active use of qualified human resources both within and outside the government, such as personnel with experience in delivering development aid and with high level of practical work ability, and personnel with thorough knowledge of local political, economic and social conditions. Since there may arise cases requiring urgent assistance, timing and flexible allocation of personnel will also be made.

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs, it is essential to have personnel with broad experience and knowledge of international trends regarding, for example, aid coordination, overall Japanese aid policy and implementation. Japan will therefore seek to develop the range of people engaged in Japanese aid through the development of human resources involved in assistance at field missions and in Tokyo by reinforcing training including through the use of information technology.

ii. Promoting the sharing of information and knowledge including through the use of information technology

Tokyo will actively present and share with ODA-TFs relevant information and knowledge considered to be of use to ODA-TFs, particularly in the formulation of assistance policies for specific issues and sectors as described in (2) ii. (b).

Appendix

Examples of projects that have achieved results by incorporating the “human security” perspective (projects ongoing as of 2004)

● Water Supply Development with Community Participation in Senegal

Due to a lack of proper water supply facilities such as wells in rural areas of Senegal, many women and children must routinely travel long distances to draw water. In addition, due to the unavailability of safe water, many areas suffer from extremely poor sanitation.

In order to protect local people from the threat of a want of water, Japan provided grant aid to develop water supply facilities. In addition to the development of water supply facilities, assistance was also provided in the form of technical cooperation to empower local residents so that they can realize and sustain a better livelihood through their own efforts. In concrete terms, Japan provided support to form a resident organization and training in methods of maintenance, inspection and collection of rates so as to enable the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities at the village level. Assistance was also provided to educate on health and sanitation by relating it to water sanitation so as to improve the lives of women and other residents. Following such assistance, the residents took the initiative to raise household incomes by means such as poultry farming projects with surplus funds from the management of water supply facilities. These activities have supported people's empowerment and rural development. At the same time, they combine a variety of forms of assistance, including support to vulnerable groups such as women and children, crosssectoral assistance spanning fields such as health, sanitation and education, and collaboration with other agencies through the use of a resident organization model that other countries' aid agencies are working to propagate.

As a result of this Japanese assistance, a large number of women and children in rural areas have been freed from the work of drawing water, and local residents have been able to realize a more sanitary living condition.

● Protection from HIV/AIDS in Cambodia

Cambodia has a high HIV/AIDS rate. The movement and concentration of people resulting from increased economic activity create the risk of further spread of HIV/AIDS. As a result, residents and workers may be exposed to the threat of HIV/AIDS.

In the Sihanoukville Port Reconstruction Project in Cambodia, a project funded with Japanese loan assistance, Japan made efforts to incorporate the “human security” perspective, including programs to protect people from the threat of HIV/AIDS and better equip them to protect themselves.

In concrete terms, in order to protect the people, including local residents, from the threat of HIV/AIDS, workers were required to undergo health checks, measures were taken to change people's behavior by combining distribution of condoms with educational activities, workers' leaders were trained to help promote knowledge of health and sanitation in workers' meetings, and a wide range of public information activities were undertaken to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS. To ensure that these activities reached those concerned, activities were undertaken in collaboration with local NGOs.

The outcome of these activities was to increase awareness about routes of transmission and means of preventing HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and to strengthen the ability of workers and local residents to better protect themselves from the risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

4 List of Current Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Gender	The Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), announced at the 49th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/gender/initiative.html	(1) Strengthening integration of gender equality perspectives in ODA policies (2) Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women's participation in society (3) Support for policies and systems that promote gender equality (4) Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs (5) Organizational and administrative capacity building
	Support measures towards "a society in which all women shine"	Last September, in his address to the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Abe pledged to cultivate the power of women as the greatest potential for the growth of the Japanese economy, and at the same time, to further strengthen cooperation with the international community as well as assistance to developing countries with the belief that creating "a society in which all women shine" will bring vigor to the world. Specifically, the Prime Minister announced that Japan would extend ODA exceeding US\$3 billion in the next three years (2013-2015) based on the following three pillars: (1) Facilitating women's active role / participation in society and women's empowerment (2) Enhancing Japan's efforts in the area of women's health care as a part of its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy (3) Supporting women's participation and protecting their rights in the area of peace and security
Education	Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011–2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/initiative.html	In order to contribute to the attainment of the Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as to realize human security, Japan will provide US\$3.5 billion over five years from 2011 to 2015 and will help to create a quality educational environment for at least 7 million (a cumulative total of 25 million) children. (1) Assistance for basic education (Under the "School for All" model, aims to provide a quality education environment for all children and youth by improving the learning environment comprehensively, working together with schools, communities, and government) (2) Assistance for post-basic education (e.g., secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training, and tertiary education) (3) Assistance for marginalized children and children in vulnerable countries where assistance is hard to reach
Healthcare	The Japan's Global Health Policy 2011–2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/health/initiative.html	In order to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through realizing human security, Japan pledged US\$5 billion over five years from 2011 to 2015. (1) Maternal, newborn, and child health (Under the "EMBRACE (Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)," ensure the continuum of care from before to after birth. Save the lives of 430,000 pregnant women and 11.3 million infants in cooperation with other development partners.) (2) Three major infectious diseases (Strengthen assistance through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), step up complementarity between the Global Fund's activities and Japan's bilateral assistance.) (3) Response to global public health emergencies, etc.
	Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, announced at TICAD V (June 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000005946.pdf	Japan prioritizes global health in its foreign policy. By fully mobilizing its knowledge and expertise, Japan aims to realize a world where every person can receive basic healthcare service (universal health coverage [UHC]). (1) Mainstream UHC (2) Effectively implement bilateral assistance (3) Collaborate with global partners (strategic partnership) (4) Strengthen human resources for global health
Water and Sanitation	The Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wasabi_gai.html	(1) Promotion of integrated water resource management (IWRM) (2) Supply of safe drinking water and sanitation (3) Support of water use for food production and other purposes (4) Water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation (5) Mitigation of damage from water-related disasters
Environment	Japan's support for developing countries until 2012 on climate change measures, announced at the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) (December 2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/cop15_g.html http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/pdfs/2012tojokoku.pdf	Japan announced financial assistance for a period of three years until the end of 2012 to developing countries which are taking active emission reduction measures, or those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. This assistance is in the amount of approximately ¥1 trillion 750 billion (about US\$15 billion), including public and private financing, of which public financing comprises approximately ¥1 trillion 300 billion (about US\$11 billion). As of the end of December 2012, the amount of assistance provided, including public and private financing, reached US\$17 billion 600 million.

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Environment	"Green Future" Initiatives announced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) (June 2012) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/rio_p20/gaiyo.html	<p>Under the principle of providing human security, Japan will contribute to the transition to a green global economy and building of a society resilient to disasters.</p> <p>(1) Spreading the idea of environmentally friendly future cities. Annually invite 100 people involved in urban planning of developing countries. Host an international conference in Japan on environmentally friendly future cities.</p> <p>(2) Contributing to the transition of the global economy towards a green economy. Increasing government dialogues (East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership dialogues, TICAD Strategy for Low Carbon Growth and Climate Resilient Development). Form a 10,000-person team of Green Cooperation Volunteers over the next three years. Provide US\$3 billion in assistance over three years for renewable energy, etc. in the area of climate change. Creation of the Joint Crediting Mechanism.</p> <p>(3) Building resilient societies Provide US\$3 billion in assistance over three years from 2013-2015 to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development and international cooperation projects. (Also introduced at the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku.)</p>
	Initiatives to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution announced at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" (October 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/press4_000140.html	<p>Japan's environmental technologies, which Japan has developed during the process of overcoming pollution, will be fully utilized to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution:</p> <p>(1) Provide US\$2 billion of ODA in total over three years from 2014 in the three areas of measures to tackle air pollution, water pollution, and waste management. (2) Establishing an education system of specialists for mercury pollution prevention (a 3 year JICA training program consisting of the lessons of Minamata disease, Japan's knowledge to tackle mercury pollution, assisting legislation for ratification of the Convention, etc.)</p>
	Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Countering Global Warming "ACE: Actions for Cool Earth" at the 19th Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP19) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e_000130.html	<p>Japan announced that it would extend assistance, public and private finance combined, amounting to ¥1.6 trillion (approximately US\$16 billion) (of which public finance accounts for ¥1.3 trillion [approximately US\$13 billion]) during the 3-year period between 2013 and 2015 to support mitigation and adaptation efforts for climate change in developing countries.</p>
Trade and Investment	People-centered investment, presented at OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (May 2014)	<p>In promoting investment to developing countries through public-private partnerships aimed at development, Japan attaches importance to the following three factors that are based on a people-centered perspective. Japan promotes such people-centered investment.</p> <p>(1) Inclusiveness: Have as many people as possible enjoy the economic benefits of investment (2) Resilience: Enhance social resilience to climate change, natural disasters, and other situations through investment (3) Capacity building: Advance capacity-building among local people</p>
	Aid for Trade	<p>As Aid for Trade, Japan will:</p> <p>(1) reform the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries (2) make proactive contributions to effective use of Aft, fight against protectionism and trade and finance-related fields</p>
Disaster Risk Reduction	The Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA, announced at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/bosai_gaiyo.html	<p>(1) Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction (2) Perspective of human security (3) Gender perspective (4) Importance of assistance regarding software (5) Mobilization of Japan's experience, expertise and technology (6) Mobilization and dissemination of locally available and suitable technology (7) Promoting partnerships with various stakeholders.</p>
	Monetary commitment to assist developing countries in disaster reduction (announced at Rio +20 and the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku [2012]).	<p>US\$3 billion in aid will be provided over three years from 2013-2015 to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development and international cooperation projects.</p>
Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance	Humanitarian Aid Policy of Japan (July 2011) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/aid_policy_japan.pdf	<p>Basic understanding and view on humanitarian assistance policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the basic principles of humanitarian assistance (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence) • Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons • Smooth transition from humanitarian assistance to development assistance • International response to natural disasters, contribution to disaster risk reduction efforts • Security of humanitarian aid workers • Promotion of civil-military coordination • Effectiveness and efficiency (coordination with other humanitarian actors including NGOs) etc.

Section 3

List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)

As of the end of Dec. 2014

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point* ¹ (34 countries)	Africa	29	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
	Latin America and the Caribbean	5	Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua
Countries which have reached the Decision Point* ² (1 countries)	Africa	1	Chad
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point* ² (3 countries)	Africa	3	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan

*1 Debt relief will be provided to HIPCs that reached the Decision Point as mid-phase relief. A new economic and social reform program will then be implemented as a second phase. If the country is acknowledged as having demonstrated favorable achievements, it will reach the Completion Point of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and comprehensive debt relief measures will be provided.

*2 In order to reach the Decision Point, HIPCs are required to first formulate national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) describing the policies they will implement with the financial resources that will become available as a result of debt relief, and obtain approval by the World Bank and the IMF Executive Board. Debt relief approval will be decided based on the PRSP, the HIPC's actual achievements in the economic and social reform program demanded by the IMF, and an analysis of the debt repayment capacity of the indebted country.

Section 1

DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart III-25 / DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2013)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Gross disbursement basis					Net disbursement basis			
Rank	Country	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Country	Disbursements	Change from the previous year (%)
1	United States	32,216	21.3	3.0	1	United States	31,545	2.8
2	Japan	22,527	14.9	20.7	2	United Kingdom	17,881	28.7
3	United Kingdom	18,386	12.2	28.9	3	Germany	14,059	8.7
4	Germany	16,046	10.6	10.1	4	Japan	11,582	9.2
5	France	12,750	8.4	-6.0	5	France	11,376	-5.4
6	Sweden	5,838	3.9	11.2	6	Sweden	5,831	11.3
7	Norway	5,647	3.7	16.4	7	Norway	5,581	17.4
8	Netherlands	5,613	3.7	-0.3	8	Netherlands	5,435	-1.6
9	Canada	4,958	3.3	-13.1	9	Canada	4,911	-13.1
10	Australia	4,855	3.2	-12.0	10	Australia	4,851	-10.2
11	Italy	3,333	2.2	17.5	11	Italy	3,253	18.8
12	Switzerland	3,224	2.1	4.6	12	Switzerland	3,198	4.7
13	Denmark	2,959	2.0	5.0	13	Denmark	2,928	8.8
14	Spain	2,458	1.6	15.8	14	Belgium	2,281	-1.5
15	Belgium	2,312	1.5	-2.0	15	Spain	2,199	7.9
16	Republic of Korea	1,809	1.2	9.9	16	Republic of Korea	1,744	9.2
17	Finland	1,435	1.0	8.2	17	Finland	1,435	8.8
18	Austria	1,173	0.8	5.3	18	Austria	1,172	6.0
19	Ireland	822	0.5	1.7	19	Ireland	822	1.7
20	Portugal	524	0.3	-15.3	20	Portugal	484	-16.7
21	Poland	493	0.3	12.4	21	Poland	474	12.6
22	New Zealand	461	0.3	2.6	22	New Zealand	457	1.8
23	Luxembourg	434	0.3	8.0	23	Luxembourg	429	7.6
24	Greece	305	0.2	-6.8	24	Greece	305	-6.8
25	Czech Republic	212	0.1	-3.5	25	Czech Republic	211	-4.0
26	Slovakia	85	0.1	6.7	26	Slovakia	85	7.2
27	Slovenia	60	0.0	2.7	27	Slovenia	62	5.4
28	Iceland	35	0.0	34.0	28	Iceland	35	34.9
	DAC Countries Total	150,970	100.0	7.8		DAC Countries Total	134,628	6.0

Source: DAC Press Release, DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*2 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart III-26 / DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (2012)

1. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Gross disbursement basis)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA			Contributions to multilateral institutions	
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation		
1	United States	31,263	26,042	25,121	921	0	5,221
2	Japan	18,662	14,460	3,915	2,843	7,701	4,202
3	Germany	14,570	10,214	3,294	4,997	1,923	4,355
4	United Kingdom	14,267	9,031	7,456	1,148	427	5,236
5	France	13,557	9,406	3,632	2,086	3,688	4,150
6	Canada	5,703	4,105	3,091	1,014	—	1,598
7	Netherlands	5,629	3,964	3,579	385	—	1,665
8	Australia	5,515	4,662	2,571	2,048	43	852
9	Sweden	5,248	3,646	2,976	610	59	1,602
10	Norway	4,849	3,619	3,018	272	330	1,230
11	Switzerland	3,082	2,483	2,242	209	32	599
12	Italy	2,837	724	618	27	78	2,113
13	Denmark	2,819	2,041	1,915	78	49	778
14	Belgium	2,359	1,477	1,138	336	3	882
15	Spain	2,123	1,071	596	411	65	1,052
16	Republic of Korea	1,646	1,232	454	261	517	414
17	Finland	1,326	805	547	213	44	521
18	Austria	1,113	543	343	198	2	570
19	Ireland	808	536	528	8	—	272
20	Portugal	619	435	52	76	308	184
21	New Zealand	449	362	283	79	—	88
22	Poland	439	129	68	—	61	310
23	Luxembourg	402	280	267	12	—	122
24	Greece	327	107	31	76	—	220
25	Czech Republic	220	66	50	16	—	153
26	Slovakia	80	19	19	—	—	61
27	Slovenia	58	19	13	6	—	39
28	Iceland	26	21	19	2	—	5
DAC total		139,997	101,501	67,838	18,333	15,330	38,495
DAC average		5,000	3,625	2,423	655	548	1,375

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*2 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Part III ch.1 Part III ch.2 Part III ch.3 Part III ch.4 Part III ch.5 (Reference)

2. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Net disbursement basis)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA						Contributions to multilateral institutions	
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid		(A) – (B)		
						Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			
1	United States	30,687	25,471	25,121	921	0	571	-571	5,216	
2	United Kingdom	13,891	8,713	7,456	1,148	427	318	109	5,179	
3	Germany	12,939	8,584	3,294	4,997	1,923	1,630	293	4,355	
4	France	12,028	7,928	3,632	2,086	3,688	1,479	2,209	4,100	
5	Japan	10,605	6,402	3,915	2,843	7,701	8,058	-356	4,202	
6	Canada	5,650	4,053	3,091	1,014	—	52	-52	1,598	
7	Netherlands	5,523	3,858	3,579	385	—	106	-106	1,665	
8	Australia	5,403	4,550	2,571	2,048	43	112	-69	852	
9	Sweden	5,240	3,638	2,976	610	59	8	51	1,602	
10	Norway	4,753	3,523	3,018	272	330	96	233	1,230	
11	Switzerland	3,056	2,457	2,242	209	32	26	6	598	
12	Italy	2,737	624	618	27	78	100	-22	2,113	
13	Denmark	2,693	1,922	1,915	78	49	120	-71	771	
14	Belgium	2,315	1,433	1,138	336	3	44	-41	882	
15	Spain	2,037	985	596	411	65	86	-21	1,052	
16	Republic of Korea	1,597	1,183	454	261	517	49	468	414	
17	Finland	1,320	799	547	213	44	6	38	521	
18	Austria	1,106	536	343	198	2	8	-5	570	
19	Ireland	808	536	528	8	—	—	—	272	
20	Portugal	581	397	52	76	308	38	270	184	
21	New Zealand	449	362	283	79	—	—	—	88	
22	Poland	421	112	68	—	61	18	44	310	
23	Luxembourg	399	277	267	12	—	3	-3	122	
24	Greece	327	107	31	76	—	—	—	220	
25	Czech Republic	220	66	50	16	—	—	—	153	
26	Slovakia	80	19	19	—	—	—	—	61	
27	Slovenia	58	19	13	6	—	—	—	39	
28	Iceland	26	21	19	2	—	—	—	5	
DAC total		126,949	88,574	67,838	18,333	15,330	12,927	2,403	38,376	
DAC average		4,534	3,163	2,423	655	548	462	86	1,371	

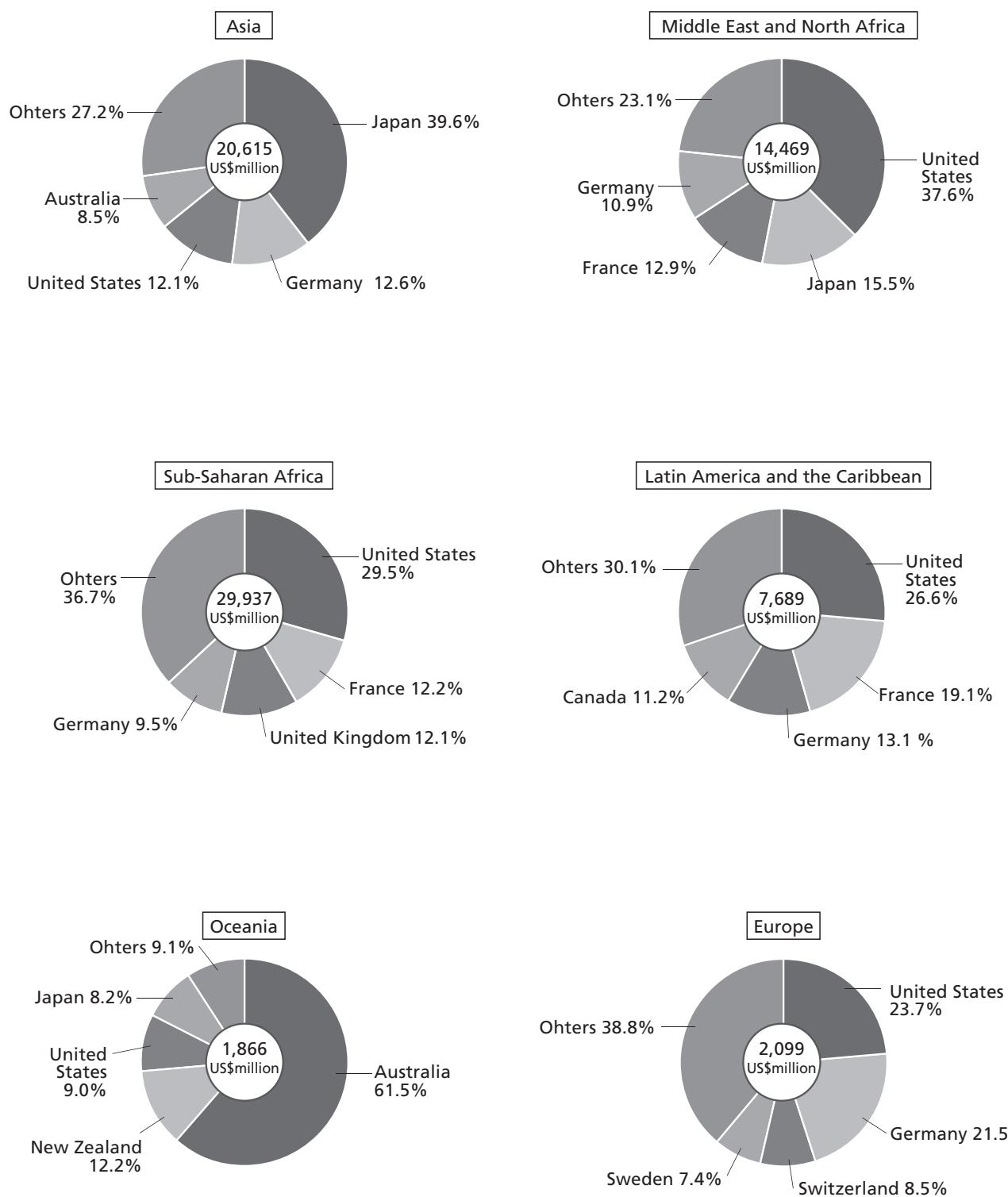
Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.Stat

*1 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*2 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments, etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

*3 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-27 / Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2012)



Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.DSTAT

*1 Gross disbursement basis.

*2 Regional classifications are the same as those used in Chart III-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type.

*3 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*4 Figures within the graphs are the total aid disbursements by DAC countries including Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia who became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-28 / Grant Share of DAC Countries

(Commitment basis, average of two years, Unit: %)

Country (*1)	Rank	2011/2012	Rank	2010/2011
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	7	100.0
Czech Republic	1	100.0	—	n.a.
Iceland	1	100.0	—	n.a.
Slovakia	1	100.0	—	n.a.
Austria	11	99.8	8	99.8
Sweden	12	99.4	9	99.8
Belgium	13	99.0	11	98.4
Australia	14	99.0	10	98.9
Switzerland	15	98.4	12	98.1
Denmark	16	98.0	13	97.8
Finland	17	96.8	14	97.3
Norway	18	95.4	16	95.6
Italy	19	95.0	15	96.5
United Kingdom	20	94.8	17	93.4
Spain	21	93.7	18	88.2
Poland	22	89.4	—	n.a.
Germany	23	78.1	19	78.0
France	24	65.1	20	68.0
Portugal	25	55.0	21	62.4
Japan	26	54.3	22	54.7
Republic of Korea	27	48.7	23	45.3
Slovenia	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
DAC average		85.4		85.8

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Listed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2011/2012 average.

*2 Excludes debt relief.

*3 Percentages have been rounded up from the second decimal place, so some countries may have different rankings despite having the same value.

*4 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-29 / Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

(Disbursements as grant, average of two years, Unit: US\$ million)

Country (*1)	Rank	2011/2012	Rank	2010/2011
United States	1	31,695	1	31,644
United Kingdom	2	13,779	2	13,240
Germany	3	12,766	3	12,366
Japan	4	11,835	4	11,686
France	5	10,105	5	10,835
Netherlands	6	6,087	6	6,507
Canada	7	5,604	7	5,382
Sweden	8	5,396	8	5,065
Australia	9	5,196	11	4,357
Norway	10	4,495	10	4,368
Italy	11	3,633	12	3,780
Switzerland	12	3,040	15	2,659
Spain	13	3,030	9	4,645
Denmark	14	2,863	14	2,947
Belgium	15	2,684	13	3,010
Finland	16	1,333	16	1,339
Austria	17	1,113	17	1,162
Republic of Korea	18	1,020	19	879
Ireland	19	861	18	904
New Zealand	20	437	23	383
Luxembourg	21	408	22	408
Poland	22	386	24	364
Greece	23	376	20	466
Portugal	24	353	21	430
Czech Republic	25	235	25	239
Slovakia	26	83	26	80
Slovenia	27	61	27	61
Iceland	28	26	28	27
Total		128,901		129,234

Source: DAC Statistics on OECDSTAT

*1 Listed in descending order of their average grant amounts for 2011/2012.

*2 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-30 / Grant Element of DAC Countries

(Commitment basis, average of two years, Unit: %)

Country (*1)	Rank	2011/2012	Rank	2010/2011
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Norway	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sweden	1	100.0	1	100.0
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0
United Kingdom	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	1	100.0	14	100.0
Czech Republic	1	100.0	—	n.a.
Iceland	1	100.0	—	n.a.
Slovakia	1	100.0	—	n.a.
Belgium	18	99.8	17	99.6
Australia	19	99.8	15	99.7
Spain	20	99.7	18	97.8
Italy	21	99.5	16	99.7
Republic of Korea	22	94.1	19	93.8
Germany	23	89.7	20	89.8
Japan	24	88.8	22	88.9
Portugal	25	85.2	21	89.0
France	26	82.0	23	85.0
Poland	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
Slovenia	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
DAC average		95.2		95.6

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Listed in descending order in terms of grant element of ODA in 2011/2012 average.

*2 Excluding debt relief.

*3 Grant Element (G.E.) is a measure of the concessionality of a loan. It is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10% and is 100% for a grant. The percentage of GE increases in accordance with the softness of the loan's interest rate, maturity and grace period.

*4 Percentages have been rounded up from the second decimal place so some countries may have different rankings despite having the same value.

*5 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-31 / Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

(Commitment basis, Unit: %)

Country*3	Untied*1		Partially Untied		Tied*2	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Australia	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Norway	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Ireland	100.0	98.4	—	1.6	—	—
Iceland	100.0	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
Canada	100.0	99.2	—	—	0.0	0.8
Sweden	99.3	99.8	—	—	0.7	0.2
Luxembourg	98.7	98.9	—	—	1.3	1.1
Netherlands	98.2	82.7	—	—	1.8	17.3
Germany	98.1	92.9	—	—	1.9	7.1
Switzerland	97.7	98.0	—	—	2.3	2.0
France	97.3	99.0	—	—	2.7	1.0
Finland	96.5	84.5	—	—	3.5	15.5
New Zealand	96.5	93.4	1.8	—	1.7	6.6
Belgium	95.3	95.8	—	—	4.7	4.2
Denmark	91.8	91.1	—	—	3.9	2.6
Japan	86.0	94.3	—	0.9	14.0	4.8
Spain	83.4	93.0	0.0	2.7	16.6	4.3
Italy	83.1	53.8	1.1	5.3	15.7	40.9
United States	69.8	65.5	—	—	30.2	34.5
Czech Republic	65.3	n.a.	—	n.a.	34.6	n.a.
Republic of Korea	55.1	51.1	0.3	—	44.6	48.9
Austria	47.7	52.0	—	—	52.2	48.0
Greece	46.7	47.8	—	0.1	53.3	52.1
Portugal	10.2	12.0	—	—	89.8	88.0
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovakia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DAC average	86.1	83.4	0.0	0.3	13.8	16.1

Source: DAC Statistics on OECDSTAT

*1 Fund assistance which does not limit procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*2 Fund assistance which limits procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*3 Listed in descending order of their untied share.

*4 Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

*5 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-32 / Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

	Net disbursements		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total ^{*3}
Quantitative comparison	Net ODA disbursements (US\$ 100 million)									
	2012		106.0	306.9	138.9	120.3	129.4	27.4	56.5	1,269.5
	2013		115.8	315.5	178.8	113.8	140.6	32.5	49.1	1,346.3
	As a percentage of GNI (%)		2012		0.17	0.19	0.56	0.45	0.37	0.14
	2013		0.23	0.19	0.72	0.41	0.38	0.16	0.27	0.30
	Share of DAC countries ^{*3} total (2013, %)		8.6	23.4	13.3	8.4	10.4	2.4	3.6	100.0
	Change from previous year (2012→2013, %)		9.2	2.8	28.7	-5.4	8.7	18.8	-13.1	6.0
	Commitments in 2012 (including debt relief) (in 100 million USD)		215.1	308.7	97.2	160.7	165.4	30.9	47.6	1,434.9
	Share of multilateral aid (average of 2011 and 2012, %)		37.3	14.5	38.0	34.4	35.9	67.1	26.5	30.0
Qualitative comparison	Distribution (average of 2011 and 2012, %)	LDCs	55.3	51.4	50.8	31.0	37.0	42.7	58.1	46.8
		LICs	4.5	5.5	4.9	2.7	4.3	2.8	3.9	4.3
	Commitments (unit: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2011 and 2012, excluding debt relief)			88.8	100.0	100.0	82.0	89.7	99.5	100.0
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2011 and 2012, excluding debt relief)			75.5	—	—	46.0	46.5	90.3	—
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2011 and 2012, excluding debt relief)			97.7	100.0	100.0	92.4	100.0	99.9	100.0
	Grant share of total ODA (average of 2011 and 2012, excluding debt relief)			54.3	100.0	94.8	65.1	78.1	95.0	100.0
	Grant share of total bilateral ODA (average of 2011 and 2012, excluding debt relief)			43.1	100.0	90.8	49.0	67.6	82.3	100.0
	Tying status of bilateral ODA (2012) ^{*1}	Untied	86.0	69.8	100.0	97.3	98.1	83.1	100.0	86.1
		Partially Untied	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	0.0
		Tied	14.0	30.2	—	2.7	1.9	15.7	0.0	13.8

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

*2 For 2013, preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

*3 "DAC countries" and "DAC Total" include member countries as of 2013.

Chart III-33 / Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2012)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Average ^{*3}
Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)	25.8	49.9	49.5	28.5	44.9	19.3	34.7	40.4	
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electricity, etc.)	40.6	8.4	11.8	25.9	21.7	14.4	8.2	17.1	
Agricultural infrastructure (agriculture, forestry, fishery, etc.)	4.8	5.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	7.5	7.4	5.5	
Industry and other production sectors (mining, environmental, etc.)	15.0	6.8	15.0	12.4	15.4	8.3	15.6	11.8	
Emergency aid (humanitarian aid, etc.), food aid	5.1	19.2	8.6	0.9	4.1	17.6	13.9	9.5	
Program assistance, etc. (debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.)	8.7	10.3	11.8	28.7	10.7	33.0	20.2	15.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*2 "DAC Average" shows average of member countries as of 2013.

Chart III-34 / Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions among the ODA Totals of Major DAC Countries

(Net disbursement basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Calendar year Country	2006/2007 Average	2007/2008 Average	2008/2009 Average	2009/2010 Average	2010/2011 Average	2011/2012 Average
Japan	30.8	27.2	31.8	34.2	34.4	37.3
United States	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.5	12.2	14.5
United Kingdom	35.7	39.5	35.4	36.7	38.7	38.0
France	30.8	37.8	41.1	41.3	37.2	34.4
Germany	34.1	35.2	38.0	39.6	38.1	35.9
Italy	57.0	64.8	66.7	74.0	66.4	67.1
Canada	26.8	26.5	26.0	23.3	24.7	26.5
DAC Average*	28.1	29.4	29.7	29.9	29.7	30.0

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

* "DAC Average" shows average of member countries as of 2013.

Section 2

The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

Chart III-35 / The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2012)

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Country*1	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total Flow	Total Flow to GNI Ratio (%)
United States	30,687	2,462	22,097	107,194	162,440	0.98
United Kingdom	13,891	36	1,025	48,508	63,461	2.57
Germany	12,939	-846	1,399	21,383	34,876	1.00
France	12,028	-528	—	18,078	29,578	1.11
Japan	10,605	5,393	487	32,494	48,977	0.80
Canada	5,650	1,626	2,045	9,194	18,515	1.04
Netherlands	5,523	—	528	13,891	19,943	2.56
Australia	5,403	330	1,433	14,740	21,906	1.46
Sweden	5,240	-48	19	8,946	14,156	2.63
Norway	4,753	0	-246	-1	4,506	0.88
Switzerland	3,056	—	473	11,479	15,007	2.30
Italy	2,737	196	91	8,161	11,186	0.56
Denmark	2,693	-121	71	-242	2,400	0.74
Belgium	2,315	55	—	333	2,703	0.55
Spain	2,037	2	0	-63	1,977	0.15
Republic of Korea	1,597	1,171	30	9,616	12,415	1.09
Finland	1,320	11	17	180	1,527	0.61
Austria	1,106	48	263	3,380	4,797	1.22
Ireland	808	—	148	—	956	0.56
Portugal	581	2	7	-114	475	0.23
New Zealand	449	11	134	35	629	0.39
Poland	421	—	—	—	421	0.09
Luxembourg	399	—	-6	—	394	0.99
Greece	327	—	1	579	907	0.36
Czech Republic	220	—	0	—	219	0.12
Slovakia	80	—	—	—	80	0.09
Slovenia	58	—	—	—	58	0.13
Iceland	26	—	—	—	26	0.22
DAC total	126,949	9,800	30,016	307,772	474,538	1.07

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Listed in order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement).

*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*3 Negative figures indicate that loan repayments, etc. exceeded the disbursed amount.

*4 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-36 / Support to NGOs by DAC Countries

Classification Country	Grants by NGO (US\$ million)	ODA disbursements (US\$ million)	Ratio of Grants by NGO to ODA disbursements	Government support to NGOs (US\$ million)				(Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO) per capita (US\$)	Share of government support to (Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO) (%)	
				2012	2011	2012	2011			
Japan	487	497	10,605	11,086	1:	21.8	1:	22.3	130	1.2
Australia	1,433	1,373	5,403	4,983	1:	3.8	1:	3.6	65	1.4
Austria	263	182	1,106	1,111	1:	4.2	1:	6.1	—	0.1
Belgium	—	519	2,315	2,807	—	1:	5.4	16	3	0.7
Canada	2,045	2,045	5,650	5,459	1:	2.8	1:	2.7	7	6
Czech Republic	0	—	220	250	—	—	—	1	1	0.3
Denmark	71	198	2,693	2,931	1:	37.9	1:	14.8	32	33
Finland	17	14	1,320	1,406	1:	79.7	1:	100.8	9	8
France	—	—	12,028	12,997	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1,399	1,598	12,939	14,093	1:	9.2	1:	8.8	—	—
Greece	1	0	327	425	1:	481.5	1:	2,359.8	0	0
Iceland	—	-1	26	26	—	—	0	0	0	0
Ireland	148	530	808	914	1:	5.5	1:	1.7	15	10
Italy	91	111	2,737	4,326	1:	30.0	1:	39.0	—	—
Luxembourg	-6	7	399	409	—	1:	54.8	2	1	0.4
Netherlands	528	231	5,523	6,344	1:	10.5	1:	27.5	32	45
New Zealand	134	74	449	424	1:	3.4	1:	5.8	9	7
Norway	-246	—	4,753	4,756	—	—	—	52	65	1.1
Poland	—	—	421	417	—	—	0	—	0.1	—
Portugal	7	5	581	708	1:	89.4	1:	133.0	—	—
Republic of Korea	30	175	1,597	1,325	1:	53.0	1:	7.6	0	0
Slovakia	—	—	80	86	—	—	0	—	0.1	—
Slovenia	—	—	58	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	0	—	2,037	4,173	1:	5,992.1	—	—	0	—
Sweden	19	31	5,240	5,603	1:	274.0	1:	179.3	163	114
Switzerland	473	466	3,056	3,051	1:	6.5	1:	6.5	88	96
United Kingdom	1,025	631	13,891	13,832	1:	13.5	1:	21.9	222	227
United States	22,097	23,284	30,687	30,920	1:	1.4	1:	1.3	25	—
DAC total (average)	30,016	31,969	126,949	134,925	1:	4.2	1:	4.2	869	832

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.Stat

** 1 ODA disbursements are net disbursements.

* 2 NGO aid disbursements = Grants by NGO + Government subsidies

* 3 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Section 3

DAC List of ODA Recipients

Chart III-37 / DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (49 countries)		Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI < US\$1,005)*1	Lower Middle Income Countries that are not LDCs (per capita GNI US\$1,006 - 3,975)*1	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$3,976-12,275)*1	
Afghanistan	Mozambique	Kenya Kyrgyz Republic North Korea Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Armenia Belize Bolivia Cameroon Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Iraq Kosovo*2 Marshall Islands Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Palestinian Territories Wallis and Futuna Islands	Papua New Guinea Paraguay Philippines Republic of Congo Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria Tokelau Tonga Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan Vietnam	Albania Algeria Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Chile China Columbia Cook Islands Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Gabon Grenada Iran Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Lebanon

(Applied to 2012-2013 disbursements)

Source: DAC documents
 *1 GNI values are from 2010.
 *2 This is without prejudice to the status of Kosovo under international law.

Section 4 ODA from Non-Dac Donors

Chart III-38 / ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donor Countries and Regions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Donor country or region \ Calendar year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
OECD Non-DAC					
Estonia	22	18	19	24	23
Hungary	107	117	114	140	118
Israel* ¹	138	124	145	206	171
Slovenia* ³	68	71	59	63	58
Turkey	780	707	967	1,273	2,533
Other donors					
Bulgaria	—	—	40	48	40
Taiwan	435	411	381	381	305
Cyprus	37	46	51	38	25
Kuwait	283	221	211	144	149
Latvia	22	21	16	19	21
Liechtenstein	24	26	27	31	29
Lithuania	48	36	37	52	52
Malta	—	14	14	20	19
Romania	123	153	114	164	142
Russia	—	—	472	479	465
Saudi Arabia	4,979	3,134	3,480	5,095	1,299
Thailand	178	40	10	31	17
United Arab Emirates	1,266	834	412	737	1,070
Total	8,510	5,973	6,568	8,946	6,536

Source: OECD Development Co-operation Report

*1 Includes the following assistance amounts for immigrating to Israel from developing countries:

US\$43.6 million in 2008, US\$ 35.4 million in 2009, US\$ 40.2 million in 2010, and US\$ 49.2 million in 2011, US\$ 56 million in 2012.

*2 Aid provided by several major emerging non-OECD donors is not shown, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.

*3 Slovenia formally became DAC members in 2013.

Abbreviations

Note: Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

A

AAA Accra Agenda for Action
ABMI Asian Bond Markets Initiative
ABS Access and Benefit-Sharing
ADB Asian Development Bank
ADF Asian Development Fund
ADP Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AfDB African Development Bank
AfDF African Development Fund
AFISMA African-led International Support Mission to Mali
AfT Aid for Trade
AHA Centre ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management
ALOS Advanced Land Observing Satellite
AMIS Agricultural Market Information System
AMRO ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APO Asian Productivity Organization
APT Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
APTRR ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEM Asia-Europe Meeting
AU African Union
AUC African Union Commission
AUN/SEED-Net ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

B

BEGIN Basic Education for Growth Initiative
BHN Basic Human Needs
BOP Base Of the Pyramid

C

CARD Coalition for African Rice Development
CARICOM Caribbean Community
CBD Convention on Biological Diversity
CCT Clean Coal Technology
CEAPAD Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development
CEMASTEA Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa
CFS Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGIF Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility
CIF Climate Investment Fund
CMI Chiang Mai Initiative
CMIM Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation
COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP Conference of Parties
CORE Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPADD Centre de Perfectionnement aux Actions post-conflictuelles de Déminage et de Dépollution
CPCJF Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
CSO Civil Society Organization
CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

D

DDR Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DESD Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

DFC Dedicated Freight Corridor

DFID Department for International Development

DMIC Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

E

E/N Exchange of Notes

EAC East African Community

EAS East Asia Summit

EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

eCentre UNHCR Regional Centre for Emergency Preparedness

EcoISD Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development

EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone

EFA Education for All

EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

EMBRACE Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care

EPA Economic Partnership Agreement

EPSA Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa

ERIA Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia

ESD Education for Sustainable Development

EU European Union

F

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

FTA Free Trade Area

FTI Fast Track Initiative

G

GAD Gender and Development

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance GAVI Alliance; the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation

GCF Green Climate Fund

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GEF Global Environment Facility

GF-TADS Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases

GHIT Fund Global Health Innovative Technology Fund

GNI Gross National Income

GPE Global Partnership for Education

GPEDC Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

GSP Generalized System of Preferences

H

HICs High Income Countries

HIPCs Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

I

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICCROM International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IDA International Development Association

IDB Inter-American Development Bank

IDGs International Development Goals

IEA International Energy Agency

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC International Finance Corporation

IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

ILO International Labour Organization

IMB	International Maritime Bureau
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMT	International Monitoring Team
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISDB-T	Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

J

JAIF	Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund
JANIC	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
J-BIRD	Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
JOGMEC	Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation
JPF	Japan Platform

L

LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LICs	Low Income Countries
LMICs	Lower Middle Income Countries

M

MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MRC	Mekong River Commission

N

NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NEXI	Nippon Export and Investment Insurance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPIF	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

O

ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
OECF	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OOF	Other Official Flows

P

PALM	Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PKO	United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

R

RAI	Responsible Agricultural Investment
RECs	Regional Economic Commissions
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

S

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SATREPS	Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SICA	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana
SMASE	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education
SMASE-WECSA	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

T

TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
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U

UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UMICs	Upper Middle Income Countries
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAFEI	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/IETC	UNEP/International Environmental Technology Centre
UNEP/ROAP	UNEP/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

W

WASABI	Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WI	Wetlands International
WID	Women in Development
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
W-SAT	The Water Security Action Team
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

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