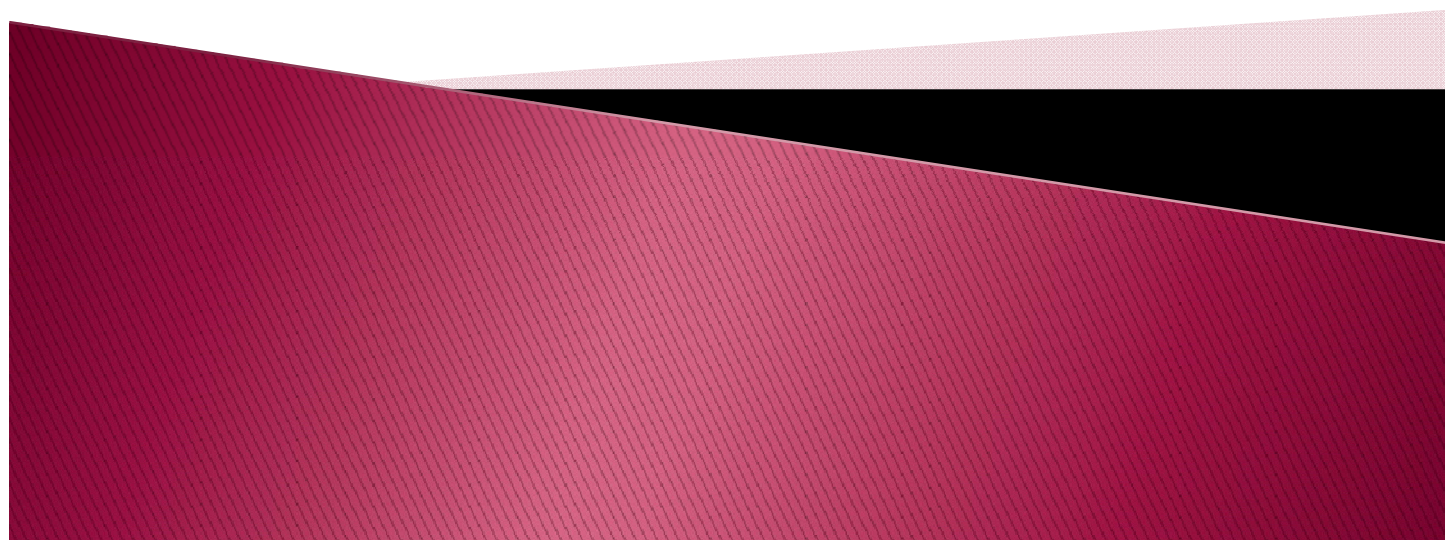




Japan's Contribution to the G8 Development Agenda



Forward

At the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 decided to strengthen its accountability to improve the transparency and effectiveness of its efforts related to development issues. For this reason, the G8 has agreed to establish a G8 Accountability Working Group (AWG) and to deliver a report on development and development-related activities and their outcomes at the Muskoka Summit (hereinafter “the Accountability Report”). This document describes how G8 and Japan have delivered on its development-related commitments made at past G8 summits and have contributed to development in the world, on the basis of the conclusions and findings of the Accountability Report.

1. Role and Contributions of the G8

In cooperation with the international community, the G8 has presented a shared vision on global issues and taken bold and definitive action to address them. The G8 has influenced international development policies not only by mobilizing resources but also by drawing the attention of the international community to development challenges and catalyzing action for them. Japan has contributed to shaping policies in the international community and to resource mobilization through G8 actions, based on the concept of human security which aims at realizing a society in which people can live with dignity and enjoy freedom from fear and freedom from want.

Box 1 Japan's leadership at the G8 Summits

1. Leadership in global health

At the G8 Kyushu Okinawa Summit in 2000, Japan took up the issue of infectious diseases as one of its main agenda items for the first time in the history of the G8. It drew international attention to the issue of infectious diseases, which led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2002. Furthermore, at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 adopted “the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health,” emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach which includes the fight against infectious diseases, maternal, new-born and child health, and strengthening health systems.

2. Addressing the global food crisis

Responding to soaring food prices, the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008 issued a “G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security” and called for the formation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security.

2. G8 and Africa

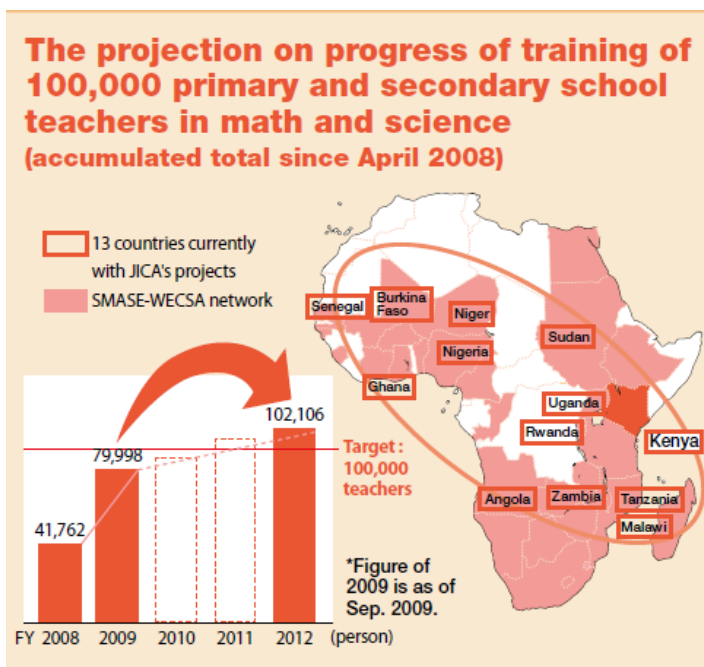
G8 members have been working with African partners to support the goals of achieving sustainable economic development and promoting good governance and peace and security in Africa. With the support of the G8, African countries have made significant achievements such as providing antiretroviral (ARV) therapy to nearly 3 million people, dramatically reducing deaths from malaria and helping to put 42 million more children in school.

Japan has also achieved significant results in a number of areas. In 2007, Japan fulfilled its commitment to double its ODA to Africa that was made at the Gleneagles summit in 2005,

and Japan continues to work towards achieving another target set at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development IV (TICAD IV) in 2008, the doubling once again of ODA to Africa by 2012.

In the health sector, according to commitments made at TICAD IV, Japan is contributing to improving the quality of health and medical workers, by providing training for 100,000 health and medical workers.

Also in the education sector, Japan is on track to meet the TICAD IV targets. For example, one of its major commitments, “expansion of the ‘School for All’ model to 10,000 schools” has nearly been achieved. Japan is also making steady efforts to provide training in mathematics and science to 100,000 teachers.



Box. 2: The TICAD Process

Japan proactively supports African efforts to address their development challenges through the TICAD process with its principle of self-help (Ownership) conducted by African countries and in cooperation with the international community (Partnership). Under the TICAD process, the international community, together with African countries, think about African development. TICAD has contributed significantly toward helping the international community provide assistance based on the needs of African countries.

At TICAD IV in 2008, a follow-up mechanism was established to monitor implementation of the commitments made through the TICAD process. This follow-up mechanism contributes to the transparency and accountability of the TICAD process.

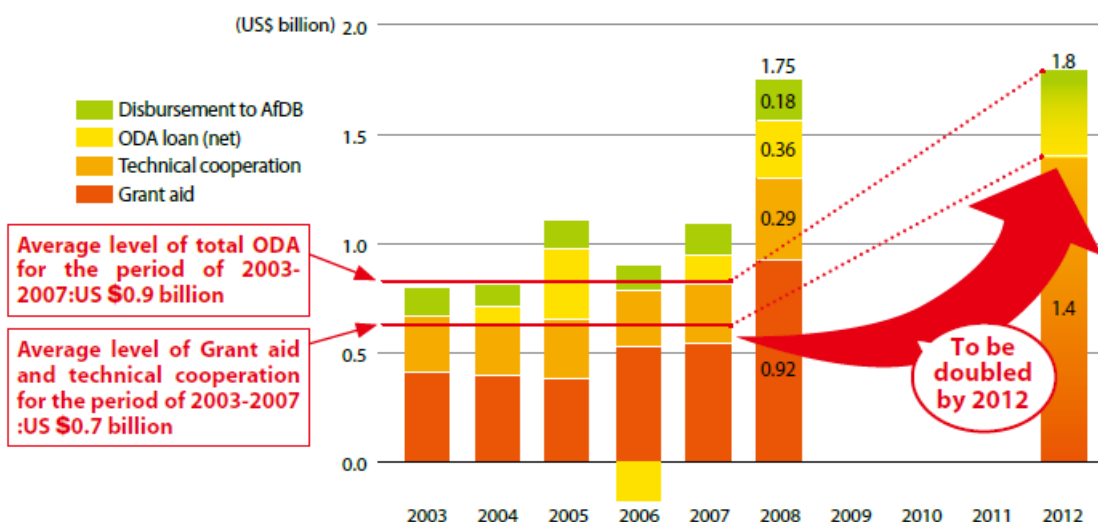
3. Achievements in the areas mentioned in the Accountability Report

(1) Aid volume

In spite of the economic and financial crisis in 2008, ODA from all OECD-DAC bilateral donors increased to almost \$ 120 billion, an increase of over 50 per cent from 2004. The G8, which provides 70% of global ODA, increased its ODA to \$ 82 billion in 2009. ODA by the G8 for Africa increased by 50 % to \$ 30 billion compared to 2004.

At the Gleneagles summit in 2005, Japan announced it would increase its ODA volume by \$ 10 billion in aggregate over the next five years, while Japanese ODA increased by \$ 6.4 billion in aggregate compared to the baseline (2004). On the other hand, Japan fulfilled its commitment to double its ODA to Africa by providing \$1.71 billion in 2007.

Japan's total ODA excluding debt relief to Africa in 2008



While Japan is the fifth largest donor in terms of net disbursement, it is the second largest in terms of gross disbursement. Furthermore, its ODA amount excluding debt relief has continued to increase in 2008 and 2009.

(2) Aid effectiveness

The G8 has made progress in implementing global principles of aid effectiveness. The G8 has particularly committed to working through country system of recipients, a vital means of strengthening national ownership.

Japan is working toward improving aid effectiveness in accordance with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. In particular, Japan is demonstrating its strong

leadership in capacity development and south-south/ triangular cooperation. Regarding capacity development, Japan supports capacity development of developing countries utilizing their own country systems in line with such developing countries' policies. Japan also actively participates in international forums such as the CD-Alliance of the OECD-DAC. Furthermore, Japan cooperates with emerging donors in the field of south-south cooperation through programmes like the Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme for the 21st Century (JSPP21) and the Japan-Thailand Partnership Programme (JTPP). Regarding the use of the country system, Japan doubled the ratio (e.g. use of the country procurement system has increased from 26% to 61%) of its usage from 2006 to 2008 and also has provided assistance to strengthen the system in developing countries.

(3) Economic development

The G8 has contributed to developing countries' sustainable economic development by facilitating international trade and investment and strengthening their financial markets. In particular, the G8 is working towards duty-free and quota-free market access for products from Least Developing Countries and working on "Aid for Trade" (AfT), which is trade-related assistance for developing countries.

Japan has helped to establish a better trade and investment climate, and to develop economic infrastructure. For example, in 2005, Japan, with African Development Bank, launched the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa, a joint initiative which implements comprehensive assistance to the private sector in Africa, and has since provided \$ 0.65 billion (as of the end of 2009) under this initiative. Regarding the AfT, Japan achieved the target of the "Development Initiative for Trade" announced in 2005, and in 2009 Japan started a second initiative which includes support for trade-related projects totaling approximately US\$12 billion from 2009-2011 as "Development Initiative for Trade 2009".

Box 3 One Village One Product Initiative

The One Village One Product Initiative helps support exports of products from developing countries by unearthing appealing products such as handicrafts, textiles, and toys that typify the folk character of developing countries in places like Asia and Africa, making more people aware of them. The aim is to vitalize local regions through the refinement of production methods, product development, and the expansion of sales channels, as well as to strive to cultivate world-class products. Under this initiative, exports of cut flowers from Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania to Japan increased by approximately 500% from 2005 to 2008.

(4) Health

The G8 has committed to strengthening health systems, to improving access to basic health care, and to the fight against infectious diseases. In particular, the Global Fund, established in 2002 with political support from the G8, has funded programs which saved about 5.7 million lives by providing 2.8 million people living with HIV with life-saving anti-retroviral treatments, 7 million people with effective TB drug treatment, and delivered 122 million insecticide-treated bed nets. Moreover, the G8 Toyako Summit mainstreamed the challenges of strengthening health systems and the G8 leaders committed to working toward increasing health workforce coverage to the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people.

In addition to direct assistance to developing countries (box.4), Japan gives traction to international discussion of health. For instance, Japan succeeded in drawing international attention to the issue of infectious diseases at the Kyushu Okinawa Summit in 2000 and building consensus on the importance of a comprehensive approach including the strengthening of health systems at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008.

Box 4 Japan's major assistance in the health sector

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, Japan launched the Health and Development Initiative (HDI) and committed to provide \$ 5 billion over the next five years (FY 2005 – FY 2009). Under this initiative, Japan provided over 6.6 billion until FY 2008 for fighting infectious diseases, improving maternal and child health, and strengthening health systems in addition to assistance in areas closely related to health issues like basic education, water and sanitation.

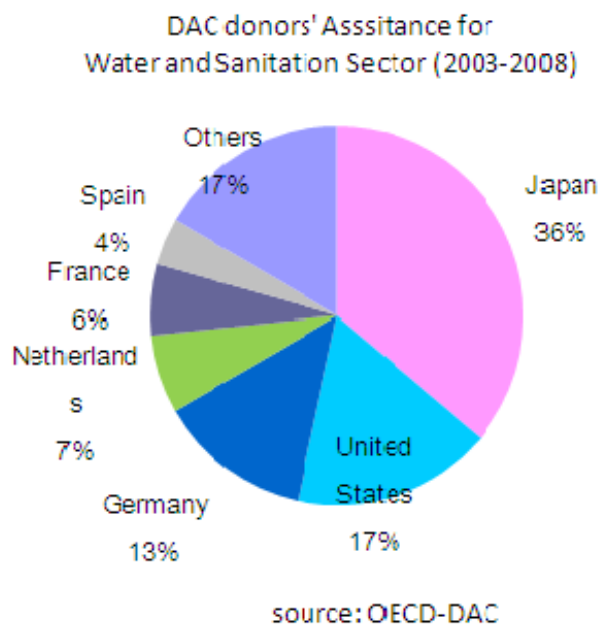
As for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, Japan disbursed approximately \$1.29 billion to the Global Fund.

Regarding the assistance to malaria control, Japan committed to provide African countries with 10 million bed nets, and fulfilled that commitment by 2007. A Japanese private company developed a kind of long lasting insecticide-treated bed net that contributes to global malaria control by participating in the Roll Back Malaria Campaign led by the WHO. That company transferred its production technology for free to a Tanzanian mosquito net manufacturer in 2003, which resulted in the creation of jobs for 4,000 local people.

(5) Water and sanitation

The 2003 Evian Summit contributed to expanding assistance in the water and sanitation sector and drew the attention of the international community through the “G8 Action Plan on Water”. The 2009 L’Aquila Summit produced “A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation” that focused on efforts to improve access to water and sanitation in Africa.

Japan is the world's largest ODA donor in the water and sanitation sector, and provides support in a comprehensive manner, such as the promotion of integrated water resources management (IWRM), safe drinking water and sanitation, water for food production and other uses, water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation and mitigation of damage from water-related disasters. In addition to this assistance, Japan takes leadership in policy-making at the international level on the issue of water and sanitation. In 2003, Japan held the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, developed “the G8 Action Plan on Water” at the Evian Summit in 2003, cooperated with France, and played a significant role adopting the UN General Assembly resolution that set 2008 as an “International Year of Sanitation” (IYS).



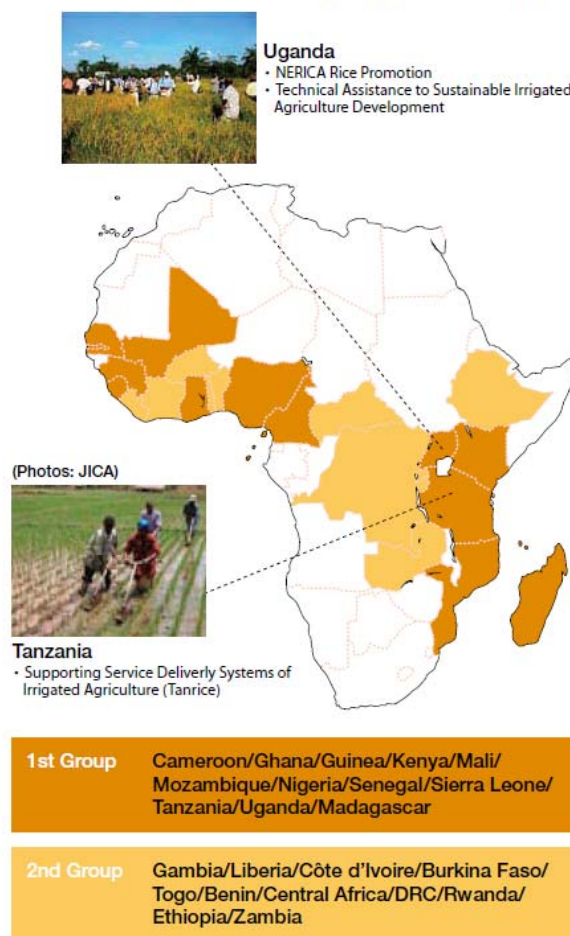
(6) Food Security

The Hokkaido Toyako Summit issued a “G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security” in response to soaring food prices in 2008, and set the direction of international efforts. Based on the foundation built at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit, L’Aquila Summit adopted a “L’Aquila Food Security Initiative” the next year, where the G8 and other donors agreed to mobilize \$20 billion over three years for sustainable agricultural development.

Japan is one of the major donors in the agricultural sector and uses its experience and expertise in providing support for rice cultivation techniques and for the organization of farmers, while also developing infrastructure such as irrigation facilities. Japan provides a wide range of support throughout the value-chain from production to distribution and sales, including the development of land and water resources and the improvement of transportation.

In addition, Japan supports the diffusion of cultivation technologies and research and development of New Rice for Africa (NERICA), which has a short growing season, and resistance to desiccation, diseases and pests. Furthermore, at TICAD IV, a newly launched Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) agreed on the goal of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa. At the L'Aquila Summit held last year, Japan committed at least \$3 billion to assist the agriculture sector including the development of infrastructure in 3 years from 2010 to 2012. Japan also took the lead in building consensus for developing principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI).

Participating Countries of CARD and some examples of on-going JICA support



(7) Education

The G8 has contributed to improving access to and quality of education to achieve Education for All, MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women). At the Kananaskis Summit, the G8 led efforts to create the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and has been working towards closing gaps of finance and capacity in education under the FTI.

Japan contributes to the promotion of basic education in developing countries through

various programmes such as “Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education” (SMASE) and “School for All,” improvement of school management through community participation. Japan also helps developing countries develop human resources which support nation building and economic development, by providing assistance for higher education and technical and vocational education and training. Assistance to fragile states, where progress towards expanding education is slow, is particularly important. In Afghanistan, Japan has constructed or repaired more than 650 schools and trained 10,000 teachers, and provided literacy education for 600,000 people.



A school constructed by Japanese ODA



Training for women teachers

(8) Governance

The G8 is working to fight corruption and improve transparency in financial transactions and strengthen governance by the implementation of relevant international conventions against corruption and capacity building of developing countries.

To support the efforts of developing countries for realizing good governance, Japan assists the improvement of legal and juridical systems mainly in Asia including Cambodia, Vietnam and China, through dialogue and coordination with partner countries respecting their culture, history, development stage and ownership.

(9) Peace and Security

The G8 has played a leading role in strengthening developing countries' capacity to prevent and resolve conflict, particularly in Africa, such as by training more than 75,000 troops for peace operations. One of the significant outcomes of the G8 support is the development of increasingly effective African Union-led peace support operations. Still, challenges remain for sustainable financing of peace building operations in Africa and regulations on illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) are also issues to be solved.

Japan, through the UNDP, has extended its support of approximately \$ 22 million for nine peacekeeping training centres in Africa and one in Asia. Japanese assistance is devoted to organizing training courses and the construction and rehabilitation of centres, premises and facilities.

Box 5 Assistance for Peace and Security in Afghanistan

Regarding the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, Japan serves as a lead country and, together with the UN, assists in \$ 100 million to UNDP's Afghanistan's New Beginning Programme (ANBP) for the implementation of DDR over 60,000 former combatants, and collects 50,000 weapons and 100,000 heavy weapons, and provides vocational training in agriculture, mine-clearance and small business.

Moreover, regarding the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), Japan, as a lead country, disbanded 689 illegal armed groups out of 2,000 groups. As it is essential for the maintenance of safety and security to pay the salaries of police officers without delay, Japan made financial contributions in 2009, which were the equivalent to the salaries of all police for 6 months in 2009.

(10) Environment and energy

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G8 leaders agreed to seek the goal of achieving at least 50% reduction of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 and committed assistance both to the mitigation and adaptation measures of developing countries. The G8 reconfirmed this goal at the L'Aquila Summit the next year, and proposed the mobilization of a broad range of financial resources for mitigation and adaptation assistance.

Japan provides financial assistance through the Hatoyama Initiative, in accordance with the progress of international negotiations, to developing countries which are taking measures to counter climate change, such as mitigation actions, as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, proactively utilizing ODA and other means. For instance, Japan is implementing assistance for the introduction of renewable energy and energy efficiency enhancement in developing countries, utilizing its excellent low-carbon energy technologies, which greatly contribute to reductions in the worldwide GHG emission.

The G8 also contributed to the conservation of biodiversity through resource mobilization,

research, monitoring and establishment of a mechanism for scientific investigation.

Japan will host the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP10) in Nagoya, Aichi in 2010, where the post 2010 biodiversity target for which Japan has made constructive proposals will be adopted. In addition, it actively engages in assisting sustainable forest management, reducing deforestation and forest degradation, and addressing illegal logging in order to conserve forest ecosystems which are important for the conservation of biodiversity.

Box 6 Provision of climate change program loans to Indonesia

Japan launched an innovative program loan for climate change in Indonesia. Based on the National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change formulated by the Indonesian government, Japan and Indonesia set the Policy Actions for 3 years (2007 – 2009) and extended the loan after evaluating the performance of the Policy Action. In 2008, Japan provided 30.8 billion Yen for the first period and 37.4 billion yen in 2009 for the second period. France has joined in this programme loan. The climate change programme loan was also provided to Vietnam in 2010.



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