

Japan's Actions Towards Gender Mainstreaming with Human Security in Its Official Development Assistance

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2, Japan's ODA Policy

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From Multi-Bilateral Cooperation to Multi-Sectoral Approach

5, Japan's Future Challenges towards Gender Equality

1, Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)



1, Japan's Official Development Assistance

What is Japan's ODA?

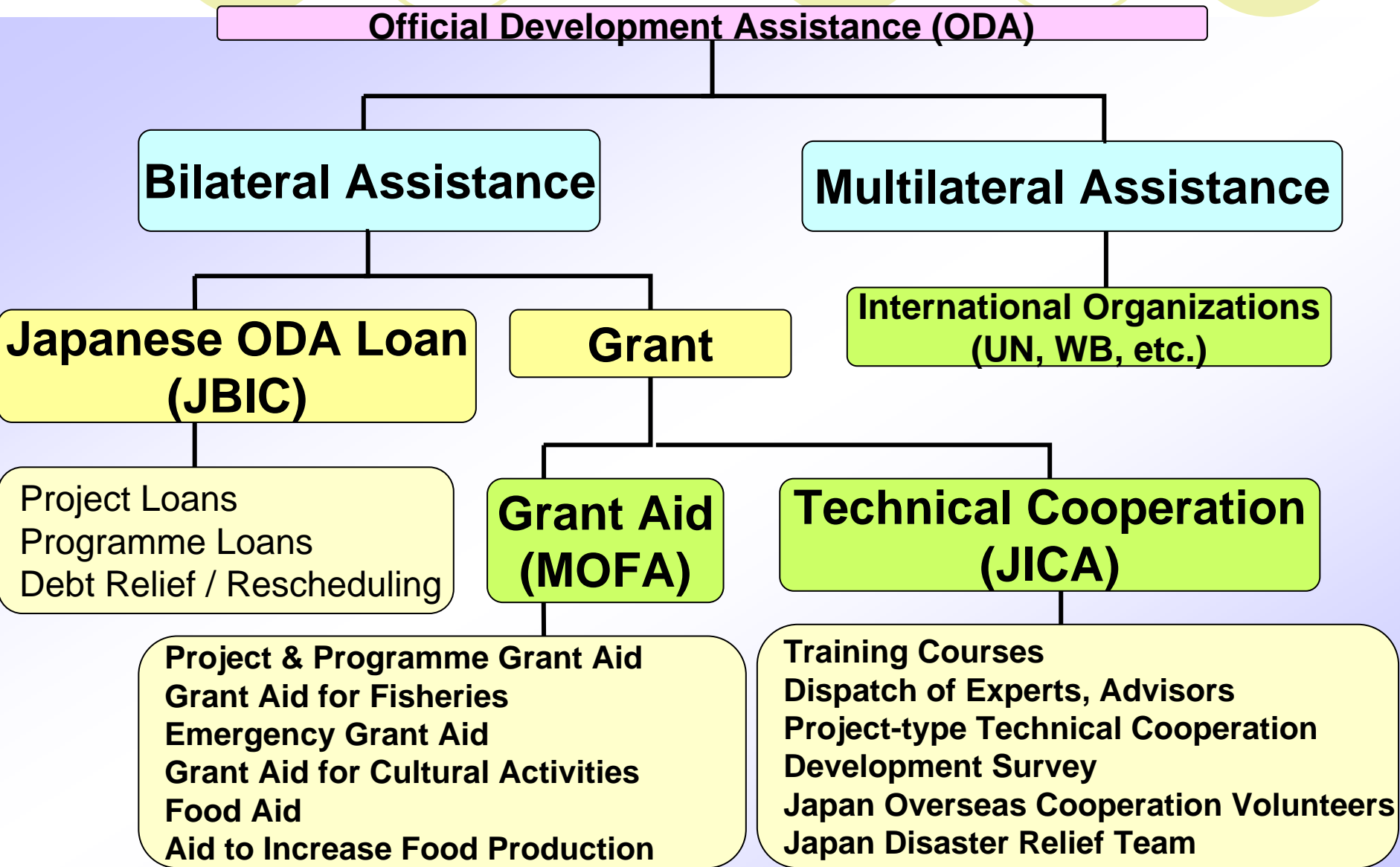
“The objective of Japan's ODA is to contribute to peace and development of the international community thereby ensuring Japan's security and prosperity”

(ODA Charter, 2003)



1, Japan's Official Development Assistance

Source: OECD DAC/ As of March, 2008



1, Japan's Official Development Assistance

Basic Policies:

- 1) Supporting self-help efforts of developing countries
- 2) Perspectives of Human Security
- 3) Assurance of fairness
- 4) Utilization of Japan's experience and expertise
- 5) Partnership and collaboration with the international community

Priority Issues:

- 1) Poverty Reduction
- 2) Sustainable Growth
- 3) Addressing Global Issues
- 4) Peace-building

Cross-cutting Issues:

- 1) Good Governance
- 2) Human Security
- 3) Gender

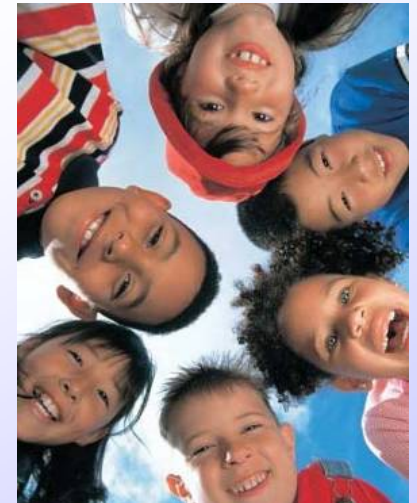
2, Japan's ODA Policy



2, Japan's ODA Policy

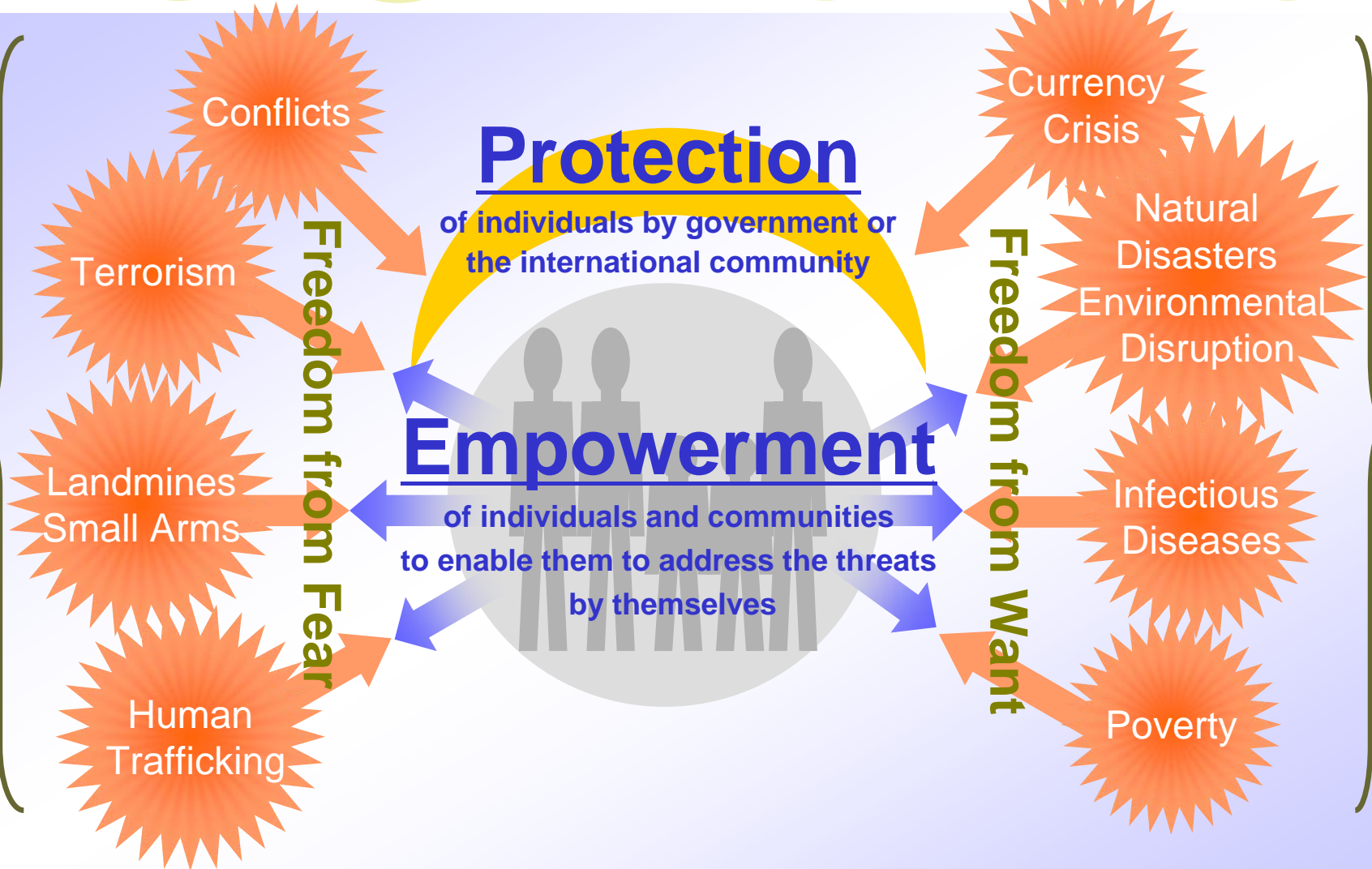
What is Human Security?

- Aims at protecting and empowering people from critical and pervasive threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity, such as poverty, environmental degradation, conflicts, landmines, refugee problems, illicit drugs and infectious diseases.
- Tries to integrate and strengthen initiatives that emphasize human-centered perspectives.



2, Japan's ODA Policy

Direct cross border threats to individuals



Direct cross border threats to individuals

2, Japan's ODA Policy

Applying the concept of Human Security:

- **ODA Charter**
- **ODA Medium-Term Policy**
- **ODA Sectoral Development Policies Ex) Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD)**
- **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

- **United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security**
 - ✓ Support projects implemented by UN agencies
(As of November 2007)
 - Number of countries: 90 countries and 9 regions
 - Number of projects: 181 projects
 - Total commitment to support projects: \$259 million
 - Financial contribution: ¥33.5 billion (totally funded by Japan)

- **Grant Aid for Grass-roots Human Security Projects**
 - ✓ Support projects implemented by local authorities and NGOs
(As of FY 2006)
 - Number of countries: 105 countries and 1 region (Palestine)
 - Number of projects: 1,212 projects
 - Financial contribution: About ¥10.7 billion

3, Gender Mainstreaming in Japan's ODA Policy

*-From Women in Development (WID)
To Gender and Development (GAD)-*



I. Japan's Efforts After Beijing Action Plan

International Trends

1995 The 4th World Conference on Women

2000 UN Millennium Summit

Beijing Action Plan

MDGs

2005 The 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Infectious Diseases
Human Trafficking
Natural Disaster

Japan's Action

1995 Initiative on WID

1999 Basic Law for a Gender-Equal Society

WID Initiative

2003 New ODA Charter

Incorporating Gender Perspective

2005 New Mid-Term Policy on ODA Initiative on GAD

GAD Initiative

I. Japan's Efforts After Beijing Action Plan

- (1) Supporting a series of international commitments aiming to promote women's empowerment and achieving gender equality**
ex.) "Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action"(1995),
"Millennium Declaration" & "MDGs" (2000)
- (2) Enacted the "Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society" in 1999**
It stipulates that Japan shall make efforts to take necessary measures for promotion of international cooperation related to creation of a gender-equal society.
- (3) Provided assistance based on "Initiative on Women in Development (WID)"**
The contribution totals about \$US 7 billion for 8 years from 1996 to 2003
- (4) Adopted the new "ODA Charter"(2003), and the new "Medium-Term Policy on ODA"(2005)**
Emphasizes the importance of gender perspectives in Japan's ODA policies.

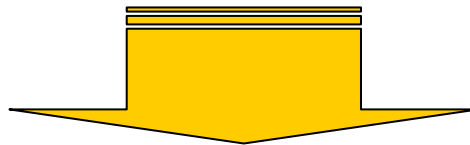
II. Emerging Gender Issues in a Changing Global Environment

(1) Emerging Global Issues

ex. Poverty, Peace-building, HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking,
Natural Disasters

(2) Global Consensus towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- ▼ Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (MDG 3)
- ▼ Undertaking All Activities with a Gender Perspective



Japan's new **"Initiative on GAD"** articulates actions towards Gender Mainstreaming

III. The Initiative on WID

1, What has changed from WID to GAD?

The Initiative on WID

- Women's participation and their benefits from development
- Assistance aimed at the empowerment of women

Three Priority Areas

- Education
- Health
- Economic and Social Participation

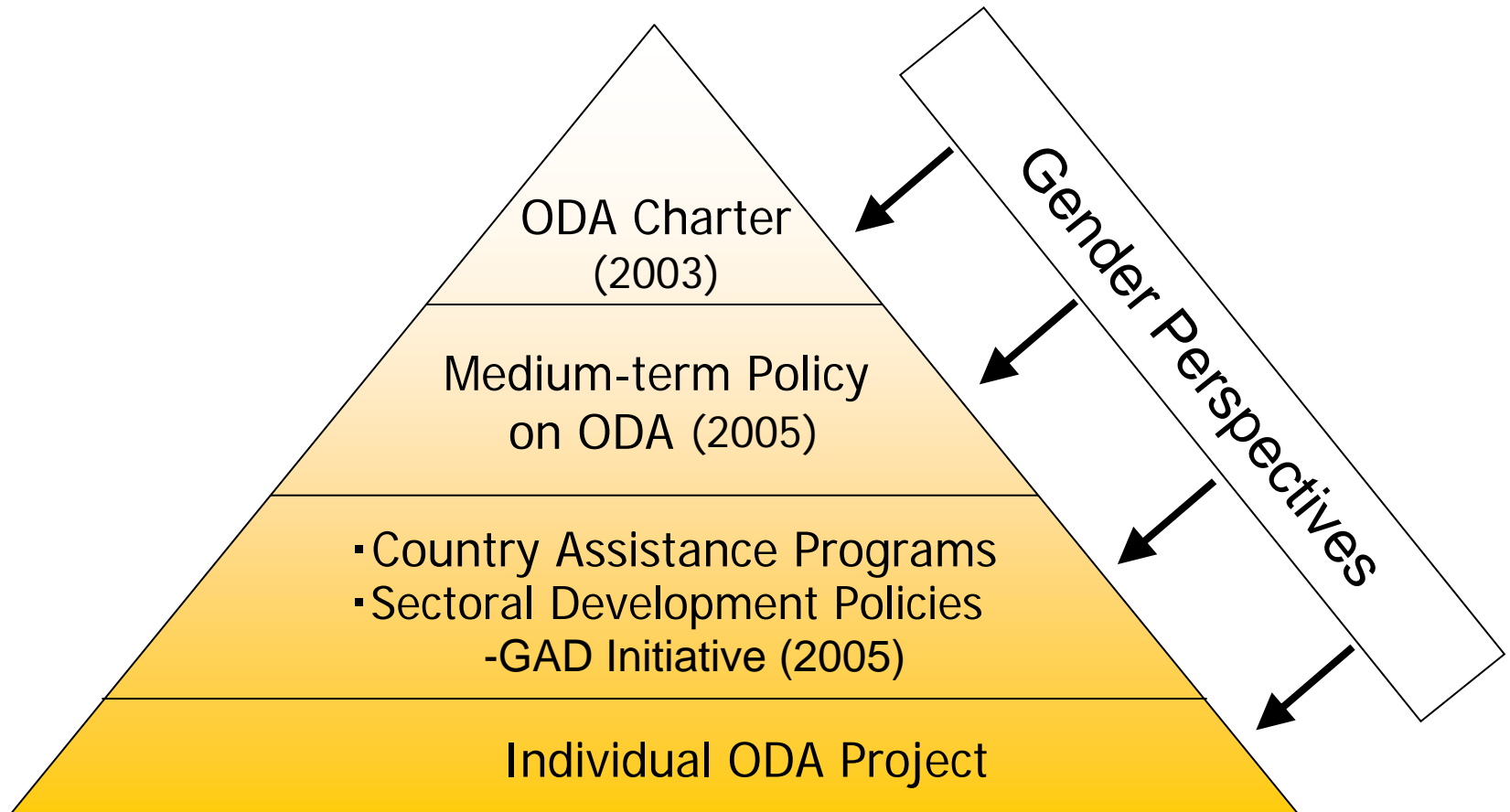


The Initiative on GAD

- Equal participation of women and men
- Assistance with consideration for different needs and development impacts of women and men
- Mainstreaming Gender in ODA at every phase...
 - ODA policies, planning, implementation, evaluation
- in every area...*
 - Perspective of Human Security
 - Specific actions for Priority Issues:
 - Poverty Reduction
 - Sustainable Growth
 - Addressing Global Issues
 - Peace-building

III. The Initiative on GAD

2, Gender Mainstreaming in Japan's ODA -From ODA Policy to Individual Project



III. The Initiative on GAD

3, Basic Approaches for Gender Mainstreaming



- a, Strengthening integration of gender equality perspective in ODA policies
- b, Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women's participation
- c, Assistance for developing countries' policies and institutions that promote gender equality
- d, Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs
- e, Organizational and institutional capacity building

III. The Initiative on GAD

4, Sector Specific Actions from Gender Equality Perspective

a, Poverty Reduction :

Education, Health, Agriculture and Rural Development

b, Sustainable Growth :

Infrastructure Development, Economy and Labor

c, Addressing Global Issues :

Environment, Human Rights and Violence

d, Peace-building :

Humanitarian Assistance, Assistance for Reconstruction, Prevention of Conflict and Its Recurrence



The Importance of “Human Security” Perspective

IV, Human Security and Gender Mainstreaming in Japan's ODA Policy

Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI)

-Promoting Gender Mainstreaming with Human Security

- In March 2006, Japan announced WASABI at the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico City.
- Basic Policies:
 - 1, Pursuing the sustainability of water use
 - 2, Emphasizing “Human Security” perspective
 - 3, Emphasizing capacity development
 - 4, Pursuing synergy through cross-sectoral measures ⇒ Gender perspectives
 - 5, Considering local conditions and appropriate technology

IV, Human Security and Gender Mainstreaming in Japan's ODA Policy

“Health and Development” Initiative (HDI)

-Promoting Gender Mainstreaming with Human Security

- In June 2005, Japan announced HDI at the "High-Level Forum on Health-MDGs in Asia and the Pacific".
- Basic Policies:
 - 1, Emphasizing “Human Security” Perspective
 - 2, Cross-cutting Issues ⇒ Gender perspectives
 - 3, International Cooperation
 - 4, Providing Aid Strategy along with Diverse Needs of LDCs
 - 5, Empowering Research Capacity & Considering Local Contexts

5, Good Practices on Gender Mainstreaming-

Lessons Learned-
From Multi-Sectoral Actions to Multi-Bilateral
Cooperation



5, Good Practices on Gender Mainstreaming

-Lessons Learned from Multi-Sectoral Actions-

What are Japan's Efforts Towards Gender Equality?

-Multi-Sectoral Actions (Cross-cutting Approach)

1, Poverty Reduction:

Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture and Rural Development

2, Sustainable Growth:

Infrastructure Development, Economy and Labor, ICT

3, Addressing Global Issues:

Environment, Climate Change, Energy, Human Rights and Violence

4, Peace-building:

Humanitarian Assistance, Assistance for Reconstruction, Prevention of Conflict and Its Recurrence

5, Cross-cutting Issues:

Governance

5, Good Practices on Gender Mainstreaming

-Multi-Bilateral Cooperation-

What are Japan's Efforts Towards Gender Equality?

-Multi-Bilateral Cooperation (Multilateral & Bilateral Aid)

- 1) UNDP/Japan Women in Development Fund(JWIDF)
- 2) UN Human Security Trust Fund (UNTFHS)
- 3) Japan's Grant Aid Project (MOFA)
- 4) Japan's Technical Cooperation Project (JICA)
- 5) Japanese ODA Loan Project (JBIC)
- 6) Cooperation with Various Actor
(Public-Private Partnership)

5, Good Practices –Cooperation with International Organizations

■ Capacity Building for “Gender-Sensitive Budgeting (GSB)” (UNDP/Japan WID Fund)

- **Main Objective:** strengthening the GSB capacity of national governments
- **Activity:** training sessions held for approximately 90 government officers and experts from Europe and the CIS, Asia-Pacific and other regions
- **Some examples of results:**
 - <Nepal> established GSB committee to strengthen GSB auditing in the finance ministry
 - <Russia> initiating support for strengthening GSB in local government’s budgeting



5, Good Practices –Cooperation with International Organizations

■ Promotion of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support for Children and Adolescents Affected by HIV/AIDS (UN Human Security Trust Fund (UNTFHS))

- **Main Objective: HIV/AIDS Prevention/ Care of Children and Youths infected by HIV/AIDS**
- **Issues: Lack of access to information on reproductive health and family planning**
Women are taking part of the care activities for HIV/AIDS patients
- **Activity: Raising awareness of community leaders**
Improving gender awareness for youths
Promoting the participation of men for the care activities of HIV/AIDS patients
- **Some examples of results:**
 - 1) **Improved understanding of children and youths on HIV/AIDS and increased number of men volunteers.**
 - 2) **Improved understanding of gender roles within the community.**



5, Good Practices -Cooperation with Local NGOs

■ El Salvador: Water Supply Project (MOFA)

- **Main objective of the project:** Water supply in East El Salvador
- **Key points from gender perspective:**
 - 1, Improved school enrollment rate of girls
 - 2, Women also could join other activities without going to draw water.
- **Measures:**

By Japan's building of water supply system in the area, the recipient group has promised to let their children, both girls and boys, to go to school.



5, Good Practices –Cooperation with JICA

■ Tanzania: “Kilimanjaro Agriculture Training Center Project Phase-2”(JICA)

- **Main objective of the project:** training for raising the productivity of wet-rice cultivation for irrigation
- **Key points from gender perspective:**
 - 1, The equal distribution of labor between men and women in both production and reproduction
 - 2, The equal access to and supervision of household expenditure and income between men and women
- **Measures:** trainings for gender awareness and effective household finances, acceptance of equal number of women and men in the training course, introduction of weeding equipment and heat efficient cooking stoves, etc.



5, Good Practices -Cooperation with JBIC

■ Bangladesh: "Eastern Bangladesh Rural Infrastructure Development Project" (JBIC)

- **Main objective of the Project:** improvements in roads, rural village markets and other infrastructure targeting the impoverished farming communities
- **Key points from gender perspective:**
 - 1, The promotion of women's participation in the project
 - 2, The economic empowerment of women in the local market activities
- **Measures:** training women for employment in planting and other work, and saving mechanism to utilize their income to start businesses, facilitating the local market place for use by women shop owners, etc.



5, Good Practices -Cooperation with Various Actors

■ ASEAN+3 Human Security Symposium on Women & Poverty Eradication (July, 2007)

- Dialogue among Gender Experts from ASEAN+3 countries
- “Recommendations on Alleviating Feminization of Poverty in ASEAN+3 Countries”



5, Good Practices -Cooperation with Various Actors

■ UNDP/Japan WID Fund Symposium

“Care Economy: Strategic Perspective of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)” (August, 2007)

- Dialogue among Gender Experts from Diverse Backgrounds
- Co-sponsored by MOFA, UNDP



6, Japan's Future Challenges Towards Gender Equality



JAPAN
Official Development Assistance

Under the GAD initiative, Japan will make further efforts for Gender Mainstreaming in ODA.

- Reflecting gender perspective in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs and Sectoral Development Policies
- Conducting ex-ante evaluations with gender perspective
- Providing support for the National Machineries of developing countries
- Sharing information on gender with the international community
- Institutional capacity building for the promotion of Gender Mainstreaming

For further information

Please visit our website at: www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sector
or contact us at: bunya-support07@mofa.jp



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