



JAPAN
Official Development Assistance

Japan's Official Development Assistance
White Paper 2012

Japan's International Cooperation



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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Cover Photograph



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (science and mathematics teacher), Aiko Hiramatsu teaches math to the children at an elementary school in Pastaza Province in eastern Ecuador.
(Photo: Tamami Kanayama)

Back Cover Photograph



Trainees conduct fire-fighting drills together with the host fire department in Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

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

The international environment surrounding Japan changes considerably on a daily basis. Amidst this change, the role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as one of the most important means of diplomacy has become more significant than ever. Japan intends to utilize ODA in a strategic and effective manner under the three pillars described below.

Firstly, in order to achieve a free, prosperous, and stable international community Japan supports countries that share in our universal values such as freedom and democracy as well as our strategic interests. We also support countries working towards democratization and national reconciliation through the use of ODA.

Secondly, the notion of human security is essential. Human security promotes protecting the lives and dignity of people and enables individuals to achieve their full potential, thereby contributing to nation-building and developing societies. Based on the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on human security in September 2012, which was adopted unanimously under Japan's initiative, Japan will continue to emphasize this principle in implementing ODA. We will also work to ensure that Japan's presence in the international community and the trust placed in our country remains firm.

Thirdly, through ODA, we support the export of Japan's infrastructure systems, which are some of the most advanced in the world. At the same time, we intend to contribute to the revitalization of our economy by proactively supporting the overseas activities of Japanese local governments and private companies, including small and medium enterprises (SMEs) possessing advanced technologies. We reaffirm such international cooperation that allows for Japan to grow together with developing countries as a basic principle of Japan's ODA.

Additionally, to effectively address the various issues faced by developing countries, it is important for diverse actors to come together and bear the responsibility. This includes not only the central government, but also local governments, NGOs, private companies including SMEs, and individuals. With each of these entities bringing together knowledge, experience, technology and funds while utilizing their respective comparative advantages, the strengths of Japan can be manifested to the greatest possible extent. Going hand in hand with the people of our nation as a whole, we continue to support and provide assistance for developing countries.

Through the Great East Japan Earthquake, the people of Japan have once again profoundly recognized the importance of disaster risk reduction. Building on our experiences in recovering from many natural disasters, it is necessary for us to share the lessons we've learned with the world. Positioning disaster risk reduction as an important pillar in international cooperation, Japan will take the lead in building disaster-resilient societies.

Japan possesses wisdom and experience learned in the process of overcoming a variety of difficulties. We also have a high level of technology. By concentrating our collective efforts, Japan can contribute to the world in ways not possible by other countries. In order to bring this to fruition, we will strive to strategically and effectively use ODA in a manner that is consistent with the national interests of Japan.

March 2013

Minister for Foreign Affairs

岸田文雄

Fumio Kishida



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Part II	JICA Expert Mr.Nakazawa surveys a landslide point in Abay River Gorge, Ethiopia. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)
Part III	Ethiopian children peeking in through the tent entrance. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)



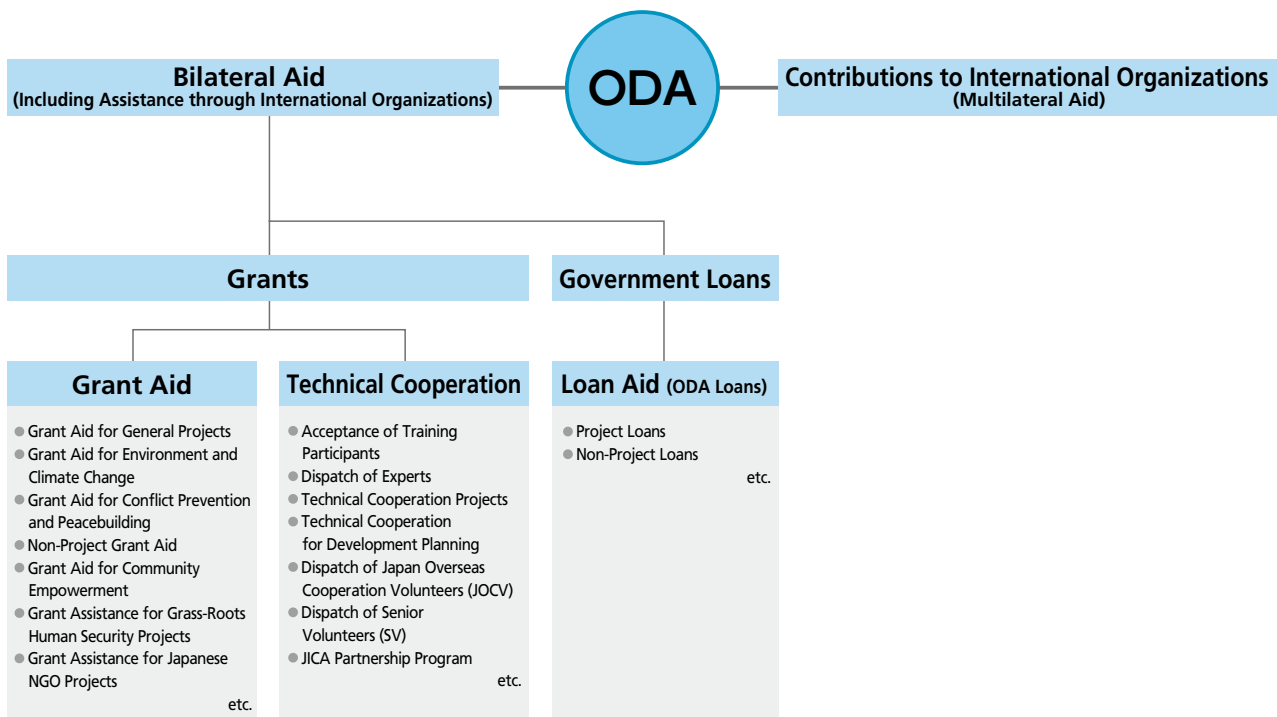
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Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)



Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants and loans with concessional conditions that are given to developing countries and regions that are 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 is used to support developing countries directly, and multilateral aid, which is support provided through international organizations. Bilateral aid can be divided into two categories: grants and government loans. Grants constitute cooperation that is provided to developing countries without compensation. There are two types: grant aid and technical cooperation. Grants include contributions to specific projects implemented by international organizations. On the other hand, government loans are given on the assumption that the developing country will repay the loan in the future. This type of loan takes the form of loan aid (ODA loan). Project loans refer to loans to specific projects implemented by governments of developing countries to develop socio-economic infrastructure such as roads, power plants, and irrigation facilities. Non-project loans refer to loans for assistance in improvement of policies and institutions of developing countries rather than loans to specific projects. 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.



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Chapter 1 ODA for Moving Forward Together



JOCV member fertilizing rice plants with farmers in Burkina Faso (rice cropping, edible crops sector). Providing technical guidance to agricultural extension workers and rice-growing farmers, efforts are made toward poverty reduction by increasing rice yields. (Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)

Section 1

ODA for Achieving a Free, Prosperous, and Stable International Community – Assistance for democratization and national reconciliation

With sweeping changes including the rapid development of globalization and the widespread use of information technology as a background, the pursuit of freedom and democracy continues to move forward in nations around the world. In the Arab world, a wave of large-scale citizens' demonstrations beginning in December 2010 in Tunisia were held throughout the Middle East and North Africa, leading to the collapse of long-standing dictatorships one after the other (also known as the Arab Spring). Currently in these nations, efforts are continuing towards the development of an even more democratic system. In Asia, tangible progress towards democratization

and the stabilization of democracy can be seen in countries such as Myanmar, Nepal, and Bhutan. In Africa as well, countries including Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire have broken loose from civil war and domestic unrest, with some countries making steady progress in building democratic nations.

Japan has also been actively supporting the democratization and national reconciliation of developing countries through ODA. However, based on new changes in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa, it is necessary to bolster assistance for the countries that have begun work anew in nation-building as they move toward democratization. A democratic system

encourages citizens to participate in politics and development, and is an essential framework for creating an environment in which the full potential of each and every citizen can be realized. Such a structure is also important in promoting the development and stability of a long-term state. Additionally, amidst these large changes in the global environment, expanding support for countries that share strategic interests and the universal values of freedom and democracy with Japan is crucial in attaining a free, prosperous, and stable international community with the goal of securing peace and stability in developing countries.

In the following paragraphs, specific examples of Japanese assistance for countries working towards democratization and national reconciliation will be introduced.

In Myanmar, democratization, national reconciliation, and economic reforms have been progressing at a rapid pace since the establishment of the Thein Sein administration in March 2011. In line with this move, the Japanese government revised its policy for economic cooperation with Myanmar in April 2012, and decided to strengthen cooperation and expand its areas of support, which had thus far been limited to areas pertaining to basic human needs (BHN) in order to allow more citizens to gain a solid sense of the results of these reforms by firm establishment of democracy through supporting their efforts. Also, an agreement was reached regarding the

course for clearing its arrears in a comprehensive way as a precondition for fully resuming aid. In October of 2012, the Meeting on Myanmar in Tokyo was held, with Japan leading the international community. As a result, Myanmar was able to clear its overdue debts to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Japan in January 2013 through the use of bridge loans provided for debt relief. Subsequently, ODA loan from Japan was resumed after a 26-year hiatus, and full assistance from the World Bank and ADB was also restarted after a 30-year gap.

While carefully watching the direction of Myanmar reforms, the Japanese government plans to provide further, well-balanced assistance. This will include aid for improving the lives of Myanmar's people in areas such as agriculture, health, and education, which will also support poverty reduction. Assistance will also be offered for ethnic minorities (See ODA Topics, page 5) and for capacity building and for the development and improvement of systems. Additional needs within infrastructure will be assessed for promoting economic growth.

In the Philippines, a conflict has continued over a span of 40 years on the southern island of Mindanao between the government and Islamic rebel groups. Believing that peace in Mindanao is essential for the stable development of the Philippines, Japan has actively contributed to the peace process in the area and has dispatched development experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency



"A new school in the village" exclaim the happy indigenous children of Mindanao. (Photo: International Children's Action Network (ICAN))

(JICA) to the International Monitoring Team (IMT) which includes representatives from Malaysia, etc. Past experts have travelled around the areas that are dangerous and difficult to access in order to study what type of assistance is needed. This has subsequently led to the provision of aid for constructing elementary schools, wells, health care centers, and vocational training centers. These efforts form the Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development, abbreviated as J-BIRD. (The Islamic rebel group members refer to themselves as “Bangsamoro.”) Having been well received by local residents and the Government of the Philippines, these initiatives play a large role in developing an environment for peace.

Japan participated as an observer in peace talks between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). With Japan as mediator, the first meeting between group heads was held in August 2011, with President Aquino and the MILF Chairman Murad meeting in Narita. In October of the following year, the Government of the Philippines and the MILF signed a framework agreement, bringing the parties much closer to peace. President Aquino stated that the trust built with the MILF at the Narita meeting was monumental in paving the road to this agreement.

In order that true peace can be attained in Mindanao, and in anticipation of the subsequent period, Japan plans to follow a policy of continuing to provide various types of assistance for improving the systems and capacity building of administrative officials.

Support for democratization and national reconciliation does not stop in Asia. The 2011 secession and independence

of South Sudan is still fresh in our memory. After gaining independence through a referendum, South Sudan still bear the scars of its civil war. Numerous problems remain, which include the social reintegration of former combatants, repatriation of South Sudanese living in Sudan, collecting scattered weapons and clearing landmines, and the reconstruction and development of the socio-economic infrastructure that was destroyed. Under these circumstances, Japan is providing assistance to South Sudan for nation-building, with an emphasis on strengthening governance and developing infrastructure, in addition to basic human needs. (See *Peacebuilding*, page 107)

In the West African nation of Liberia, civil war has continued for many years, but as a result of intervention from the international community, presidential and general elections were held in 2005 with cooperation from the United Nations Mission in Liberia. In January of the following year, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf became the first democratically-elected female African head of state. Under the leadership of this president, nation-building has progressed steadily in Liberia. In the first general/presidential election held by the National Elections Commission since the end of the civil war, President Sirleaf was reelected in 2011. At that time, Japan contributed to the implementation of a fair and peaceful election by providing election-related supplies with Grant Aid through the UNDP and dispatching personnel as election observers. Japan continues to assist Liberia in nation-building and stabilization through food aid and infrastructure development, and supports their efforts in promoting the consolidation of democracy.



People of South Sudan surrounding a well built with humanitarian aid. (Photo: Japan Platform)



Assistance for Ethnic Minorities in Myanmar through ODA

■ Surrounding ethnic minorities issues

Myanmar is said to be home to 135 different ethnic groups. Of these, the Bamar occupy about 70% of the population, living mainly in the central plains region. The ethnic minorities that account for the remaining 30% primarily live in the mountainous regions near national borders. These minorities are broadly divided into seven major national races, which are: Kachin, Kayah (Karenni), Karen (Kayin), Chin, Mon, Shan, and Rakhine (Arakan). The races are further broken down into 134 ethnic groups.

The issues surrounding ethnic minorities in Myanmar are deeply rooted and were caused by the “divide and rule” administration during British colonial period. Even after gaining independence in 1948, conflict between the national military and ethnic armed groups continued for 60 years in some regions. As a result of the long conflict, many people caught amid the ravages of the conflict were forced to leave their homes, becoming either internally displaced persons, or refugees upon fleeing to neighboring countries. In particular, more than 400,000 people were internally displaced in Karen State, with over 100,000 living in Thai refugee camps. At the same time, ethnic minority regions were left behind in terms of development, and rural villages fell into desolation. Economic distress has triggered problems such as involvement in drug production and dealing. Also, in some regions, it is said that numerous landmines were buried during the conflict by both the government and ethnic minority sides.

■ Efforts of the current administration and future issues

The Thein Sein administration established in 2011 declared that it would promote democratization and economic reforms in Myanmar, while at the same time bringing peace to the country through reconciliation with ethnic minority groups as early as possible. As the government has been proactively tackling these issues, most of the ethnic groups have reached basic ceasefire agreements, with the exception of the Kachin people. However, there are still many issues left unresolved. In the future, it will be necessary to build a trustworthy relationship between the government and ethnic minority to advance the peace process. Together with this, communities must be developed in the devastated minority residential areas, and industry such as agriculture must be promoted. The return of internally displaced people and refugees cannot progress without communities to accept them and means of livelihood. In order to achieve these goals, assistance from the international community is indispensable.

■ Assistance of Japan

Japan highly welcomes the recent efforts in Myanmar

towards national reconciliation, including the peace process with ethnic minorities. Promoting regional development and the consolidation of peace, Japan will proactively implement assistance in ethnic minorities’ areas in order to contribute to the stable and sustainable growth of Myanmar.

Japan has thus far implemented assistance for ethnic minority regions based on the issues and needs of each state, focusing its support in the area of agriculture, which is their primary industry.

To name a few, rural development assistance (technical cooperation) has been provided in the northern area of Shan State for the dissemination and distribution of drug crop alternatives. In the southern part of Shan State, production and distribution assistance in the development of sustainable circular agriculture was provided by working with NPO Terra People Association on a technical cooperation. In Chin State, assistance in disseminating cultivation technology for high value-added plants (medicinal plants, etc.) was implemented as a technical cooperation with the Makino Memorial Foundation of Kochi Prefecture.

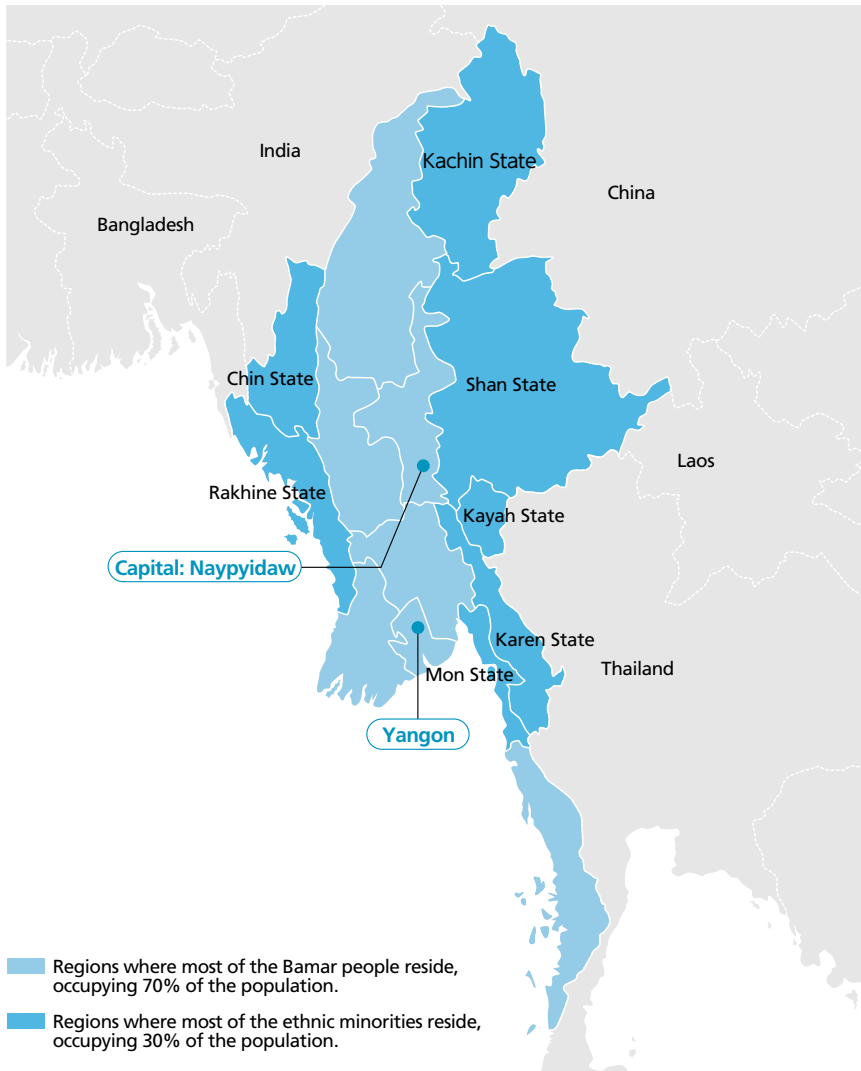
In other sectors such as health, assistance was provided to improve maternal and child health in the Kokang Self-Administered Zone of Shan State (Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects used by AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services). Food aid was provided in six states including Rakhine and Shan (¥814 million of Grant Aid in collaboration with the UN World Food Programme (WFP)), and assistance for internally displaced people (¥200 million) was implemented through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Also, for refugees who fled to Thailand, Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects was used to provide fireproof facilities and disaster risk reduction training (¥9.8 million), as well as to build vocational training centers (¥14 million) at 9 refugee camps in Thailand.

Furthermore, Japan appointed Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman of the Nippon Foundation as “Special Envoy of the Government of Japan for National Reconciliation in Myanmar” in February 2013 in order to embody and contribute to the progress of national reconciliation in Myanmar.

By allowing residents to feel the dividends of peace, the peace process will continue to progress in the future. Since the process has been developed well in Karen State and Mon State, these areas are used as models for providing assistance in formulating development plans for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees. Additionally providing support for the development of roads and community infrastructure, as well as improving livelihoods, Japan aims to further extend the implementation of projects to all states across the country. Japan will also continue to work with international organizations and NGOs to proactively provide humanitarian assistance and other assistance to meet the needs of each state.

Myanmar



Market in Kongyan, Shan State



People going to the market

Section 2 ODA for Building up Trust in Japan – Growth for poverty reduction

In September 2000, the international community adopted the Millennium Declaration and shared a vision for the world in the 21st century. Based on the Millennium Declaration and some other international development goals adopted at major international conferences in the 1990s the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were compiled. MDGs focus on human and social development and include eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and ensuring environmental sustainability. Economic growth itself is not an objective of the MDGs.

However, looking back on the past dozen years or so, Asian countries especially China, India and some Southeast Asian countries, that have achieved sustained economic growth, have witnessed good progress in the efforts of attaining the MDGs. Japan has been providing assistance to these countries in areas such as health and education, where the poor can benefit directly. In addition to these areas,

Japan has also been providing assistance in manners that directly influence their economic growth, such as supporting infrastructure development, stimulating trade and investment, improving legal systems, developing industry, creating employment opportunities, transferring technology, and promoting human resource development. Economic growth creates the wealth needed for development, and is a major driving force in developing countries. By including the poor in the growth process and sharing the dividends of growth, poverty can be further reduced. Also, inclusive¹ growth which benefits all people will be realized.

Japan also has experience in post-war reconstruction, during which it achieved economic growth by improving infrastructure with finance provided by international organizations, etc. Later, Japan, utilizing its experience, became a donor country and has been providing aid mainly in East Asia. Of course, since the situation in each developing country differs, uniformly applying the same



Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung hold a joint press conference in Hanoi. Both leaders agreed to cooperate in the areas of trade, investment, and infrastructure development.

Note 1: “Inclusive” refers to providing opportunities for every individual to participate in a society or an organization on an equal footing with others, while eliminating exclusion and discrimination that occurs due to different social or cultural backgrounds, disabilities and other individual characteristics. In particular, it refers to making participation easier for socially vulnerable people and groups that have been alienated from society.

prescription as East Asia to other countries or regions is not always appropriate. Through efforts employing diverse methods that correspond to the conditions of each country or region, it is crucial to achieve economic growth for poverty reduction.

However, simply pursuing national economic growth and looking at each countries' national average on the economic indicators obscure the disparities that lie behind the growth. The disparities include the gaps between the rich and the poor, urban and rural areas, men and women, and ethnic minorities, etc. There may be a problem that the assistance cannot be delivered to the vulnerable people who are truly in need. In order to avoid this situation, it is necessary to ensure the concept of "equity" by improving conditions for all people, while particularly raising the standards for the most vulnerable. This concept is essential for realizing human security in communities, and these ideas of equity and human security are closely interconnected with each other.

Human security is a central concept for Japan in making efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs. Focusing on individual people who are exposed to various threats such as extreme poverty and infectious diseases, human security promotes building societies where people can attain freedom from fear and want, and live with dignity.

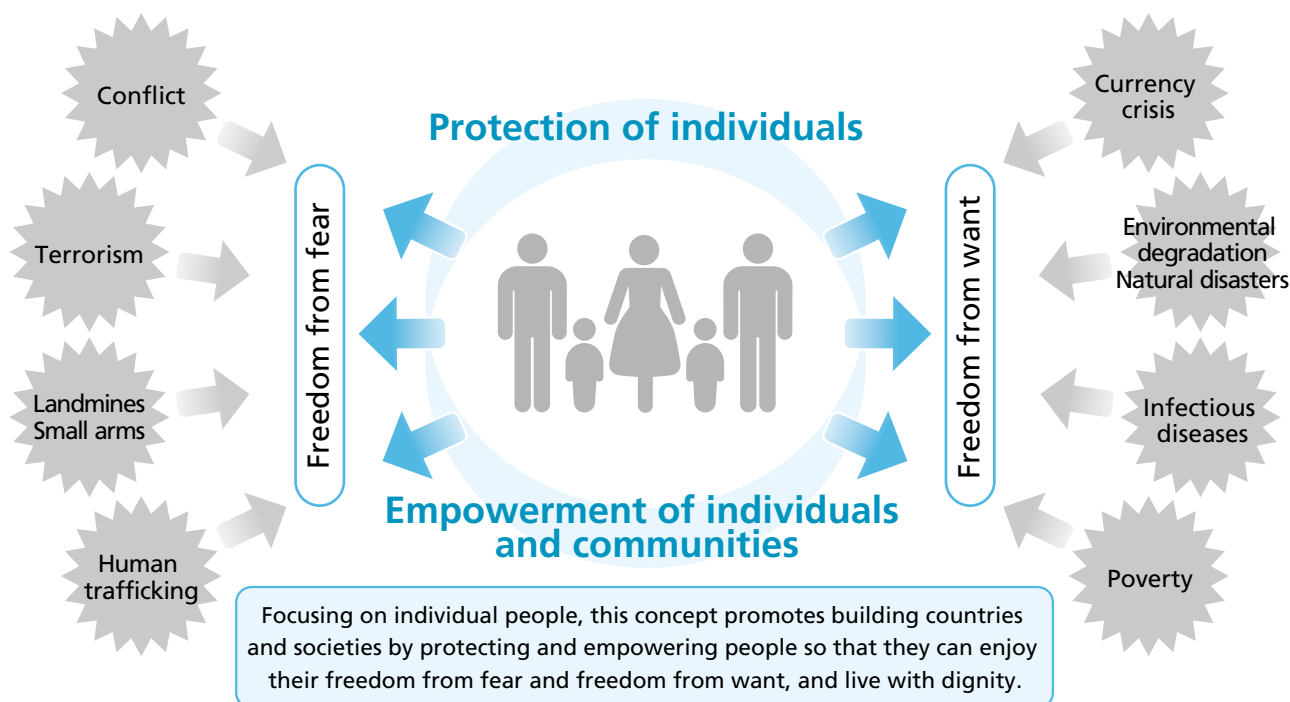
Allowing all people, including the poor, to be mentally

and physically healthy, to receive appropriate education, to develop their potential under equal opportunity, and to be employed and participate in economic activity will lead to the growth of communities and the nation.

Inclusive growth that involves individual people in this way is necessary, as the dividends of growth can be shared and the benefits of development spread over a broad range of people. Based on human security, Japan provides multi-layered assistance that contributes to poverty reduction and inclusive growth. These efforts are meaningful in building up other countries' trust in Japan.

However, even after the deadline for achieving MDGs comes in 2015, there will still be various issues. Now we face the question of what should be done about development goals beyond 2015 (post-2015 development agenda). The aim should be poverty eradication through high-quality economic growth, and the post-2015 development agenda needs to be a framework for forging partnership among various stakeholders who support each other, based on the concepts of equity and human security. Based on the experience of providing assistance and the results of development so far, Japan will further accelerate its efforts towards achieving the MDGs, as well as continue to proactively contribute to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda.

Concept of "human security"



Fish Culture in Rice Fields Improves Livelihood of Rural Community

– Small-Scale Aquaculture Extension Project in Myanmar –



Department of Fisheries personnel with Mr. Takahashi making the rounds. In his hand is a fried fish harvested by a villager. (Photo: Shingo Takahashi)

Myanmar was ruled by a military regime following the collapse of the socialist government in 1988, but democratization has progressed under President Thein Sein, who was inaugurated in March 2011. One person who has continued to engage in the development of rural areas in Myanmar is JICA technical cooperation project expert Shingo Takahashi. Mr. Takahashi is a fisheries industry expert who has provided guidance on fisheries development in Cambodia and several African nations. He was assigned to Myanmar in 2005 as a JICA Advisor on Fishing Development Policy to determine what sort of cooperation was possible there. “The military regime officially maintained the stance that Myanmar had no poverty,” Mr. Takahashi recalled. “It was difficult to even get out to rural areas at the outset.”

Farmers make up 80% of Myanmar’s population. In general, they live a self-sufficient life and have little cash income. Freshwater fish are a vital source of protein, but increased demand and overfishing in recent years has caused concern over dwindling catches of natural fish. This moved JICA to launch the Small-scale Aquaculture Extension Project for Promotion of Livelihood of Rural Communities in Myanmar in five municipal zones in the southern delta region of Myanmar in June 2009.

This project aims to enhance farmers’ livelihoods with a small investment by way of raising freshwater fish in small ponds and paddies in their villages. Fish cultivated in paddies increase rice harvests by eating insects that are harmful to the rice plants, agitating the soil and providing organic fertilizer through their waste. Farmers eat the fish they produce and can sell any extra fish in the villages to generate cash income. Because of their past experience under the long rule of a military regime, people who live in rural areas of Myanmar do not believe what the government says so easily. They do, however, deeply trust Japanese people in Myanmar. Mr. Takahashi was successful in winning the villagers’ trust in this



Villagers enjoying harvesting aquaculture fish, a new source of cash income (Photo: Shingo Takahashi)

project by visiting the villages together with counterparts from the Department of Fisheries.

Under the project, fish culture has been undertaken on a small-scale at village ponds and school ponds in villages. Villagers manage the ponds on their own with regular monitoring and supervisions of the project. The rainy season starts in May in Myanmar, and ponds and paddies are filled naturally with rainwater. Aquaculture begins when water has been stored up. A 10-gram fry will grow into a 400-gram fish in 10 months. As the impacts of small-scale aquaculture are being recognized gradually, the number of villagers who come forward to participate in the project has been increasing steadily. Very motivated farmers have been identified as “core farmers” and are entrusted with producing fish seeds that will grow into fish. Core farmers will take roles to supply the fish seeds and to disseminate technical information to other villagers. This system helps to spread independent small-scale aquaculture in villages.

Unfortunately, the project faced one problem after another at the outset. A sudden change in the weather brought on a deluge that swept away all the fries that had been released into water the previous day. Paddies overflowed when dams upstream released water without warning. The project stalled because aquaculture and rice cultivation were handled by different administrative bodies. Despite the outrageous turns of events, the people of Myanmar helped Mr. Takahashi stay enthusiastic. “I think, at the heart of it, people at the Department of Fisheries want to do something to help their country,” he said. “I want to give it my best after seeing how serious and sincere they are. Also, villagers treat us like family. This country is full of such warm feelings.”

Mr. Takahashi’s hard work is beginning to pay off - villagers have begun to show initiative and come up with their own ways to work at aquaculture. He is looking forward to the day when they confidently tell him what to do. He has also heard requests from neighboring villages that they also want to try small-scale aquaculture.

“People in this country still value the mutual dependence that brings people together,” Mr. Takahashi said. “That value will inevitably change with development. What is important is a good balance. I do not think it is a good thing just to develop quickly. That is precisely why we need a form of development like small-scale aquaculture to raise the farmers’ standard of living little by little.” Myanmar continues to undergo rapid democratization and have an open door policy toward foreign capital and aid. Mr. Takahashi earnestly hopes that Myanmar can develop while holding onto the positive attributes of a pious, Buddhist nation.

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 are shared goals in the international community, which should be achieved by 2015. It is a single, common framework, compiled based on the international development goals adopted at major international conferences and summits in the 1990s, in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in New York in September 2000.

The eight goals break down into more concrete 21 targets that are measured by 60 indicators. The deadline for achievement of the MDGs is 2015, with 1990 set as the benchmark year.

Improved items

- Halving extreme poverty has been achieved in the world as a whole.
- Total number of out-of-school children has been reduced.
- Gender equality in school enrollment ratio for primary and secondary education is close to the achievement.
- Child mortality is decreasing.
- The spread of HIV/AIDS has settled in most regions.
- Halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water has been achieved.

Remaining issues

- Hunger increased dramatically in 2009 due to the impact of food and financial crises.
- One-sixth of children under the age of five in developing countries are underweight.
- Achieving universal primary education by 2015 is unlikely.
- More than 250,000 women die each year in pregnancy or childbirth.
- Half of the population of developing countries (2.6 billion people) have no access to basic sanitation. etc.

Further efforts by the international community are needed.

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



JOCV member (early childhood education) working at a pre-school in Sri Lanka. (Photo: Tomoko Ogura)

Section 3 Various Aspects of Growth through Human Resource Development

Economic growth is not the only type of growth stimulated by aid. Growth in terms of capacity through human resource development helps to cultivate the workforce needed for nation-building. In order for developing countries to grow and support themselves, it is necessary for them to develop and secure good enough human resources who are responsible for their future development. Assistance for human resource development using Japan's ODA has been provided in many regions around the world. This assistance has been conducted in the various areas required for forming the foundations of nation-building such as agriculture, health/medical care, education and vocational training. It has contributed greatly in strengthening the confidence that other countries place in Japan.

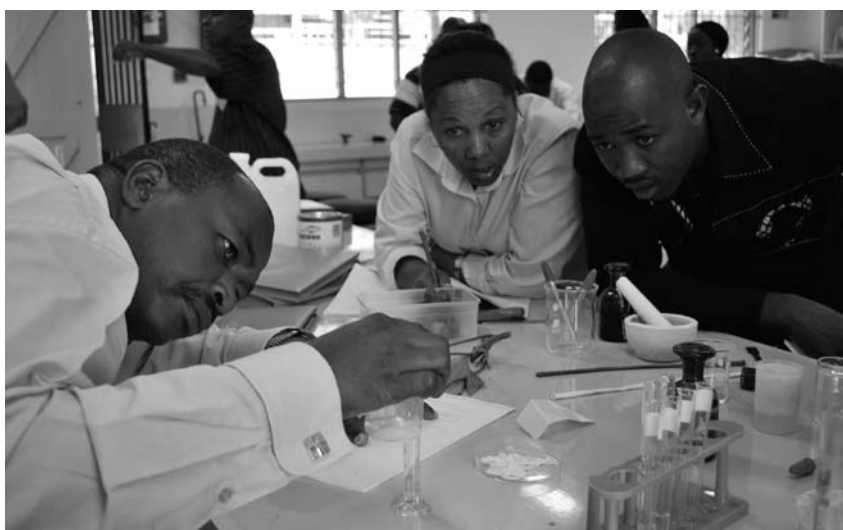
Human resource development cooperation is conducted in an environment of person-to-person communication. In addition to the capacity-building aspects, this type of assistance is also useful in deepening mutual understanding and friendships through its personal interaction.

The following section will introduce a few examples of human resource development assistance by describing specific projects. The first part describes projects in the education area that began in Kenya and spread throughout Africa.

● Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SMASE-WECSA)

In Africa, there is a pressing need to develop human resources who possess the scientific knowledge and skills needed for industrial growth. However, children's academic ability in mathematics and science is low, and the lack of teaching capabilities of teachers is a large issue. For 10 years beginning in 1998, Japan cooperated with the Kenyan Ministry of Education to implement the Project on Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education, for which training was provided for approximately 20,000 secondary education teachers of mathematics and science in Kenya. As an outcome of the 15-year project, the one-sided, teacher-centered teaching style that did not consider students' learning process was transformed into classes where students can actively and willingly participate. This was achieved by encouraging teachers' initiative and inventive approaches. As a result, students have shown increased motivation to learn and the number of students selecting science-related subjects has risen. Subsequently, it was requested that the efforts started in Kenya be spread to other African countries facing similar issues and in 2001, the

Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SMASE-WECSA) was established. Through SMASE-WECSA*, Kenya has provided training and technical assistance for building a training system for teachers of mathematics and science in other African countries. From 2003 to 2012, there have been approximately 1,500 people from 30 countries who have participated in the training in Kenya. It is anticipated that these trainees then return to their respective countries and conduct training for many mathematics and science teachers there.



Teachers from various African countries receiving training. These participants will then return to their respective countries to provide training for other teachers in their home countries. (Photo: JICA)

Human resource development is not limited to schools. In Uzbekistan, the Japan Center* was established to highlight Japan's ODA activities and to act as a hub for developing a human network between Uzbekistan and Japan. Here, human resource development for business people is being conducted.

● Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development

Uzbekistan gained independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991, upon which it began to transition from a socialist economy to a market economy. However, economic reforms did not progress smoothly. In 2000, Japan established the Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development with the purpose of training the human resources that will lead the transformation of Uzbekistan's market economy and to promote mutual understanding between Japan and Uzbekistan. At the Center, personnel are trained through a business course for young business people. In this course, Japanese business practices are taught, some of which include "5S" (standing for Sort, Straighten, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain, a methodology used in the Japanese manufacturing and service industries for continued improvement of the workplace environment) and "Kaizen" (used mainly by workers on production



Top students of the courses at the Uzbekistan-Japan Center tours a Japanese company in Chiba Prefecture. (Photo: JICA)



Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development (Photo: JICA)

floors in the Japanese manufacturing industry, this method involving the continuous review and improvement of work practices with the goal of increasing quality). Approximately 5,400 people have completed this course thus far (as of July 2012) and more than half of course graduates are heads of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) or middle managers. The opportunity to learn practical business skills in this course has been received favorably, making it so popular that the acceptance rate into the course is 1 to every 2~3 people. Additionally, a completion certificate will not be issued if students do not maintain a constant level of performance and attendance for the course, which is another reason for its good reputation. Currently, assistance is being provided for training local instructors as the Japan Center prepares to become self-reliant. In February 2012, a training session was held in Japan for 19 local teachers from 3 countries in conjunction with the Japan Centers of neighboring Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. In this training session, participants visited Japanese manufacturers (electronics, pharmaceutical), as well as various companies in areas such as trading, food service, distribution, and retailing. They studied practical cases within Japanese companies regarding human resource management, business strategy, and marketing methods. By including many actual examples of Japanese management style, it is expected that the training session will be invaluable for use in courses at the Japan Center.

A project that makes use of Japan's strengths in science and technology is the ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network outlined below. It aims to nurture teaching personnel through academic cooperation throughout the entire region and to create a joint research network.

● ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

To summarize the ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net), it is a consortium consisting of 19 institutions from 10 ASEAN countries² and 11 universities from Japan that jointly aim to improve the qualifications of teaching personnel in the engineering field and strengthen the networks among the universities. Working towards this goal, 400 professors from the ASEAN side and 200 from the Japan side are involved in creating a human network.

The catalyst for beginning AUN/SEED-Net was the 1997 Asian financial crisis that began in Thailand and gripped many ASEAN nations. In the background of the financial crisis the fragility of industry was pointed out, and the need to increase both the quality and quantity of industrial human resources was recognized. Japan, which has the most companies expanding into ASEAN countries, thus decided

to provide assistance in developing these industrial human resources, and subsequently concluded an agreement with the 10 ASEAN countries.

Excellent teaching staff is crucial to developing excellent industrial human resources. Without high-quality teachers, good human resources are not nurtured. In order to increase the quality of university teaching staff, providing assistance for overseas study to allow them to acquire master's degrees and doctoral degrees is one aim of the project. Thus far, there have been a total of 796 people (masters: 496, doctorate: 300 as of February 2012) who have been given the opportunity to obtain a master's degree or doctorate through this program. The majority of these teachers obtaining degrees have returned to and continued to teach at the universities where they had been employed.



Young teachers who received their degrees at Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. (Photo: JICA)



ASEAN students learning together at AUN/SEED-Net. (Photo: JICA)

* Glossary

Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SMASE-WECSA)

This network was established with the purpose of promoting mathematics and science education in Africa, as well as encouraging collaborative efforts within the region. For this, the improvements made in mathematics and science education through in-service training for teachers in Kenya are shared with other African countries. The network was formed at the first SMASE-WECSA Conference held in Kenya in 2001, with educators from various countries participating (mainly Ministries of Education). There are currently 27 member countries as of the end of 2012. In cooperation with the Kenya Ministry of Education, assistance has been provided for implementing training programs in Kenya for member countries (third country training), as well as technical assistance and experience-sharing workshops.

Japan Center

These facilities were conceived in 1998 as a way to highlight Japan's ODA activities in countries with transitioning economies and to serve as a base for developing human resources and forming human networks between the host countries and Japan. They began to open in succession beginning in 2000. Located primarily in Southeast and Central Asia, 9 centers have been established in 8 countries (Viet Nam (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh), Laos, Cambodia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Ukraine). Their main programs include business courses, Japanese language courses, and programs to promote mutual understanding.

Note 2: ASEAN countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam

With the great changes that have come to our lives through the widespread use of satellite communications and the Internet, the areas in need of international cooperation have expanded from small farming villages to outer space and cyberspace. On our seas as well, new issues for the international community such as maritime terrorism and piracy call for more strategic assistance for developing countries.

1. Cooperation in Outer Space

Assistance for developing countries using space technology takes various forms. Examples of Japan's cooperation include natural disaster management, forest resources management, watershed management, capacity building in analysis and planning, and topographic mapping. Information sent from satellites is useful for disaster risk reduction and environmental protection, as well as human resource development in developing countries. When a disaster strikes, a broad scope of information on weather conditions and damages becomes invaluable for evacuation orders and for recovery activities in the affected regions. Additionally, changes in the vegetation and land area of forests which have impacts on climate change can be grasped quickly through satellites, and this information can be used as reference for policy making.

Examples include the support for Pakistan in 2010 after heavy rain caused the Indus River to overflow, and triggered the worst flood damage in the nation's history. In July 2011, the project for "Strategic Strengthening of Flood Warning and Management Capacity" was implemented in collaboration with UNESCO using Grant Aid for Disaster Risk Reduction and Reconstruction. Through this assistance, a flood forecasting system was introduced, flood hazard maps were created, and training to facilitate these measures was conducted. Additionally, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) assisted the project by providing satellite rainfall data, developing land surface elevation information using ALOS (Advanced Land Observing Satellite) called "Daichi," and mapping the regions that were flooded in 2010. In Pakistan, which is located in the Indus River Basin, flood damage of a similar scale is predicted for the future. Therefore, this type of assistance is expected to be useful in accurately relaying flood information to residents of the region, as well as for improving flood forecasting and early warning capacities of the government.

For the heavy flooding that occurred in Thailand in 2011

as well, flood observation image from satellites is being used in the project for revising the master plan for the Chao Phraya River Basin, which was formulated with assistance from JICA in 1999 (See article on pages 42-43 regarding flooding in Thailand).

Satellite image is not only used for coping with natural disasters, but also for environmental protection in developing countries. In Brazil, a project using ALOS image for preserving the Amazon forests and preventing illegal logging was conducted with the purpose of improving monitoring capacity. An advantage of ALOS information is that it is not affected by cloud cover. By analyzing these images, the specific regions of deforestation in the expansive Amazon can be identified. Additionally, necessary information to crack down on illegal logging can be distributed in order to suppress deforestation. Year-round monitoring was made possible with assistance from Japan, as the Government of Brazil had been unsuccessful in their efforts until then. During the 1-year period of the cooperation from August 2010 to July 2011, the land area affected by logging in the Amazon rainforest (including both legal and illegal logging) was decreased by 11% (Information on the Amazon forest and satellite data is introduced in the column on page 88).

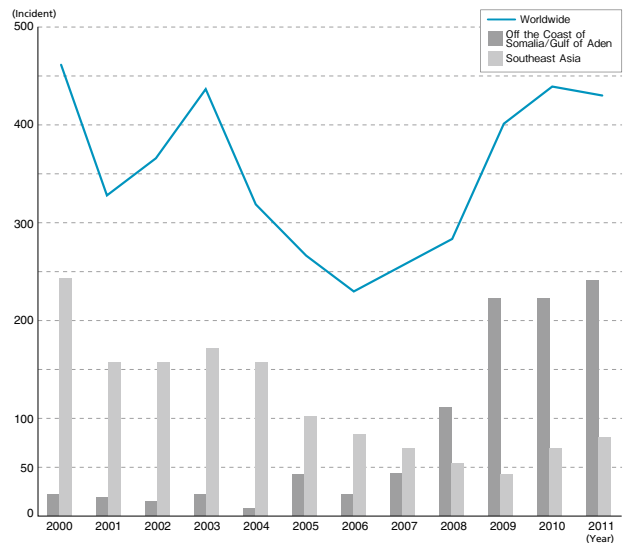


Japan working together with Brazil to find illegal logging in the Amazon forest using satellites. (Photo: JICA)

2. Maritime Cooperation

Maritime assistance for developing countries through ODA has thus far been conducted in various countries. However, in recent years, ODA has been used more strategically from the viewpoint of ensuring the safety of the Sea Lines of Communication linking directly to Japan's national interests. This is conducted in the form of countermeasures against terrorism and piracy, etc. In particular, with regard to securing maritime safety, assistance has been expanded from the Straits of Singapore and the Malacca region of Southeast Asia, where aid was focused up to the 2000s, to the Indian Ocean around the East African regions where there have been frequent acts of piracy in recent years. In East Africa, (Somali coast, Gulf of Aden), the number of piracy incidents have increased sharply since 2007, before which the number of cases had remained below 50 per year. For three consecutive years since 2009, the number of incidents has exceeded 200 annually. Various countries have dispatched military ships and aircrafts to escort commercial ships and to enhance maritime policing and monitoring activities. Japan has also dispatched two destroyers carrying officers of Japan Coast Guard and two patrol aircrafts of Maritime Self Defense Forces since 2009. In terms of ODA, \$14.6 million was contributed to the fund established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) based on the Djibouti Code of Conduct adopted at the Djibouti Meeting convened in 2009. With this, Piracy Information Sharing Centers in Yemen, Kenya, and Tanzania were established to encourage the surrounding countries to share information on piracy cases. Additionally, a training center is being constructed in Djibouti to improve the maritime law enforcement capacity of the countries surrounding

Incidences of piracy



Source: IMB (International Maritime Bureau) Annual Report

Somalia (Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, etc.). JICA has invited maritime safety personnel from Djibouti and the surrounding countries to participate in training for fighting maritime crime and also provides assistance for enhancing the abilities of the Djibouti Coast Guard.

As a maritime nation, Japan has a high level of expertise in this type of maritime safety assistance. In particular, developing countries have great expectations for technical cooperation projects using the knowledge and experience of the maritime safety experts in the Japan Coast Guard, etc. (See "Malaysian "Umizaru" Divers Protect International Shipping Routes" on page 17)



Patrol vessel of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (Photo: JICA)



Training at the Haneda Special Rescue Station of the Coast Guard Headquarters. (Photo: JICA)



During training with the Japan Coast Guard, African trainees practice putting on breathing apparatus to be used during fires. (Photo: JICA)

3. Cooperation in Cyberspace

Information technology has developed rapidly; it permeates through all areas of our lives, and has become indispensable as a part of the social infrastructure. As the importance of IT increases, there is a possibility that cyber-attacks and information leaks heavily damage the lives and economic activities of people. Therefore, information security measures for cyberspace have become an important and urgent issue.

However, with the lack of national borders in cyberspace, a safe network environment cannot be ensured by taking countermeasures within Japan alone. For example, even if information security for a Japanese company is highly advanced, information may still be leaked by their overseas business partner companies. Strengthening the security of IT environments in developing countries links directly to the improvement of the business and investment environment for Japanese companies.

Assistance in this area includes the technical cooperation conducted by JICA in Cambodia and Fiji for the establishment of Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERT) for information security measures. Additionally, there have been many training opportunities offered in Japan for developing countries including security enhancement training for developing “e-Government” with the purpose of making operations both efficient and transparent. With this training, Japan has gained considerable confidence from managers responsible for IT policy and engineers from various countries. The importance of cyberspace continues to increase every day; in the future, assistance will be bolstered for building the capacity of information security and for creating networks that reduce the risk of cyber-attacks, with focus on developing countries that have strong economic ties with Japan.

Malaysian "Umizaru*" Divers Protect International Shipping Routes

– Capacity Building in Maritime Safety and Security –



Mr. Nagasaki at a ceremony for the anniversary of the founding of MMEA with deputy director generals and trainees (Photo: Katsuaki Nagasaki)

Many international shipping routes pass through the territorial waters of Malaysia. One of them is the Strait of Malacca, a key junction for global marine traffic through which 94,000 ships pass each year. Industries involved in maritime affairs are critical to Malaysia and account for about 20% of its gross national product. However, increases in poaching and incidents caused by foreign fishing boats, smuggling, piracy, robbery, illegal immigration and other maritime crimes in recent years have led to serious problems. In November 2005, Malaysia formed the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) to combat such problems.

Japan sent officials from the Japan Coast Guard to Malaysia as JICA experts when MMEA began operating in 2005. They provided technical cooperation on operation systems and human resource development required to engage in the work of maritime security. Technical cooperation began in 2009 as the Capacity Building in Maritime Safety and Security. Maritime law enforcement, search and rescue and other more specialized knowledge and skills are being transferred in addition to past aid. Katsuaki Nagasaki is currently serving as the fifth long-term expert from the Japan Coast Guard. "There is a reason why MMEA requested cooperation from Japan, why we continue training," Mr. Nagasaki said. "In 2006, very soon after MMEA was founded, a special task force was established to handle security and deal with major maritime accidents. Many fires broke out on ships in Malaysian waters from 2009 to 2010, but the special task force was not deployed

for any of them. They still had not prepared the knowledge, skills and equipment required to deal with major incidents."

MMEA took this situation seriously and decided to establish a special team within the special task force to handle maritime accidents. It asked JICA and the Japan Coast Guard to provide aid to develop that team. At the request of JICA and MMEA, the Japan Coast Guard decided to send special salvage units and divers well versed in dealing with atypical maritime accidents. The divers were professionals who also went by the name *Umizaru*. Between 2010 and 2012, a total of seven *umizaru* went to Malaysia to provide expert knowledge and skills.

"The Japan Coast Guard divers reported to Malaysia with the will to impart all their knowledge and experience so that they could help our Malaysian friends improve their skills," Mr. Nagasaki said.

Task force members face death every time they are involved in rescue on the scene at a maritime accident. Compromise and lenient attitudes were completely absent from training in order to prepare them to succeed in brutal conditions. Japan Coast Guard divers spiritedly coached the MMEA task force members in punishing 35°C heat. It was a difficult environment in which to lead. Sometimes, they would forget to take breaks while answering questions from task force members. When they noticed that knots in the ropes the MMEA task force members used for training were loose, they would tie the ropes themselves to show the members the proper way to do it and then make them retie the ropes over and over to practice. It was important for the divers to be attentive to the distinct culture and religion of their trainees. The MMEA task force members were able to undergo training without feeling disturbed because the Japanese divers respected Malaysian culture and allowed them time to pray as called for by Islam.

The training paid off, and the MMEA task force members improved their skills dramatically. The training helped the MMEA members achieve a level high enough for them to teach basic ranger skills to local harbor rescue team members who participated as special trainees. Still, Mr. Nagasaki expects MMEA to grow even more. "Malaysia seeks to join the class of developed countries by continuing to develop, and that is critical to the growth of MMEA as an organization in charge of the safety of the sea," he said. "MMEA is continuing to build its organization with the aim of becoming the greatest coast guard in the world by 2040. I want the MMEA task force members we train to take the initiative to help their organizations grow and be able to train maritime security organizations in other developing countries in places like the Middle East and Africa."



Umizaru spiritedly coaching trainees in stifling heat (Photo: Katsuaki Nagasaki)

* *Umizaru* Japanese for "sea monkey" and the commonly used term for Japanese Coast Guard diver

The issues faced today by the international community in the area of development are diverse. While poverty remains a large issue, other global issues that we must tackle together with developing countries continue to increase, including infectious diseases, climate change, and rising food and fuel prices. In order to conduct effective international cooperation, it is necessary to work together with local governments, NGOs, private-sector companies, and universities, etc., as opposed to working only with the central government. Through JICA volunteer operations including the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), there are many people involved in aid-related activities. Additionally, we should not forget the many people supporting ODA as development consultants and at companies that implement aid projects since they unfailingly perform important work at their posts in developing countries, often under harsh living conditions. Furthermore, local governments and NGOs also play an essential role in providing aid. It is thus necessary to further strengthen the mutual cooperation among the many key players involved in this type of assistance. ODA implemented by the government encourages these partners to participate and makes use of their specialized knowledge and financial power in resolving various issues. Such collaboration is expected to produce a synergistic effect. Using their respective fields of expertise, companies and NGOs have worked hand in hand with the government to provide assistance for developing countries. Some recent examples of this are introduced here.

The first example is a combination of ODA and a private company. The training project conducted by Terumo Corporation is the first case of public-private partnership in the medical field.

● Public-private partnership for training Mexican physicians

In September 2011, Terumo Corporation and JICA jointly held a training session on cardiac catheterization techniques.* For this training, five medical doctors from Mexico were invited to Japan, and with the cooperation of the Shonan Kamakura General Hospital, training on inserting catheters from the wrist was conducted (a catheter is a flexible tube inserted into the body for diagnostic or treatment purposes). In Mexico, ischemic heart disease (a disease in which blockage or narrowing of the coronary arteries due to arterial sclerosis, etc. inhibits the flow of blood to the heart. Commonly results in myocardial infarction (heart attack) or angina) is the second leading cause of death. Despite the large number of patients, there is a shortage of physicians with the skills to perform cardiac catheterizations. In addition, even if they do possess such techniques, the most common method used involves inserting the catheter through the femoral artery in the groin area. The purpose of this training was to allow these physicians from Mexico to acquire the newest catheterization techniques involving insertion through the wrist. This technique is safer and places less of a burden on the patient, in addition to being low-cost.

As a result of the training and through the widespread use of this method, medical costs were cut and the level of medical treatment was raised. Also, a ripple effect of the techniques is expected to extend to other Central American countries and an economic impact is anticipated through the growth of “medical tourism” (travelling to another country for the purpose of receiving medical care), which is being promoted by the Government of Mexico. Prior to the training, Terumo Corporation gathered information and made arrangements in Mexico, provided the facilities and necessary equipment for the training, and made arrangements with the Japanese instructors. Meanwhile, JICA completed procedures for accepting training, as well as monitored and evaluated the training program.



Physicians from Mexico at the training site.

* Glossary

Cardiac catheterization

Specifically, this 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.

By accepting technical trainees or dispatching experts, local governments are already playing an important role in international cooperation.

● Collaborations with local governments

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) enhances collaboration with local governments in Japan in order to provide assistance for the various urban problems faced by emerging and developing countries and contribute to expanding business opportunities for Japanese companies at the same time. In emerging and developing countries, various urban problems such as energy and water shortages, traffic congestion, pollution, and waste products have been generated as a result of their rapid economic growth. Japanese local governments have a wealth of experience in overcoming similar problems during the country's period of rapid growth and thereafter, and have accumulated knowledge, understanding, and technology that is beneficial to emerging and developing countries. Through networking at a local government level, efforts to assist emerging and developing countries continue to progress. Various examples of this type of assistance include cooperation by the city of Kitakyushu with Surabaya, Indonesia for an energy project, with Cambodia and Viet Nam for water projects, as well as cooperation by the city of Yokohama with Cebu in the Philippines for a water project.

While these endeavors by local governments are supported by Japan as a nation, MOFA also proactively uses the technology and know-how of Japanese local governments when providing support for resolving urban problems of emerging and developing countries through ODA. By collaborating with Japanese local governments, ODA projects such as formulating urban development plans for emerging and developing countries, improving the capacity of local governments, gathering information on electrical power, transport, and water needs will continue to be implemented. Through imparting the knowledge, experience, and know-how of local governments upon developing countries these projects are highly useful in the further development of the developing

countries. As a result of such projects, needs for Japan's well-developed urban environmental infrastructure are discovered and smoother overseas expansions by Japanese companies can be expected in the future. Additionally, the JICA Partnership Program (Local Government Type) has been newly incorporated into the FY 2012 supplementary budget in order to implement locally led technical cooperation based on requests from local governments in industries for which local government and local companies have a high level of expertise (e.g. water business, etc.). By providing full support for technical cooperation projects led by local governments, their efforts in promoting the international expansion of local companies will be actively driven, subsequently leading to regional revitalization.



Officials from the Kitakyushu City Waterworks Bureau provide guidance for local officials at a water filtration plant in Siem Reap, Cambodia. (Photo: Kyodo News)

Collaborations with highly mobile NGOs are conducted in a variety of areas. One important area is emergency aid.

● Collaborations with NGOs for emergency humanitarian aid

Japan Platform (JPF) is an NGO that works together with the government and the business community to provide emergency humanitarian aid. JPF was established as a tripartite cooperation among NGOs, the business community, and the Japanese government, who work together to provide effective and prompt assistance when natural disasters or conflicts occur. Its main objective is to

smoothly implement emergency humanitarian aid projects using government funds and various types of support from private-sector companies. For example, after the earthquake that struck in Haiti in 2010, items donated by private companies such as loading shovels, blankets, flashlights, protective masks, t-shirts, and sandals were used as a part of the assistance provided for victims. More

recently, activities have been conducted in other regions including Pakistan and Southeast Asia, where there has been heavy flood damage, South Sudan, where refugees and internally displaced people have begun to return home, Afghanistan, where conflicts have been going on for many years, and areas in the Horn of Africa that have experienced severe droughts. In these regions, emergency supplies are distributed, cooperation projects in water and sanitation areas are conducted, and repatriation support has been provided.



JPF members conducting relief activities in the Horn of Africa region that has been ravaged by drought. (Photo: Japan Platform)

Cooperation is offered by using the specialized expertise of NGOs with their unique knowledge, experience, and technologies.

● Collaborations with NGOs using techniques originated in Japan

The NGO Community Road Empowerment (CORE) provides assistance in the maintenance of rural roads using a method suitable for local conditions to solve an important issue faced by residents of farming communities in developing countries. In Kenya, FY 2011 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects was utilized to implement a project for rural road maintenance using the traditional Japanese “Do-nou” (sandbags) method, which is also valuable for the continued revitalization of farmer’s groups in the area. Since the condition of roads worsens in the rainy season, farmers are unable to transport their products. Therefore, for this project, the technique of using the “Do-nou” method to repair roads was transferred to these farmer’s groups in an effort to improve the lives of people living in rural areas. This method for road repairs uses “Do-nou” or sandbags (bags with the dimensions L 40cm × W 40cm × H 10cm filled with soil), which are laid as a road foundation able to bear the weight of 23 tons. Construction work is done exclusively by hand.

Since the construction method is simple, farmers can perform the work themselves. Maintenance is not difficult and farmers can make repairs themselves. Additionally, by using inexpensive materials that can be procured locally (used grain bags, etc.), costs are kept low. By maintaining rural roads using the Japanese method of “Do-nou,” the people of developing countries can easily further social development on their own. This point has attracted the attention of various UN organizations.



The use of CORE’s “Do-nou” construction method allows local residents to easily make repairs by themselves. (In Rift Valley Province, Kenya) (Photo: CORE)

For development assistance, the role played by NGOs as representatives of civil society is increasingly important. To attain human security or achieve MDGs, not only is the assistance provided through the administrative agencies of developing countries needed, but support that appeals to local residents and communities is also required. In this regard, NGOs possess a considerable amount of experience and knowledge. Assistance provided by NGOs is characterized by the following three points. (i) Being familiar with the local situation, activities that pay attention to finer details can be conducted. (ii) Support for the needs that are difficult to reach through government aid can be provided. (iii) By joining local communities,

strong interpersonal ties are formed through friendships and trust with residents. Furthermore, projects in which local residents are directly involved can be formulated, with the additional strength of being able to implement the projects at relatively lower costs. Compared to leading NGOs in Europe and the U.S., the organizational capabilities and structures of Japanese NGOs are lacking, and it cannot be said that they have abundant financial resources. However, the Japanese government intends to work towards supporting NGOs and their activities in order to achieve international cooperation that is even more effective.

Collaboration Helps Improve Nutrition in Africa

— Ajinomoto Promotes New Baby Food —



Mr. Nakao, on a visit to the project locale, with Ghanaian children (Photo: Yozo Nakao)

In 2005, Yozo Nakao launched the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Department at Ajinomoto Co. Inc., and he currently serves as its associate general manager. Back then, Mr. Nakao wondered if there was a way for the company to make a real contribution to society through projects. He was inspired by the efforts of Unilever, one of the global manufacturers of daily necessities. Unilever had managed to sell its products while improving public health in rural India, where hand washing was not customary, by having local female entrepreneurs sell small soaps.

From 1995 to 2007, Ajinomoto conducted experiments to demonstrate the effects of lysine, a type of amino acid, on human nutrition in Bangladesh, Ghana and three other countries facing nutrition problems.

The poor nutrition of infants in Ghana is demonstrated by high mortality rate of 51 per 1,000 infants under one year of age (WHO World Health Statistics 2010). Mr. Nakao proposed creating business that would improve the nutritional condition of infants in Ghana based on the results of successive verification tests. In 2009, Ajinomoto launched the Ghana Nutrition Improvement Project as one of its activities to mark the 100th anniversary since its founding. The traditional baby food for infants over six months of age in Ghana is KoKo, a porridge made of fermented corn. KoKo is lacking in food energy and protein, making it a factor that can cause stunted growth in children. This project called for the development of a highly nutritional supplement to mix with KoKo. This soy-flour-based supplement would add protein, amino acids, vitamins and minerals to KoKo to promote the healthy growth of Ghanaian infants by providing them with nutrients they had been missing.

Working hand-in-hand with various social sectors as partners was a huge departure from Ajinomoto's past way of doing business. "Many aid agencies, NGOs and other



A child trying some corn porridge with KoKo Plus added to it (Photo: Yozo Nakao)

organizations and groups endorsed and understood the objectives of the project because the efforts tackled the social issue of improving infant nutrition," Mr. Nakao said of the reason for the change. "We would achieve our goals by dividing responsibilities, not as a single corporation solving every problem. We thought we could create business through cooperative relationships."

First, Ajinomoto cooperated with the University of Ghana and American NPO with whom they had cooperated on the project involving experiments with amino acids. Next, Ajinomoto entered an agreement with the Ghanaian Ministry of Health to receive official cooperation. Japanese and American government institutions also supported this project; JICA chose the project for a Preparatory Survey for Base of the Pyramid (BOP*) Business Promotion, a public private partnership project to survey development aid, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) granted funds and know-how for Ajinomoto to carry out a research and develop a distribution model.

By September 2012, Ajinomoto had provided technical guidance to local food companies and arranged a system for manufacturing nutritional supplements to be added to KoKo. In the future, Plan Japan and CARE International Japan will cooperate with Ajinomoto to survey the effects of nutrition and build networks to distribute products named "KoKo Plus" in rural areas that contain high percentages of the poorest segment of society.

Product distribution is slated to begin at the end of 2013. Ajinomoto expects that their collaboration with NGOs and other organizations will spread the news by word of mouth. It is seeking to save on advertising costs in order to keep prices affordable for the poorest segment of society. "Mothers share the desire to give their children food that is good for them," Mr. Nakao said of the significance of this business. "Whether we can actualize this potential demand or not is the key to whether or not we can engage in this business. Coordination will take some time because we have worked together with many different groups and tried to produce results with a small investment. There are many difficulties; for example, we are trying to keep prices low, but we need to use safe packaging materials, which are costly, to avoid negatively affecting the product. That said, we are working with the belief that if we can get our product into circulation, it could spread to neighboring African nations and become a huge innovation of the Ajinomoto Corporation above all others."

Ajinomoto has looked upon developing countries as a market for over 100 years. The company is a pioneer in BOP business and is trying to demonstrate a new type of business that integrates and supports development in Ghana.

* See Page 32

Chapter 2 ODA for Growing Together



Project Manager Masao Hagiwara of the Obayashi Corporation explains the Saigon East-West Highway Construction Project in the tunnel portion of the road under the Saigon River. (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

Section 1 Inflow of Private Capital and Growth in Developing Countries

Poverty, starvation, infectious disease, climate change, and natural disasters are some of the many serious problems faced by developing countries. Since overcoming these problems requires substantial financial resources, it is difficult to meet these needs with ODA alone. It is necessary to meet financial needs using diverse financial resources, and it is expected that private capital will play

an important role in this. In recent years, the flow of private capital into developing countries has increased greatly, accounting for 70% of the funds going to these countries. Private capital for developing countries from DAC member countries amounted to \$322.3 billion in 2011, which is twice the total ODA amount (\$134 billion amount) of DAC member countries for the same year.

For effective development in developing countries, the role of the private sector is very important. Foreign direct investment is used not only as financing for developing countries, but also to transfer technology, knowledge, and experience. This leads to the strengthening of domestic industry and increased employment. As the world economy continues to globalize, if foreign direct investment increases, access to international markets and international competitiveness also increases, demonstrating the large role it plays in the growth of developing countries.

In order to bring in private investments, it is essential to have stable political climate, a legal/judicial system with a high level of integrity to make corporate activities possible, and a developed infrastructure that will be the foundation of these activities. Thus far, Japan has proactively provided cooperation for developing infrastructure and building up the trade and investment environment in developing countries, with the hope of promoting private investment. Particularly in Asia, economic infrastructure developed through Japan's ODA has acted as a catalyst in furthering private investments, and as a result, a high level of economic growth has been achieved.

In Africa, although political instability and a lack of infrastructure in some countries have been limiting factors, its potential as a market and source of natural resources is widely recognized. Interest in Africa by the private sector continues to increase. Through the framework of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), Japan has also supported the private sector's lead on economic growth in Africa. Additionally, at the G8 summit held in 2012, the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition was committed to launch as a new initiative for improving these areas in sub-Saharan Africa. This alliance leverages the vitality and technological innovation of the private sector to expand the African economy through their agricultural growth.

By developing infrastructure and the

trade and investment environment through the use of ODA in this way, constraints on corporate activities in developing countries are eased while costs and risks associated with investments are lowered, consequently promoting the activities of the private sector. This close tie-up of ODA and private capital is thus beneficial for all three of the concerned parties – developing countries, donor countries, and the private sector. The manifestation of the synergy created between ODA and private capital will more efficiently bring about a high level of economic growth in developing countries. Additionally, private companies, including those from Japan, can readily expand their operations overseas, widening the potential for new business.



Local farmers in Zambezia Province in Mozambique carry newly harvested rice. Japan is working in cooperation with Viet Nam on the triangular cooperation. Project for Improvement of Techniques for Increasing Rice Cultivation Productivity (See column on page 168) (Photo: Mika Tanimoto/JICA)

Amidst the rapid economic development of emerging and developing countries that has come with recent globalization and the reduction of Japan's domestic demand for products and services due to its aging population and lower birthrate, finding ways to incorporate the economic growth of emerging and developing countries in Japan for the survival of Japanese small and medium enterprises (SMEs) has become an important issue. Working in coordination with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), which acts as the secretariat of the Conference on Supporting SMEs in Overseas Business, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and JICA also began new efforts in FY 2012 that will contribute to both assisting developing countries and stimulating the Japanese economy. Specifically, while working in close coordination with METI, the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency, and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), ODA is used to help resolve development issues in developing countries and help Japanese SMEs expand overseas. Although Japanese SMEs have exceptional products and technologies, they are in need of information and know-how pertaining to overseas operations. Similar to the collaboration with local governments that possess a high level of technology and know-how that was introduced in Section 5 of Chapter 1, SMEs are also supported by ODA. By setting up new aid schemes and using existing schemes as described below, ODA can thus simultaneously strengthen bilateral relationships while fostering economic diplomacy.

1. Project Type Grant Aid and Non-Project Type Grant Aid in Collaboration with SMEs

For Project Type Grant Aid, it is possible to use the technology and products of SMEs for the improvement of facilities, etc. For example, in the area of renewable energy, a rural electrification project is being planned using small hydropower plants, for which Japanese SMEs possess outstanding technology. JICA is currently conducting a Preparatory Survey for the project.

The "SMEs Non-Project Grant Aid" was started in FY

2012 to provide the products of Japanese SMEs based on requests from developing countries. The scheme is based on the results of preliminary surveys regarding the needs in developing countries, and aims to provide Grant Aid for the purchase of items that are manufactured by Japanese SMEs and useful in the socio-economic development of these recipient countries.

2. Commissioned Survey Projects Pertaining to Matching Assistance for Developing Countries with Overseas Expansion of SMEs

A new project for commissioned surveys began in FY 2012. This project consists of (i) Surveys of Needs, (ii) Feasibility Studies, and (iii) Dissemination Projects for Governments of Developing Countries.

(i) A Survey of Needs is conducted to comprehensively understand the needs in using the products and technologies of SMEs for resolving development issues. Development consultants, etc. will be commissioned for the studies that are needed for the formation of a development assistance project.

(ii) Feasibility Studies and (iii) Dissemination Projects for Governments of Developing Countries are based on

proposals from SMEs, etc. With the intent of developing an ODA project, discussions will be held with the governmental agencies of developing countries, upon which the products and technologies of Japanese SMEs will be utilized and/or the technical guidance will be provided (Dissemination Projects include surveys of needs, introductions, demonstrations, and proving suitability for products and technologies in the partner country). Subsequently, support will be provided for proposing projects that will contribute to growth in developing countries. Furthermore, these Feasibility Studies and Dissemination Projects for Governments of

Developing Countries will continue to be implemented while making adjustments to the system based on the experience acquired in FY 2012.

For each of the categories, 3~4 times more applications than the planned number of selections were received by the deadline (the end of July 2012). After undergoing a rigorous screening by a review committee including external experts, 8 Surveys of Needs, 32 Feasibility Studies, and 10 Dissemination Project for Governments of

Developing Countries were chosen. There were many proposals received for projects in Asia including Viet Nam, the Philippines, and India in the areas of the environment/energy/waste processing, vocational training/industrial development, and water purification/treatment. In the future, ODA will continue to be used in formulating high-quality projects that contribute to the overseas expansion of SMEs.

3. Assistance through Technical Cooperation

When Japanese SMEs expand their operations overseas, securing and developing human resources is an important issue. Therefore, technical cooperation and the dispatch of volunteers (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV)) arranged through JICA is used so that personnel from SMEs can experience international cooperation activities in developing countries. Additionally, the acceptance of technical trainees and the dispatch of experts in collaboration with superior human resources and technology from SMEs will be enhanced. It was also decided that from FY 2012, a private sector partnership volunteer system will be newly implemented utilizing JOCV and SV schemes as a way of developing human resources with a global outlook to work at SMEs. It is easier for people from SMEs to participate in this system compared to normal volunteer programs since prior arrangements are made with the SMEs regarding

their requested country of dispatch, type of work, desired length of stay, scheduling, etc.

METI has also started new efforts on an overseas internship program for dispatching young Japanese to developing countries. Additionally, in an effort to develop human resources in the relevant sector of the partner country, which is necessary for SMEs to expand their operations overseas, METI is providing assistance by transferring production management technology through programs for accepting human resources at management level and dispatching experts for the development of the management personnel that are needed at operational bases in these partner countries. METI also holds seminars to promote the superior technology of Japanese SMEs, as well as encourages interaction between partner-country companies and domestic SMEs.

4. Examples of Collaboration

JICA heard the voices of farmers in Hokkaido who wanted to globally expand their sales route for Japanese-made agricultural machinery, but were lacking in personal connections and information about other countries that could help them expand their business. Meanwhile, JICA received word from government officials and farmers in Ukraine who wanted to learn about better agricultural technology for the purpose of economic growth through agricultural development. Using ODA, JICA then invited government officials and farmers from Ukraine to Japan and conducted a training program on quality control techniques for wheat. Through this training, the Ukrainian side was able to learn about Japanese agricultural techniques, while at the same time, Japanese farmers and

agricultural machinery manufacturers succeeded at forming personal networking connections.

The “Feasibility Study for a Water Purification Project using Solar Power” is one of the commissioned Feasibility Study projects that were selected for supporting overseas expansion for SMEs using ODA. In rural areas of Kenya, where the electrical power infrastructure needed for purifying water is undeveloped, and where the use of piped water is not widespread, a study is conducted for a project that introduces and promotes the use of small distributed-type solar powered water purification systems. By supplying safe water with this system, sanitation improvement in Kenya and contribution to the expansion of Japanese SMEs in water-related businesses is expected.

To reduce poverty in developing countries, in addition to responding to Basic Human Needs (BHN), it is also important to achieve sustainable economic growth and stable employment. At international forums such as the G8 and G20, a wide consensus can be seen on the importance of developing socio-economic infrastructure that supports economic activities such as a transport network for products and raw materials and an electrical power supply, which is necessary to operate factories. The importance of revitalizing trade and investments through this development is also agreed upon. This vigorous demand in emerging and developing countries presents a large business opportunity for Japanese companies. Thus, the public and private sectors in Japan have been actively collaborating in an effort to expand infrastructure-related industry on an international level. The mobilization of private sector funds and technology to build infrastructure in developing countries also provides many benefits for the economy of those countries. The promotion of foreign direct investment will bring diverse results such as the creation of new industries, highly developed industries through technology transfer, and the promotion of

employment.

In terms of the Japanese economy, building infrastructure for developing countries will lead to the improvement of the investment environment for Japanese companies while incorporating the demands of growing overseas markets. In regions where expectations for investment opportunities for Japanese companies have increased, the Japanese government is cooperating for the development of transport networks including roads, bridges, railways, ports, and airports. Additionally, cooperation is conducted for the stable supply of electricity using Japan's superior technology for high-efficiency thermal power plants, for information and communication technology (ICT) for disaster risk reduction, etc. At the same time, cooperation for the development of legal systems and for building capacity in customs procedures is essential to improving the investment environment.

When there is trade between countries, the geographical distance between the countries is proportional to the incurred logistics costs. In general, the more distance there is between countries, the lesser the trade volume. However



Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida meets with Secretary of Foreign Affairs Del Rosario in the Philippines where they agreed to cooperate for infrastructure development and for expanding trade and investment through development of the business environment.

improving transport infrastructure can decrease transport time and increase volume, thereby making more active trading possible. Since economic integration is fostered by increasing the distribution volume between physically separated economic zones, further revitalization of trade can be expected. This economic integration is also effective in reducing disparities within region.

Japan cooperates for developing infrastructures over a wide area around the world such as economic corridors* and is working toward achieving economic growth for developing countries through the revitalization of trade within the region. At the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in November 2011, Japan remarked on the necessity of using ODA to implement a list of flagship projects for enhancing regional connectivity, with the total project costs estimated at approximately ¥2 trillion. In addition, at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) Follow-up Meeting held in 2012, Japan pointed out the importance of infrastructure development to match the rapid growth in Africa, and announced that continued support will be provided, including development of the infrastructure to accelerate growth in Africa. In order to support the development of infrastructure in developing countries, Japan will continue to use ODA in various forms in the future.

To further build infrastructure in developing countries, partnering with the private sector is essential. To meet these new policy needs, existing systems are being improved and new systems are being introduced for Japan's ODA. In order to utilize the knowledge, experience, finances, and technologies of private companies while also supporting their expansion overseas,

JICA began a program in FY 2010 for accepting proposals from private companies for Preparatory Surveys on public-private partnership (PPP)* Infrastructure Projects, and then commissioning the execution of the surveys to the proposing companies. Thus far, 26 projects have been selected (as of December 2012) and many companies are working on the formation of infrastructure ODA projects.

The JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance* system provides financing and loans directly to private sector projects that contribute to growth in developing countries. This system was fully resumed in October 2012 after appraisals, etc. were conducted for projects, including infrastructure projects, using a pilot approach and the implementation system was verified. As the first project after full resumption of Private Sector Investment Finance, a loan contract was signed for the "Utility Management of Environment-Friendly Industrial Parks and Water Supply Project" in Long An Province, Viet Nam on January 30, 2013.

This project is targeted for industrial parks in Long An Province in the rapidly industrializing Viet Nam. Here, the technology and expertise of Japanese companies will be used to implement waste water treatment within the industrial parks and to provide services for the development, operation, and maintenance of electrical power supply facilities. This will be done to promote industrial parks that are also environmentally friendly. This project will serve as a model case for PPP, and it is expected that PPP will continue to advance in the field of infrastructure.

In addition to the full resumption of the Private Sector Investment Finance program as mentioned above, the



The Chruoy Changvar Bridge running through Phnom Penh is often called the "Japan Bridge" and was restored with Japan's ODA. (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)



The growing city of Ho Chi Minh. Overlooking the Saigon East-West Highway and tunnel. (Photo: Hikaru Nagatake/JICA)



Construction site of the national road connecting the border of Afghanistan with the capital of Tajikistan. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)



Repair work on a national road. Engineers from Japan and Ghana check progress at the site of bridge construction. (Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)

strategic use of ODA loans is also important as a part of strengthening public finance assistance. Efforts are being made to facilitate ODA loan procedures and to use these loans in a flexible manner for upper-middle-income countries and developing countries that exceed the income level of upper-middle-income countries.

Moreover, efforts are being made by METI in the area of technical cooperation to provide assistance in developing global human resources and for strengthening

networks in partner countries. This is done through training programs for company personnel in partner countries to increase their understanding of Japanese infrastructure technology. Additionally, human resources based in the partner country are developed to ensure the cost competitiveness that is essential for Japanese companies to accept orders for infrastructure projects, and young Japanese personnel are dispatched to infrastructure-related government agencies, etc.

* Glossary

Economic Corridor

Refers to the group of projects that include not only the development of physical infrastructure such as roads and bridges, but also the more intangible infrastructure aspects such as the simplification of customs clearance procedures. These projects are intended to extend the benefits of development to the growth of industry along the corridor and the improvement of the lives of the people. The aim is to revitalize the economy through an overall improvement of the distribution infrastructure to increase the transport volume between regions. Specific examples include the East-West Economic Corridor which connects the Mekong regions from Myanmar through Thailand and then to Laos and Viet Nam, as well as the Southern Economic Corridor, which extends from Bangkok, Thailand through Cambodia to Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam.

PPP (public-private partnership)

A new method of cooperation in which governmental ODA projects are conducted in collaboration with private investing projects. Input from private businesses is incorporated at the formation stage of the project. For example, basic infrastructure is developed with ODA, while investing and operations/maintenance is conducted by the private sector. In this manner, roles are divided between the public and private sectors. The technologies, knowledge, experience, and funds of the private sector are then used in an effort to implement projects that are more efficient and effective, as well as to improve development efficiency.

(Areas for PPP: Water and sewer systems, airport construction, motorways, railways, etc.)

JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance

For this ODA loan, JICA provides the loans or financing necessary for development projects that are implemented by Japanese private sector companies in developing countries. These projects lead to economic revitalization and create employment, but since there are various risks involved and large profits cannot be expected, sufficient funds cannot be obtained from private financial institutions. Through providing loans and financing by Private-Sector Investment Finance for these projects, assistance is conducted for growth in developing regions. Areas eligible for assistance are (i) MDGs and poverty reduction, (ii) infrastructure and rapid growth, and (iii) climate change countermeasures. While ODA loans are a part of economic assistance given to the governments of developing countries, Private-Sector Investment Finance contributes to development by providing support for activities that are conducted by Japanese private companies together with the private companies of developing countries.

Section 4 Mekong, India, and Africa – Regions with rich potential

Amidst the increasingly severe domestic business environment, there has been a rise in Japanese companies that are working to expand overseas in search of markets or to develop new projects. As a destination for this corporate business expansion, the importance of the Mekong region continues to increase. There is also the potential for further development of economic ties with India, with its large population and high level of economic growth. Some companies that are considering India as an export base have emerged, as opposed to focusing on its domestic market. Signs of growth are beginning to appear in some parts of Africa, which is not only a supplier of abundant natural resources, but also holds possibilities as a future market. In these countries and regions with rich potential, Japan intends to proactively provide assistance so that both the donor side and the recipient side may accelerate growth.

1. Mekong

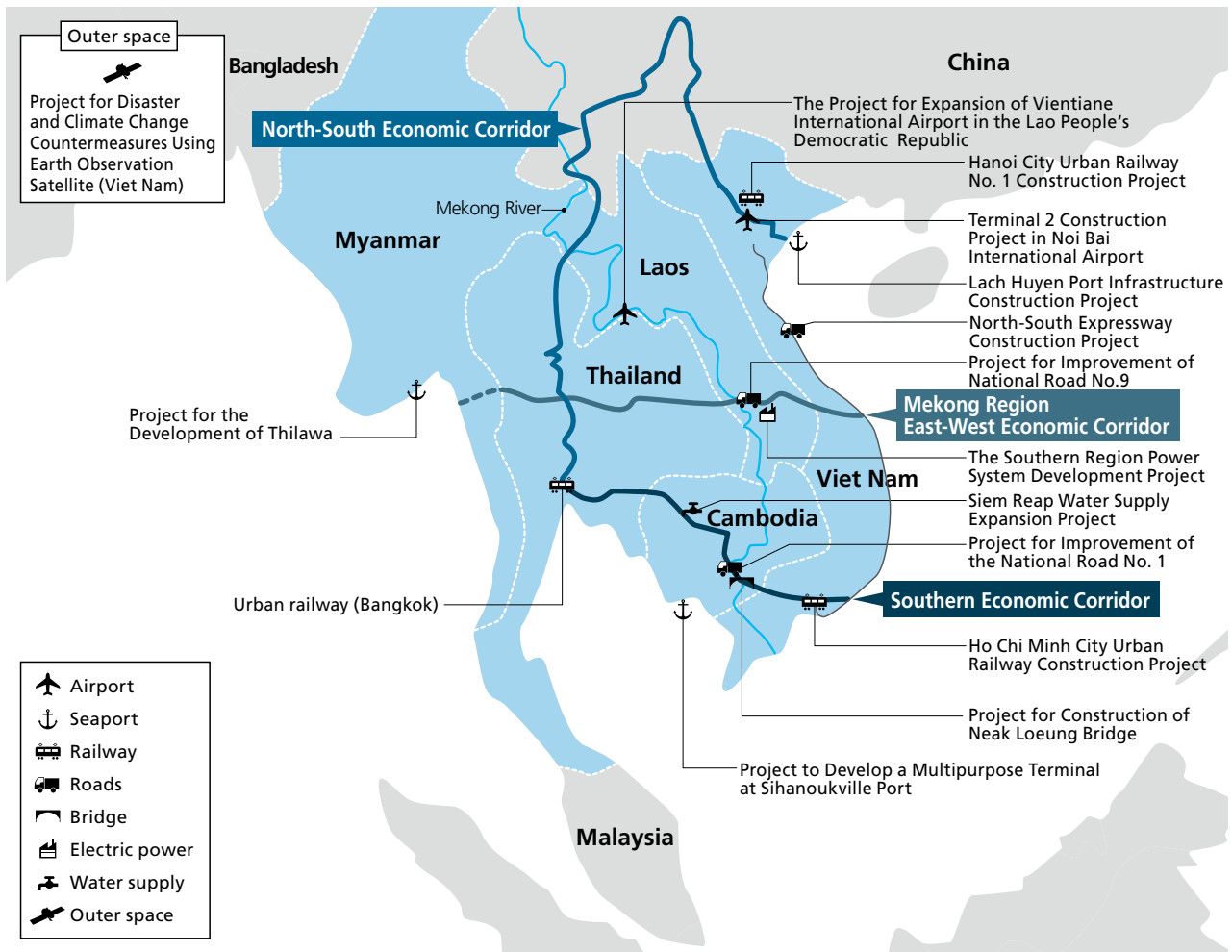
Many of the countries in the Mekong Region of the Mekong River Basin (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam) have experienced long periods of war and conflict. Even after the war in Viet Nam that lasted for more than 30 years until 1975, tragic massacres under the rule of Pol Pot continued in Cambodia. Finally, with the Cambodian peace agreement in 1991, peace was established over the entire region, albeit a mere 20 years ago. During this time, the Japanese government consistently contributed to stability and development in the Mekong region, treating it as a pillar of Asian diplomacy. The countries in the Mekong region have all traditionally been pro-Japanese and possess a wealth of natural resources and workforces. Japanese companies have a particularly high level of interest in the region. Unlike other ASEAN countries, Mekong region countries are landlocked with adjacent national borders. There are vast inland areas that remain undeveloped. In other words, intra-regional cooperation for development in areas, such as infrastructure development and resource development, is indispensable. Based on this point, the Japanese government is cooperating for the development of infrastructure and industry in the Mekong region, while grasping the specific needs of the industry active in the region. In addition, Japan is also proactively working to assist intra-regional cooperation for regional development.

Japan has a close relationship with countries in the Mekong region. The Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting has been held every year since 2008 and the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting has been held annually from 2009. At the Fourth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in Tokyo in April 2012, the Tokyo Strategy 2012 was adopted to put forward a new vision for Mekong-Japan cooperation with the target year of 2015. Within this strategy, new pillars for cooperation were established and

include “enhancing Mekong connectivity” (support for intra-connectivity), “developing together” (facilitation of investment and trade), and “ensuring human security and environmental sustainability” (support for disaster risk reduction, maternal and child health, etc.). In addition, as a tangible means of achieving these goals, Japan pledged approximately ¥600 billion in ODA for a period of three years after FY 2013 and presented a list of 57 flagship infrastructure projects for each country with an estimated total worth of about ¥2.3 trillion. These include the following projects: improvement of National Road No. 9 as East-West Economic Corridor of the Mekong region; developing Southern Region Power Systems Development Project in Laos; the Project for Constructing the Neak Loeung Bridge in Cambodia (South Economic Corridor of the Mekong region); and a project for developing Thilawa special economic zone in Myanmar. Furthermore, the “Mekong-Japan Action Plan for Realization of the Tokyo Strategy 2012” was adopted at the Fifth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in July 2012.

With the increase in infrastructure construction and operations conducted through public-private partnership, projects using ODA are also being conducted based on proposals from Japanese companies and with the prerequisite of using ODA loans for project implementation. Specifically, these projects include the implementation of the Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project, and the Utility Management of Environment-Friendly Industrial Parks and Water Supply Project” in Long An Province using Private Sector Investment Finance, both in Viet Nam. Surveys are also being conducted towards project formation for the Long Thanh International Airport Construction in Viet Nam.

Cooperation using Japanese ODA in the Mekong Region (primary infrastructure)



Cambodia Capital: Phnom Penh Population: 14.3 million Per capita GDP: \$900	Thailand Capital: Bangkok Population: 69.52 million Per capita GDP: \$4,971	Viet Nam Capital: Hanoi Population: 87.84 million Per capita GDP: \$1,412	Myanmar Capital: Naypyidaw Population: 62.42 million Per capita GDP: \$804	Laos Capital: Vientiane Population: 6.29 million Per capita GDP: \$1,320
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Source: World Bank Statistics (2011 values). Statistics for Myanmar only from IMF statistics. (2011 estimated values)



Project to Improve National Road No. 1 in Cambodia
Children can commute to school safely on walkways where repairs have been completed. This type of road continues all the way to Neak Loeung.
(Photo: Satoshi Takahashi/JICA)



Project for Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge in Cambodia
Vietnamese engineers survey the planned site for construction of the Neak Loeung Bridge. (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

2. India

The number of Japanese companies hoping to expand into India continues to rise. As the domestic market shrinks due to the effects of an aging population and low birth rate, there are many companies that perceive India as the next largest market after China. Coupled with the high rate of economic growth in recent years (8.5% growth rate for average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2006 to 2011), as of October 2102, the number of Japanese companies that have expanded into India has risen to 926. The amount of trade between Japan and India also went from ¥495.8 billion in 2002 to ¥1.4253 trillion in 2011. Direct investments increased greatly from ¥18.7 billion in 2002 to ¥221.5 billion (provisional value) in 2012.

The Indian government has also become more open to accepting foreign capital by easing restrictions, etc., and many Japanese companies are focusing their attention on the country and its high potential for growth. According to a survey conducted by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) for Japanese companies in FY2011, India beat China as the most promising country for business expansion in the long term.

The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) that came into effect in August 2011 has also provided a positive boost. Under this agreement, both countries will remove tariffs on approximately 94% of the trade volume over the next 10 years, and a large increase in bilateral trade is expected. Japanese companies that see India as an export base have also increased, positioning the country as a global base for exports to Europe and Africa.

However, corporate expansion is not without its problems. As a country in which companies are looking to invest, India's biggest problem lies in costs related to

undeveloped infrastructure. In the area of distribution, for example, since passengers are given priority for rail transport, the train schedule is easily disrupted. In addition, transport fares for freight are set higher than fares for passenger travel, and since trunk roads are undeveloped, there are frequent delays and damage to the freight. In response to this, Japanese technology is used to provide assistance through an ODA loan for the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project between Delhi and Mumbai (West Corridor). With this, the freight transport demand that is predicted for the future can be accommodated, and the distribution network will become streamlined. Since many Japanese companies are based in the area surrounding the West Corridor including Delhi and Mumbai, problems with the transport infrastructure that hinder the operations of these companies will be improved.

In India, there is also a serious problem with frequent power outages and a constant shortage of electrical power, making power generating equipment essential for factories. In response to this situation, Japan has provided assistance for the Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project. Through this, power will be supplied in a stable manner in all areas of the state, including the Chennai area. Consequently, the living environment within the state will be improved, as will the business environment for Japanese companies who have moved into the area, thus encouraging investments. Furthermore, assistance is also being provided in the formulation of a master plan for the overall development in sectors such as transport and electrical power for southern India, where there is a marked presence of Japanese companies.

3. Africa

The average rate of economic growth in Africa has exceeded 5% since 2000. In the 10 years since 2001, the nominal GDP has increased 2.8-fold (\$1.62 trillion) and the trade volume has increased 3.6-fold (\$970 billion). The amount of foreign direct investment in Africa has increased 5-fold (\$55 billion) in the last 10 years, and in 2007, the amount of foreign direct investment in Africa surpassed that of ODA given to Africa. Africa is capturing global attention as a new economic frontier after Asia.

Major factors for strong economic growth in Africa are their abundant natural resources and high rate of population growth. Mineral resources including platinum group metals (95% of global reserves), diamonds (59%), cobalt (49%), and chrome (42%) are concentrated in

Africa, where four of the top 20 countries for oil reserves and three of the top 20 countries for natural gas reserves are also located. The improvement of infrastructure that will be advantageous to robust and sustainable economic growth and the development of these natural resources is a pressing issue for Africa. In order to connect major port cities, inland cities, and regions producing resources, infrastructure development plans including corridor plans (North-South Corridor, Nacala Corridor, etc.) for improving road, rail, port, and cross-border facilities are currently underway on national, regional, and continental levels (according to World Bank, the estimated infrastructure demand in Africa is \$93 billion annually).

The average population growth rate in Africa is 2.3%,

which is the highest among all the continents, and it is predicted that the population will increase by 300 million people every 10 years (The total population in 2010 was approximately 1 billion people). The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita for Africa in 2010 was \$1,570, or 1.2 times that of India, which has a similar population, showing the magnitude of Africa's potential as a future consumer market. Currently, movement towards economic integration is advancing in Africa with the goals of establishing Free Trade Areas (FTA) at a continental level by 2017 and a regional level by 2014.

Africa also faces a number of social challenges (poverty reduction, provision of basic social services, etc.). Aiming to overcome them while also establishing business, BOP businesses* are wide-spreading in Africa. As a means for supporting Japanese BOP businesses in Africa, JETRO provides individual consulting services for partner matching and surveys on local needs and markets. JICA also provides assistance for preparatory surveys and

investment and loans for relevant operations for promoting a business model that will contribute to resolving development issues at the BOP level.

At TICAD V to be held in Yokohama in June 2013, specific measures will be discussed for encouraging involvement of the private sector in infrastructure development under public-private partnership (PPP) in order to promote robust and sustainable economy, while aiming for quality growth. Considering the present situation in which Africa is attracting global attention because of its economic potential and business opportunities as the next economic frontier after Asia and the expectations of various African nations for increased investments by Japanese companies, the Japanese government, as a national initiative, will support for creating a business-friendly investment environment in Africa and will implement various policies so that TICAD V may become an important opportunity for Japanese companies to expand their business in Africa.



Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masaji Matsuyama tours the Ethiopia Water Technology Center. Japan has been providing technical guidance for the center for many years. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia)

* Glossary

BOP (Base of Pyramid) business

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 netting, solar power panels, etc.

* Low-income bracket: 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.



Part II

Building Resilient Societies – Japan’s Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation

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Chapter 1 Transmitting Disaster Risk Reduction to the World



Junior High School Students in El Salvador making a school disaster risk reduction map.
(Photo: Maria Eva Oltiz/Oscar Mauricio Djebel/JICA)

Section 1 Sharing the Lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake with the World

On March 11 2011, a massive earthquake of magnitude 9.0 struck off the Pacific coast of the Tohoku region causing an unprecedented disaster of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The dead and missing totaled approximately 19,000 people, around 130,000 homes were totally destroyed, displaced people directly after the quake numbered approximately 470,000 and the total cost of the damages was a massive ¥16.9 trillion. In response, countries and regions around the world sent a great deal of assistance such as contributing emergency supplies, monetary donations, and dispatching rescue teams. Sharing the lessons Japan learned from the earthquake with the world and contributing to disaster risk reduction

efforts across the globe is also a way of responding to the wholehearted support received from around the world at the time of the earthquake and the tsunami.

In the following year, over two days on the 3rd and 4th of July 2012, it was with great significance that the “World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku” was held in the Tohoku region, and centered in Sendai City which is also within the area affected by the earthquake the previous year. Participation in the conference was seen from around 500 representatives from 63 countries (such as the high-level participation of Foreign Ministers and Disaster Management Ministers) including 14 representatives from international organizations, as well as

representatives from international/domestic NGOs and the private sector.

In his opening remarks, former Prime Minister Noda said that Japan has a serious responsibility to the humanity at large to share the knowledge, experience and lessons learned from the earthquake with the international community, and also in the sense of “reciprocating” to the support and encouragement received from around the world at the time of the earthquake, Japan will contribute to the international community committing \$3 billion for three years from 2013 in the area of disaster risk reduction as a contribution to international community. Similarly there were also reports on the experiences and lessons learned from Prof. G. L. Peiris, Minister of External Affairs, Sri Lanka regarding the earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean, and from Gerry Brownlee, Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery, New Zealand regarding the earthquake in the southern island of New Zealand.

On the topic of the Great East Japan Earthquake, two female students from Onagawa Daiichi Junior High School in Miyagi Prefecture gave a presentation to the world of messages and thoughts for the coming generations as “Deepening mutual ties, “Creating cities enabling residents to evacuate to higher ground,” and “Recording the Earthquake,” which they had brainstormed during discussions held about their own actual harsh experiences.

In Ichinoseki City, Iwate, Ishinomaki City, Miyagi and Fukushima City, Fukushima, breakout sessions were held wherein issues were discussed such as the ideal form for resilient societies; the importance of disaster risk reduction in preparation for disasters; the collaboration required among relevant stakeholders over a wide-ranging area in the aftermath of a disaster; and handling disaster risks such as global warming and urbanization.

The details of the discussions from the two days of the Conference were presented as the Chair’s Summary. The main points of the Summary are as follows:

- (1) By prioritizing disaster risk reduction efforts, ensuring governance mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, and allocating sufficient financial resources, resilient societies should be built that are well-prepared for natural disasters in every way within all levels of public policy (mainstreaming disaster risk reduction) including disaster prevention and reduction, emergency response, recovery and reconstruction.
- (2) Human security (See page 8) centered on human dignity should be a crucial foundation of disaster risk reduction efforts. Consideration of the members of society in vulnerable positions in terms of coping with a disaster, such as the poor, the elderly, the sick and wounded, children, persons with disability, and pregnant women is crucial. The role of women in disaster risk reduction should be properly recognized.



Plenary meeting in Sendai of the “World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku”

- (3) Disaster risk reduction capabilities should be maximized by appropriately combining structural (“hard”) measures such as infrastructure and non-structural (“soft”) measures such as education, in accordance with particular national or regional needs.
- (4) Collaboration beyond the roles of various stakeholders is indispensable, such as: assistance between local governments; strong coordination links between local and national governments; support by the businesses community supplementing the public sector; coordination among non-governmental organizations (NGOs); coordination between NGOs and the government; and cooperation between governments and media in disseminating and collecting information in times of disasters as well as following up on recovery processes.
- (5) It is necessary to appropriately respond to newly emerging disaster risks in recent years which have significantly raised the cost of disasters in disaster prone areas such as the concentration of advanced industries, urbanization and climate change.
- (6) Looking ahead from 2015 onwards, frameworks which incorporate disaster risk reduction should be drawn up to replace the MDGs, as new frameworks to take over from the truly effective “Hyogo Framework for Action



Damage survey of the 2009 off-shore earthquake in Padang, Indonesia. In relation to research to promote building resilient social foundations against disasters, Japan is collaborating with Indonesia's disaster risk reduction researchers, and is creating a system to put research results into practice. (Photo: JICA)

2005-2015.’

Through the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku, Japan proposed the “Disaster Reduction in the 21st century” which consists of these main elements, and expressed its determination to take the initiative in the international community’s disaster risk reduction efforts in the future.



Participants in the Disaster Management Seminar from Africa observing downtown Rikuzentakata that was swept away by the Tsunami. (Photo: JICA)

Section 2 Towards the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015

Japan has experienced various natural disasters, and to date has been positively involved in disaster risk reduction efforts within the international community. The World Conference on Disaster Reduction held both its first conference (1994) and second conference (2005) in Japan, and together with various participants from countries around the world, international organizations and NGOs, rolled out countermeasures to strengthen disaster risk reduction. In the previous second conference, with the objective of building disaster-resilient countries and communities, the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was adopted that prioritized the actions of, (i) Itemizing priorities in disaster risk reduction, (ii) Strengthening disaster risk assessment and early warning, (iii) Improving disaster risk reduction awareness, (iv) Reducing disaster risks, and (v) Strengthening disaster preparedness. Including Japan, more than 130 countries are striving to implement this framework for action, and the United Nations Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) carries out regular follow-up of each country's implementation status. Likewise, Japan supports these activities includes funding.

Japan is assisting the disaster risk reduction efforts of developing countries in addition to directly assisting the victims of earthquakes and floods throughout the world. At the time of the Haiti earthquake in January 2010, Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team, and additionally provided emergency assistance immediately after the quake such as the financial cooperation of \$55 million, and then further reconstruction assistance of over \$54 million. Similarly, in the fall of 2011, as aid for the Thai flood damage, Japan provided emergency assistance immediately after the flooding such as dispatching the JDR Team and providing emergency relief goods and financial assistance, while also contributing around ¥8 billion of disaster risk reduction/post-disaster reconstruction grant aid focused on flood countermeasures such as raising roads and installing floodgates in rivers around Ayutthaya (See the next chapter for a detailed explanation of the Thai floods). This assistance has also accumulated, and in 2011 aid for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster reconstruction from Japan reached a total of around \$1.114 billion.

The HFA is deemed by the international community

as an important guideline within the area of disaster risk reduction and will reach the end of its term in 2015. It is crucial that a successive framework is drawn up with the efficacy capable of responding to emerging challenges such as climate change and urbanization, that will also promote mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (tackling disaster risk reduction at every level of public policy) within development and international cooperation, and that will be committed to the disaster risk reduction efforts of the international community from 2015 onwards. The “World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku” mentioned in Chapter 1 Section 1 investigated the requirements in promoting specific efforts for disaster risk reduction both throughout the world and regionally. Therein it was confirmed that it is necessary to clarify within the new frameworks for action what should be done “by when,” “to what extent,” and “how”. For that end, it was confirmed the need to consider concrete goals and targets, evaluation measures, and synthetic integration of relevant measures.

Japan expressed its intention to host the scheduled Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction continuing on from the previous two conferences, and it was officially decided by the UN General Assembly in December 2012 that the conference will be held in Japan. Ahead of the conference, there is an idea to proceed with the spearhead of efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction within the international community, including incorporating disaster risk reduction within discussions to draw up a post-HFA, and within the international development goals (post-MDGs) from 2015 onwards.



Construction of an earthquake-resistant model house with improved soil walls. Since 2003 Japan has cooperated with enhancing the earthquake resistance of houses and the proliferation of houses of high earthquake resistance in El Salvador which experienced two major earthquakes in 2001. (Photo: JICA).

While the recovery and reconstruction of the disaster stricken areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake is still in process, many corporations such as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are restarting operations, and employment is beginning to recover. In order to assist such efforts in the affected areas through ODA, the industrial products made in the affected areas are provided to developing countries, which assist their economic and social development while simultaneously driving forward efforts that contribute to economic recovery in the disaster stricken areas.

Under the third supplementary budget of FY2011, Japan provided industrial products from the disaster stricken areas to 15 developing countries (equivalent to ¥4 billion), and also provided canned fish (equivalent to ¥1 billion) produced in the disaster stricken areas to 5 developing countries through the World Food Programme (WFP). Based on requests from developing countries, these industrial products are procured by tender, which consist of the construction equipment, medical instruments and welfare devices produced in the affected areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake. For example, Japan provided medical and welfare equipment (e.g. endoscopes, x-ray equipment and wheelchairs), etc. manufactured in Iwate, Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures to developing countries.

After the Great East Japan Earthquake and the incident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, enterprises in the affected

area were forced to cease operations for a long period and were subjected to harmful rumors such as inquiries as to "whether products are radioactively contaminated." Over 70% of contract corporations evaluated that the ODA projects had positive effects on the employment such as providing new employment and avoiding layoffs. Likewise, over 80% of contract corporations evaluated that the ODA projects also had a ripple effect on the local economy (See the diagram on page 39).

Similarly, the medical personnel of Marshall who were provided with autoclaves manufactured in Fukushima Prefecture under this project highly praised the efficiency of the equipment and appreciated saying "We can improve hygiene at the Marshall medical institutions thanks to the autoclaves," "The equipment has a larger capacity of sterilization and is very efficient," and "The digital buttons are easy to use."

In FY2012, with a view to also contributing to economic recovery in the areas stricken by the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan continued to assist developing countries utilizing industrial products made in the affected areas of the disaster.

As well as providing industrial products from the disaster-affected areas to developing countries, trainees from developing countries are invited to Japan for short term training seminars such as the "Seminar on Reconstruction of Damaged Irrigation and Water Management Facilities for Agriculture," and the "Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction and Infrastructural Restoration." All kinds of existing training lectures are given on the current state of Japan's recovery and visits to the affected areas are arranged, which leads to the correct information being transmitted to the world and was a part of countering rumors. In the future, while continuing efforts to transmit information about Japan's recovery through means such as training, and fully taking the situation on the ground into account, the acceptance of trainees from overseas to the disaster-affected areas will be promoted.

Through those measures, assistance for the industries in the affected areas and contributions to recovery in those areas will be pushed forward.

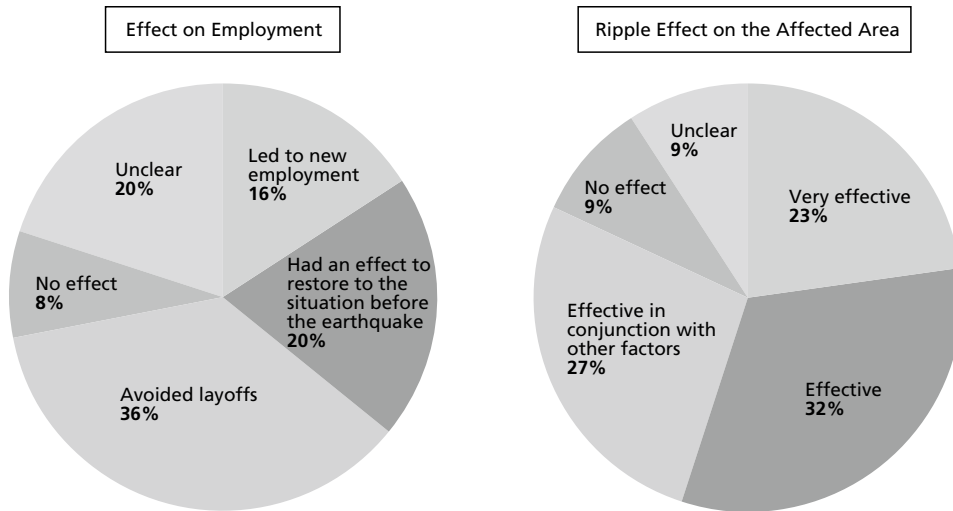


An installed autoclave and hospital staff at Majuro Hospital on the Marshall Islands. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Marshall)

Assessing the Effects in the Disaster-affected Area (Provision of industrial products and canned fish based on requests from developing countries)

Effects of the Project (Results of a questionnaire of corporations in the affected area)

A questionnaire was conducted on 27 companies in the affected area that had signed contracts with the project, and responses were received from 23 companies.



Note: % is the ratio within the total 23 responses



Trainees from Africa observing the disaster-affected area of Taro District, Miyako City. (Photo: JICA)

Chapter 2 Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation in Practice



Japanese drain pump vehicles that played a major role after the Thai floods. (Photo: JICA)

Section 1 Cooperation with ASEAN

A crucial pillar of Japan's international cooperation can be said to be in building resilient societies able to cope adequately with natural disasters, which nullify development efforts in an instant, and also to that end, in promoting mainstreaming disaster risk reduction among the policies of each nation. Therein it is particularly important to mainstream disaster risk reduction activities in Asia as the region is said to account for over 90% of the fatalities and victims occurring due to natural disasters worldwide.

Japan ranks cooperation within the domain of disaster risk reduction as one of the most critical issues within ASEAN-Japan cooperation, and has provided various

assistance to date. In particular, based on the prompt and plentiful assistance Japan received from ASEAN member states in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, Japan intends to step up its future cooperation with ASEAN member states in the area of disaster risk reduction.

In the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference +1 session with Japan in July 2011, Japan proposed the "Disaster Management Network for the ASEAN Region." This initiative aims to fully utilize the disaster risk reduction knowledge acquired through the Great East Japan Earthquake, the Great Hanshin Earthquake and the Sumatra Earthquake, etc. as well as Japan's advanced



AHA Centre (Photo: AHA Centre)

approaches in the area of disaster risk reduction and the environment in the ASEAN region. In light of the widespread damage from the earthquake and tsunami that

became clear after the Sumatra Earthquake, and the widening damage range of typhoons that are increasing in severity and occurrence due to climate change, the aim is to construct a disaster risk reduction network that perceives the ASEAN region as a whole. More specifically, in addition to assisting with the strengthening of the AHA Centre's capabilities, (the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management), Japan is also conducting bilateral aid with each ASEAN member state. Likewise, through sharing knowledge, experience and information for disaster countermeasures, Japan is also implementing approaches to strengthen the network "from outer space to rural communities."

The AHA Centre was established in Jakarta, Indonesia with the conclusion of its establishment agreement in the 19th ASEAN Summit in November 2011. It is envisaged that the AHA Centre functions as a hub of disaster management for the ASEAN region, and that in peacetime, it assesses the risks in times of disasters within the ASEAN region, continually monitors the situation within the ASEAN region, and in the event of a disaster, will share information on the disaster with ASEAN member states and play a key role in coordinating emergency responses.

As for Japan, through utilization of the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), as the project to "Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology System to Strengthen the Operation of AHA Centre," Japan introduced communications equipment to the AHA Centre to upgrade the risk identification and monitoring functions that the center oversees, and has dispatched one ICT expert since November 2011. Likewise, as the "Establishment of a Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN" project, Japan is also assisting with the construction of a system to provide stockpiled emergency supplies and to manage and transport these supplies, in

order to respond to disasters promptly and effectively. Japan is also assisting with the management side of the AHA Centre so that the Centre can function adequately as a regional hub of disaster management. Furthermore, in August 2012, disaster risk reduction related personnel from the AHA Centre and each ASEAN member state were invited to Japan and workshops were held to share knowledge on disaster risk reduction.

As bilateral aid with ASEAN member states, as well as technical cooperation such as dispatching experts and training, Japan is providing various assistance in disaster risk reduction measures such as the ODA loan "Project for Disaster and Climate Change Countermeasures Using Earth Observation Satellites (Phase 1)" to Viet Nam. Similarly, as a wide-ranging move that encompasses multiple countries, the AHA Centre and ASEAN member states will in future use satellite information, improve the capabilities of industrial complexes in the region to cope with disasters, and will provide assistance to share the results with the entire region.



Member of the AHA Centre staff monitoring disaster information. Through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) Japan provided ICT equipment at the AHA Centre. (Photo: AHA Centre)

In the Mekong Region, rainfall was higher than average in 2011, and from late July, flooding caused widespread damage across primarily Thailand, Viet Nam and Cambodia. In response, Japan provided emergency assistance to these countries. Here the case in Thailand that was widely covered particularly in the Japanese media will be introduced.

In Thailand from late July 2011, flooding occurred primarily in the northern and central regions, and from early October became widespread along the Chao Phraya River as far as the outskirts of Bangkok. Ultimately, although central Bangkok escaped the flooding, approximately 800 lives were lost, and the total cost of damages rose to around 1.44 trillion Thai Baht (around ¥3.6 trillion) according to World Bank estimates.

The outskirts of Bangkok are accommodating many Japanese corporations. Many industrial parks are situated mainly in Ayutthaya Province, seven of which were flooded, which meant that operations had to be suspended in many plants including around 450 Japanese companies. The floods not only caused major economic damage in Thailand, but disruptions to the supply-chain (supply networks such as those for parts and components) also greatly shocked the world economy including Japan.

Thailand is a nation friendly to Japan that provided prompt and plentiful assistance after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Likewise, to Japanese corporations, Thailand also plays a crucial role as a production base and as the core of the supply chain. Based on this relationship with Thailand, Japan provided a range of assistance in coping with the flood damage. More specifically, at a critical stage, Japan twice provided emergency relief goods such

as tents, water purifiers, and temporary toilets to a total equivalent of ¥55 million. In addition, Japan provided emergency grant aid to a limit of ¥1 billion to purchase large water pumps and other goods. Similarly, as Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams, expert teams of drain pump vehicles were dispatched to drain flooded areas that had become an issue on the edge of Bangkok, along with expert teams to provide guidance on the waterproofing of critical facilities such as subways, water supplies and airports. In particular, a great deal of attention focused within Thailand on activities to efficiently drain industrial parks, educational institutions and residential areas (See page 43 for details).

Furthermore, in terms of reconstruction after the flooding and preventing recurring flood damage, the “Project on a Comprehensive Flood Management Plan for the Chao Phraya River Basin” has been implemented, assisting in formulating a master plan for mid- to long-term flood countermeasures. Part of the project outcome is reflected in the master plan for Chao Phraya flood countermeasures announced by the Thai Government in January 2012.

In addition, in terms of restoring and upgrading the infrastructure, grant aid on a scale of ¥8 billion will be implemented in order to install floodgates on the outskirts of industrial parks that suffered flood damage, and to raise roads that are crucial to industry.

For Japan’s continued assistance, the Prime Minister of Thailand, Yingluck Shinawatra, expressed her sincerest gratitude to former Prime Minister Noda at the Japan-Thailand Summit held in Tokyo in March 2012.



Rojana Industrial Park in Ayutthaya Province before (left) and after (right) the completion of drainage. (Photo: JICA)



Japan and Thailand Confronting the Flooding through Public-Private Cooperation

– Disaster relief activities for the flood damage in Thailand

On November 5, 2011, a ship laden with 10 special vehicles left Yokohama Port bound for Laem Chabang Port in Thailand. These vehicles were the drain pump vehicles dispatched by the Japanese government as emergency assistance to Thailand which was suffering from flood damage. The ship arrived in Thailand two weeks later on November 18. The next day on the 19th, on entering the site, the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team (a drain pump vehicle team) commenced activities in Rojana Industrial Park, Ayutthaya Province, which is also home to many Japanese corporations. Water that had accumulated on the industrial park's premises was drained to adjacent canals around the clock. The dispatched drain pump vehicles belonged to the Regional Development Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan. In this manner, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), MLIT, and JICA as well as private construction companies and manufacturers participated in the activities, and a joint public-private team was assembled that consisted of a total of 51 members.

This drain pump vehicle was also used in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake to drain seawater that had accumulated due to the tsunami. One of its characteristics is the achievement of a lightweight pump section. It weighs a mere 30kg. Conventional pumps weigh around 800kg, and at such a weight need to be transported by a crane. This is a Japanese manufactured lightweight pump of 30kg that can be carried by hand and is possible to use in disaster sites. The activities also saw the participation of the pump manufacturer's designer, Mr. Akihisa Mochizuki. This was Mr. Mochizuki's first time participating in overseas assistance, and he comments, "Having the opportunity to be involved with both the process of designing the drain pump and the activities in the disaster site, I was honored to directly receive words of thanks from the local people."

It was the people of Thailand who played an outstanding role in the drainage work on the site. Mr. Minoru Miyajima who participated from MLIT had learnt the importance of the local public's participation in disaster risk reduction from his own experiences in charge of a task force during domestic disasters. "The new work was performed by the Japanese and Thais together, but was handled by the Thais alone from the second time. The Thai workers soon understood with just a little instruction, after which they took a hands-on approach."

Mr. Niyom Sukhsawan was among the Thais who participated in drainage work using the pump. Mr. Niyom works at a construction company, and it was his first time working with Japanese people. Mr. Niyom is skilled in driving and operating vehicles used in civil engineering work, and he was responsible for operating the drain pump vehicles. He commented, "The Japanese brought with them a fantastic pump vehicle, and they taught us the skills and knowledge. The experts within the JDR followed procedures and taught us the job in a careful manner. This was useful to the Thai workers who were waiting for the industrial park to reopen."

The drain pump vehicle team within the JDR completed their work in the industrial park on November 27, eight days after starting operations. In some places, the water level dropped by over a meter, and roads that were only traversable by boat became passable for many vehicles and bikes. However, this was not the end of the work of the drain pump vehicle team within the Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team. Thereafter, the team carried out drainage work continuously at two industrial parks, three residential areas, and also within the Asian Institute of Technology. In the 32 days until their work ended on December 20, the team had drained approximately 8.1 million cubic meters of water - the approximate equivalent of 6.5 Tokyo domes.



Japanese experts explain how to use the drain pump to Thai personnel. (Photo: JICA)



Prime Minister Yingluck of Thailand has the flood countermeasures explained by Japanese experts. (Photo: Kyodo News)

At the 44th UN General Assembly, Japan jointly proposed and adopted with 155 other nations a resolution designating 1990 to 1999 as the “International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.” This resolution aims to mitigate the loss of life, property damages, and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters through concerted international action. In 2000 following the end of the “International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,” a subsequent “International Strategy for Disaster Reduction” was launched, based on which the UNISDR was established as an organization to promote international disaster risk reduction activities. As a country that has long asserted the importance of disaster risk reduction, Japan has assisted with funding the establishment of the UNISDR from the initial stages, and also cooperated with the release of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction and activities therein. Likewise, Japan twice hosted the World Conference on Disaster Reduction for which the UNISDR serves as its secretariat, and in collaboration with the UNISDR has been central to the progress of disaster risk reduction efforts within the international community such as participating actively in drafting the international disaster risk reduction strategies of the Yokohama Strategy (1994) and its successor the HFA (2005).

Similarly, at the 2006 UN General Assembly, governments, international organizations and NGOs participated, and the “Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction” was established as a venue to discuss the implementation of international disaster risk reduction strategies. Japan also attends this conference positively, and has participated in the discussions. At the third assembly in May 2011, Japan presented the experiences from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the efforts for reconstruction, and pointed out that ongoing consideration is required for: the best way to divide national and local governments’ roles, the combination of countermeasures for reconstruction on both the “hard” and “soft” aspects (the “hard” aspects include the construction of facilities such as dams that are useful in disaster risk reduction, and the “soft” aspects include training, education and the creation of manuals for disaster risk reduction), and for methods of passing on the lessons learned from disasters to next generations. Japan plans to use the “Global

Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction” as a venue to confirm the current status of disaster risk reduction efforts in each nation, and to share valuable experiences and achievements, and furthermore, will promote the discussion of disaster risk reduction within the international community.

Likewise, Japan is strengthening disaster risk reduction efforts while also cooperating with various other international organizations. One example is the collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which is taking a leading role in efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction in developing countries. As a result of the collaboration with the UNDP, Indonesia has built a system where the government, civic societies and private corporations coordinate disaster risk reduction activities, and the first comprehensive guidelines in Southeast Asia have been formulated to assess the damages, losses and reconstruction needs due to disasters. Likewise, for many years Japan and the UNDP have shared their mutual expertise while also positively tackling recovery and reconstruction after natural disasters around the world. For example, Japan cooperated with the UNDP to assist with rebuilding the lives of victims of the Indian Ocean Tsunami, with emergency assistance to the victims of the Haiti earthquake, and with early recovery and reconstruction in areas damaged by the flooding in Pakistan.

Such collaboration with international organizations is also crucial in terms of Japan’s reconstruction following the Great East Japan Earthquake and sharing those experiences with the international community. One example was the holding of workshops with experts organized by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) in the disaster affected areas (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima) from February to March 2012. The UNCRD visited local governments and communities in six areas within three prefectures, and arranged visits with overseas and domestic experts in addition to holding workshops. In the workshops, meetings were held between local representatives and experts, information was exchanged, and practical ideas were proposed for economic activities in the local community particularly to assist locally-based

industries. Opinions were also shared on the way in which NGOs and NPOs interact during reconstruction. A total of approximately 400 representatives from the local community participated in the workshops, which were disseminated to the world by the participating experts and on the UNCRD homepage.

UN-HABITAT visited 11 cities and towns in three prefectures, and held workshops on the theme of “Emergency Workshop for the Great East Japan Earthquake.” In these workshops, attendance was seen from many overseas and domestic experts who have worked on reconstruction projects after natural disasters, and many of the Tohoku local government staff

participated. During the workshops, each local government in Tohoku reported on activities they implemented from immediately after the disaster, and exchanged wide-ranging opinions on issues in the achievement of future visions and policies focused on reconstruction objectives and regional development. The details were disseminated internationally. Likewise, in workshops for local corporations, UN-HABITAT reported on its experiences in reconstruction projects such as the construction of temporary housing, which it has engaged in across the world to date.



Participants in the “World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku” visiting the Ishinomaki Port.

Most of the Pacific island countries are comprised of volcanic islands or atoll islands. These countries are also particularly susceptible to the effects of environmental problems of a global scale such as rising sea levels, cyclones, tidal waves, and water shortages. The Pacific region is also a region in which earthquakes and tsunamis frequently occur and in recent years has experienced major damage caused by the Solomon Islands Earthquake in 2007 and the Pacific Ocean Tsunami in 2009. Responding to these kinds of natural disasters is a crucial challenge to the region as a whole.

Japan has to date committed a variety of cooperation to the Pacific island countries in the area of disaster risk reduction. For example, on the Solomon Islands at present, Japan is cooperating to improve the shortwave radio network that broadcasts throughout the country as a means of communicating emergency information to the public in the event of a disaster.

Similarly, in terms of disaster risk reduction, since responses at the community level as well as the administration level are crucial, Japan is implementing a technical cooperation project in Fiji and on the Solomon Islands to strengthen community's disaster management capabilities. This project aims to develop readiness for the appropriate evacuation of people in case of disasters through, for example, establishing early warning systems, improving the capability of the National Disaster Management Office, formulating disaster risk reduction plans and disaster response manuals for these communities, and educational activities and carrying out evacuation training.

In Tuvalu, which is concerned about the effects of coastal erosion due to rising sea levels, Japan is conducting a project to investigate coastal protection. This includes experimentally installing gravel beach nourishment (a coastal protection method using shingle to bed the coast), and, while surveying the effectiveness and environmental effects of the gravel beach nourishment, carrying out activities to raise local awareness of coastal disasters. At the same time, a survey is also being conducted of the formation and maintenance of the islands due to so called "star sand" created by coral and foraminifera, and it is expected that these surveys will contribute to the formulation of concrete provisions against coastal erosion in Tuvalu.

In addition to these projects, Japan is also contributing to

improve the skills of people in the Pacific island countries through conducting training and dispatching volunteers in areas such as climate change countermeasures, strengthening meteorological observation/forecasting and warning capabilities, and disaster management.

Japan strongly recognized the importance of disaster risk reduction through the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011. Based on this, Japan announced in the Sixth Pacific Island Leader's Meeting (PALM6) held in Okinawa in May 2012 that it would make "disaster risk reduction cooperation based on the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake" one of the pillars of assistance over the next three years. In particular, in view of sharing lessons, knowledge and experiences learned from the earthquake with the Pacific island countries, Japan announced that it would keep contributing to upgrading the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in cooperation with the United States and other development partners. In Oceania, a system to communicate information on disasters to the Pacific nations including information from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) in Hawaii is being introduced. In some instances, however, disaster information does not reach people in the outlying regions and on remote islands since many countries have their territories scattered across wide-stretches of ocean and communications systems are insufficient. Japan is scheduled to conduct assistance to improve this kind of situation.

Japan, as an island country and highly susceptible to the effects of natural disasters, will continue in future to assist the Pacific island countries in the area of disaster risk reduction.



President Remengesau of Palau meets with the Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Shunichi Suzuki. President Remengesau committed to cooperate with the PALM process.



Part III

Official Development Assistance in FY2011

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Chapter 1 Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

In 2011, Japan's net ODA disbursements accounted for \$10,831.42 million as ranked fifth in the world, and Japan's gross ODA disbursement is \$19,992.14 million as ranked second in the world.



Mr. Shichijo of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT), Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) visits a village in Rwanda to conduct a water sanitation educational activities (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

Japan's net bilateral ODA disbursements in 2011 totaled approximately \$6,592.25 million (¥525.4 billion). Contributions to international organizations amounted to approximately \$4,239.17 million (¥337.9 billion). These figures make for a 1.7% decrease from the previous year in overall ODA disbursements, reaching approximately

\$10,831.42 million (¥863.3 billion).¹ Disbursements of bilateral ODA that are not calculated in repayment amounts of government loans, etc., totaled approximately \$19,992.14 million (¥1,593.5 billion), a 6.2% increase over the previous year.²

<Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2011 net disbursements of ODA decreased approximately 1.7% over the previous year. Japan remained at its 2010 ranking of fifth place among OECD-DAC member countries, behind the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. In gross disbursements, Japan ranked second only to the United States as in the previous year.

A breakdown of 2011 net disbursements shows that bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 60.9% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations

accounted for approximately 39.1%. Bilateral ODA, which is implemented in consultation with developing countries, is expected to strengthen Japan's relationship with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA directed towards international organizations may allow us to utilize their expertise and political neutrality to support countries and regions that are otherwise difficult to support bilaterally. Japan goes to great efforts to ensure that its aid is provided properly, coordinating both aid types and making flexible use of aid.

Note 1: Excluding disbursements to Eastern European countries and graduated countries (countries that are no longer targets).

Note 2: The relation of gross and net disbursements is as follows: net disbursements = gross disbursements - amount recovered (repayment amounts of government loans from recipient countries to donor countries)

Examining net disbursements for bilateral ODA by type indicated that disbursements calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$4,682.23 million (¥373.2 billion), or approximately 43.2% of the total ODA disbursements. Among these grants, donations to international organizations accounted for approximately \$1,622.08 million (¥129.3 billion), or approximately 15.0% of the total. Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$3,533.77 million (¥281.7 billion), or approximately 32.6% of the total. Government loans accounted for approximately -\$1,623.76 million (-¥129.4 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.

The figures in parentheses are gross disbursements (including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries).

- ▶ Asia: \$1,371.22 million (\$7,746.40 million)
- ▶ Middle East and North Africa: \$952.38 million (\$1,860.39 million)
- ▶ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,733.67 million (\$3,184.33 million)
- ▶ Latin America and the Caribbean: -\$334.93 million (\$837.83 million)
- ▶ Oceania: \$159.07 million (\$183.36 million)
- ▶ Europe: \$173.82 million (\$246.78 million)
- ▶ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$1,785.49 million (\$1,785.49 million)

Chart III-1 Japan's ODA by Type (2011)

ODA disbursements (2011 calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥ million)		
Type	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	
Grant aid	4,687.02	3,466.03	35.2	373,587	304,181	22.8	
Debt relief	1,444.51	20.88	6,817.2	115,137	1,833	6,182.4	
Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,622.08	1,269.15	27.8	129,291	111,381	16.1	
Grant aid excluding the above	1,620.42	2,176.00	-25.5	129,159	190,967	-32.4	
Grant aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	4,682.23	3,464.18	35.2	373,206	304,019	22.8	
Debt relief	1,444.51	20.88	6,817.2	115,137	1,833	6,182.4	
Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,622.08	1,269.02	27.8	129,291	111,370	16.1	
Grant aid excluding the above	1,615.64	2,174.28	-25.7	128,778	190,816	-32.5	
Technical cooperation	3,543.48	3,488.50	1.6	282,440	306,153	-7.7	
Technical cooperation (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	3,533.77	3,478.48	1.6	281,666	305,274	-7.7	
Total grants	8,230.50	6,954.53	18.3	656,027	610,333	7.5	
Total grants (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	8,216.01	6,942.67	18.3	654,872	609,293	7.5	
Loan aid	-1,719.93	473.95	-462.9	-137,090	41,594	-429.6	
(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	-372.21	480.77	-177.4	-29,668	42,193	-170.3	
(Amount disbursed)	7,614.07	8,323.84	-8.5	606,893	730,505	-16.9	
(Amount recovered)	9,334.00	7,849.88	18.9	743,983	688,910	8.0	
(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	7,986.28	7,843.07	1.8	636,561	688,312	-7.5	
Loan aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	-1,623.76	394.75	-511.3	-129,424	34,643	-473.6	
(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	-276.04	401.57	-168.7	-22,002	35,242	-162.4	
(Amount disbursed)	7,536.97	8,201.95	-8.1	600,747	719,808	-16.5	
(Amount recovered)	9,160.72	7,807.20	17.3	730,172	685,165	6.6	
(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	7,813.00	7,800.39	0.2	622,750	684,567	-9.0	
Total bilateral ODA	6,510.57	7,428.48	-12.4	518,937	651,928	-20.4	
Total bilateral ODA (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	6,592.25	7,337.42	-10.2	525,447	643,936	-18.4	
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	4,239.17	3,684.00	15.1	337,891	323,310	4.5	
Total ODA (Net disbursement)	10,749.74	11,112.48	-3.3	856,827	975,238	-12.1	
Total ODA (Net disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	10,831.42	11,021.42	-1.7	863,338	967,246	-10.7	
Total ODA (Gross disbursement)	20,083.73	18,962.37	5.9	1,600,810	1,664,149	-3.8	
Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	19,992.14	18,828.62	6.2	1,593,510	1,652,411	-3.6	
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	6,056.73	5,629.29	7.6	482,762.30	494,030.30	-2.3	
% of GNI	0.18	0.20		0.18	0.20		
% of GNI (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)	0.18	0.20		0.18	0.20		

*1 Conversion rate: 2011 US\$1=¥79.7068, 2010 US\$1=¥87.7606 (The exchange rate by the OECD-DAC.)

*2 Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of each type of assistance.

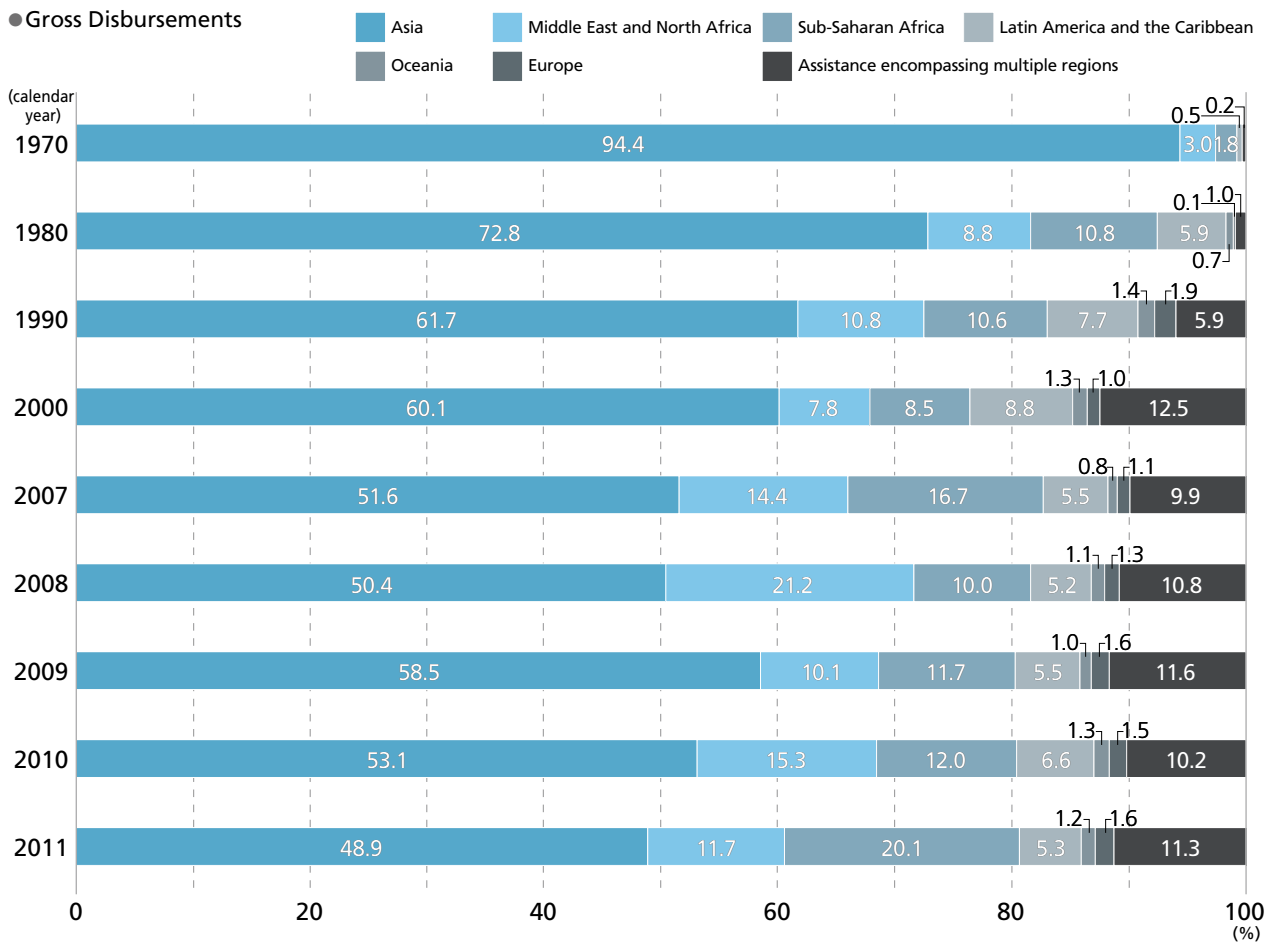
*3 Grant aid includes assistance through international organizations that can be classified as country assistance.

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

*5 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (See page 246)

*6 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 17 graduated countries and regions: Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Croatia, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Israel, Kuwait, Malta, New Caledonia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago, and United Arab Emirates.

Chart III-2 Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (Gross Disbursements)



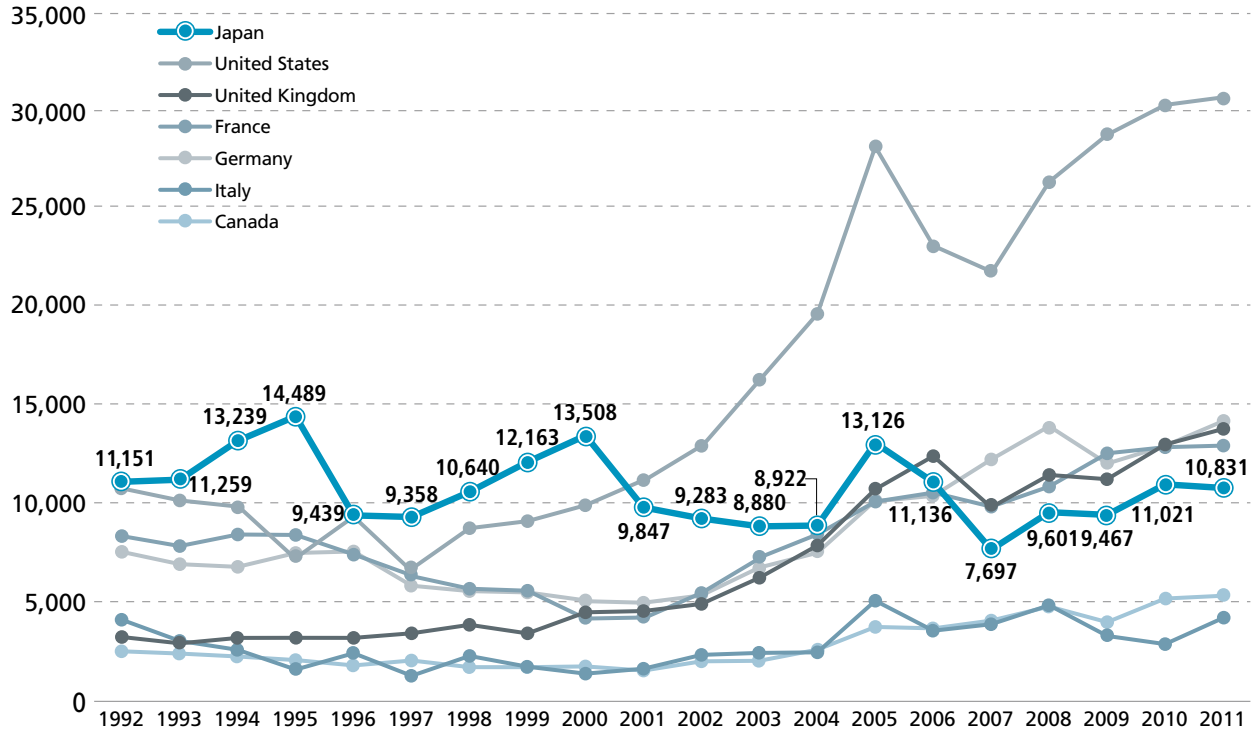
*1 ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to Eastern Europe

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

Chart III-3 Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

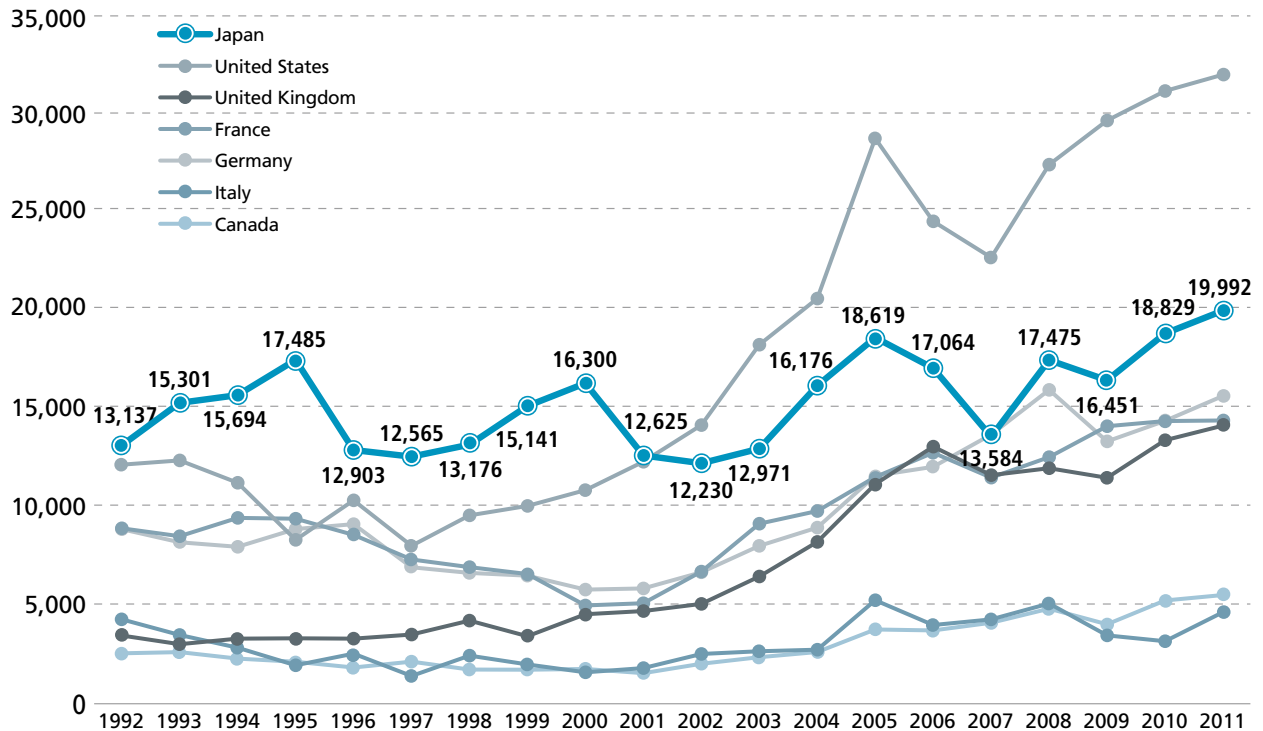
● Net Disbursements

(US\$ million)



● Gross Disbursements

(US\$ million)

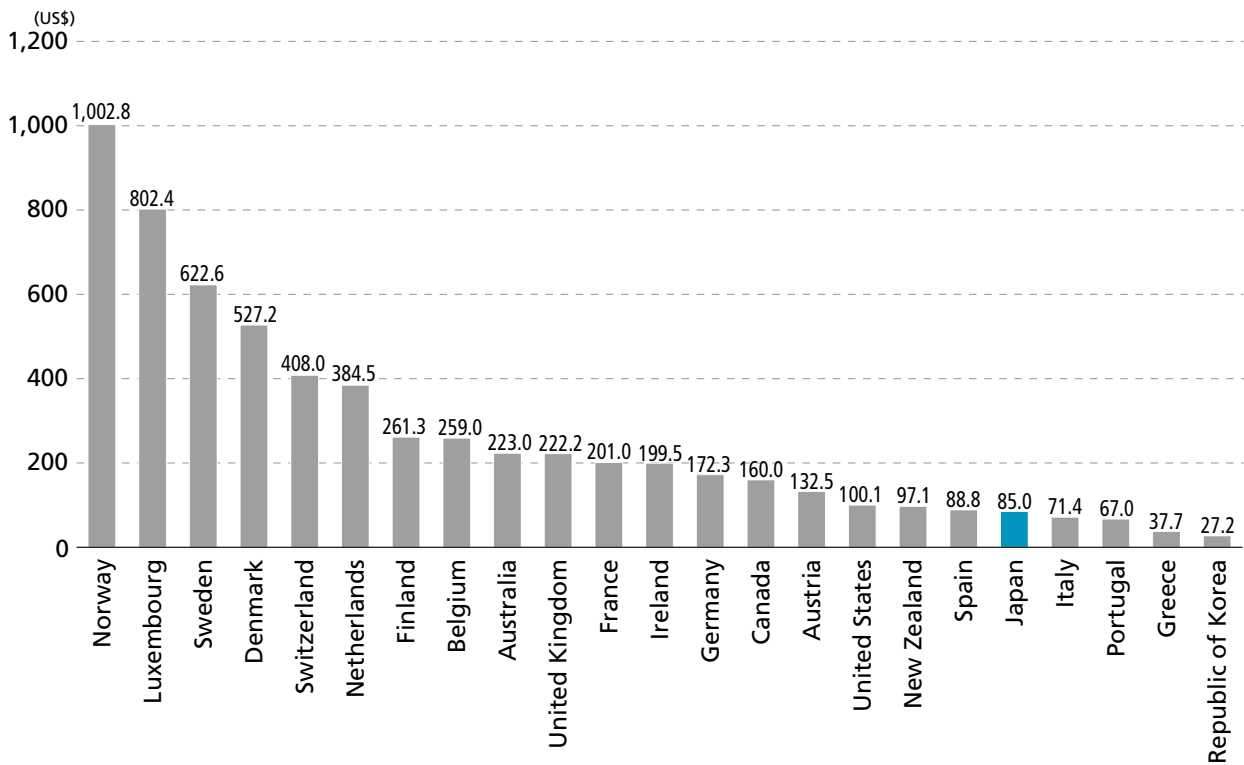


Source: DAC press release, DAC statistics (DAC statistics on OECD. STAT)

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*2 U.S. figure for 1992 excludes military debt relief.

Chart III-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries



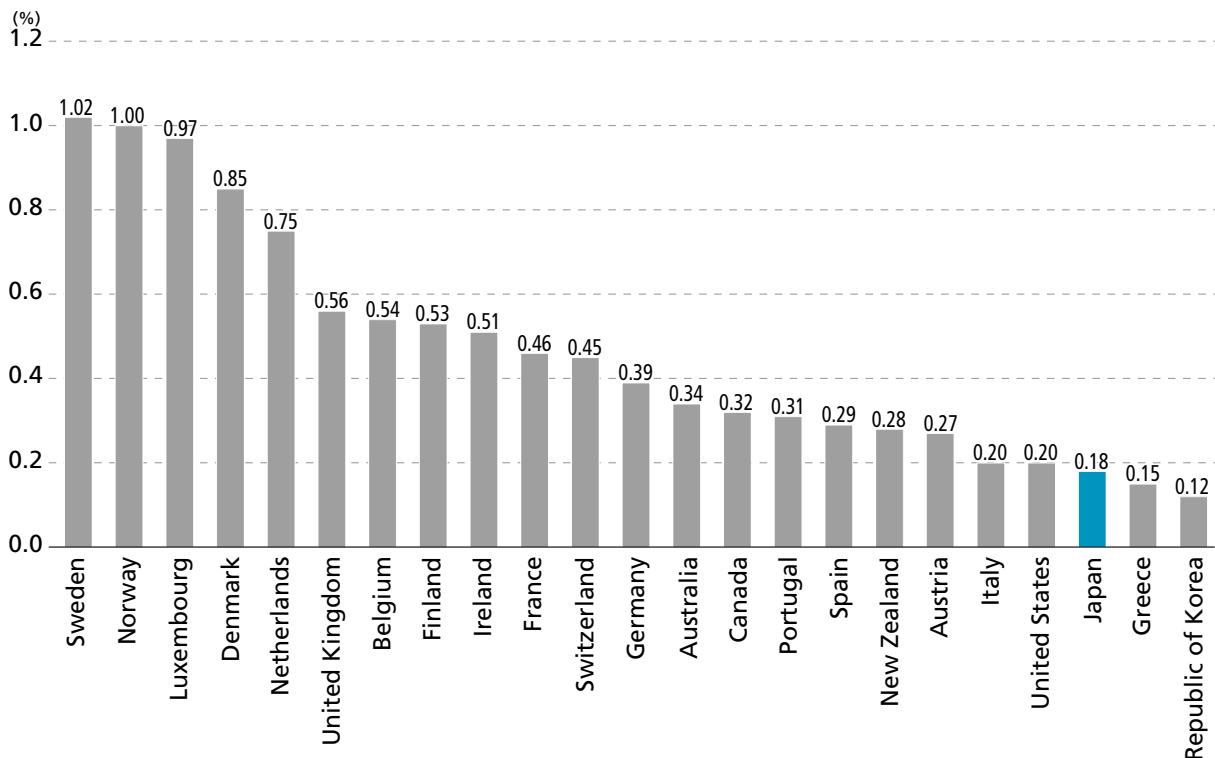
*1 Net disbursement basis.

Source: Disbursements from DAC press release, population figures from DAC statistics

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

(DAC statistics on OECD. STAT)

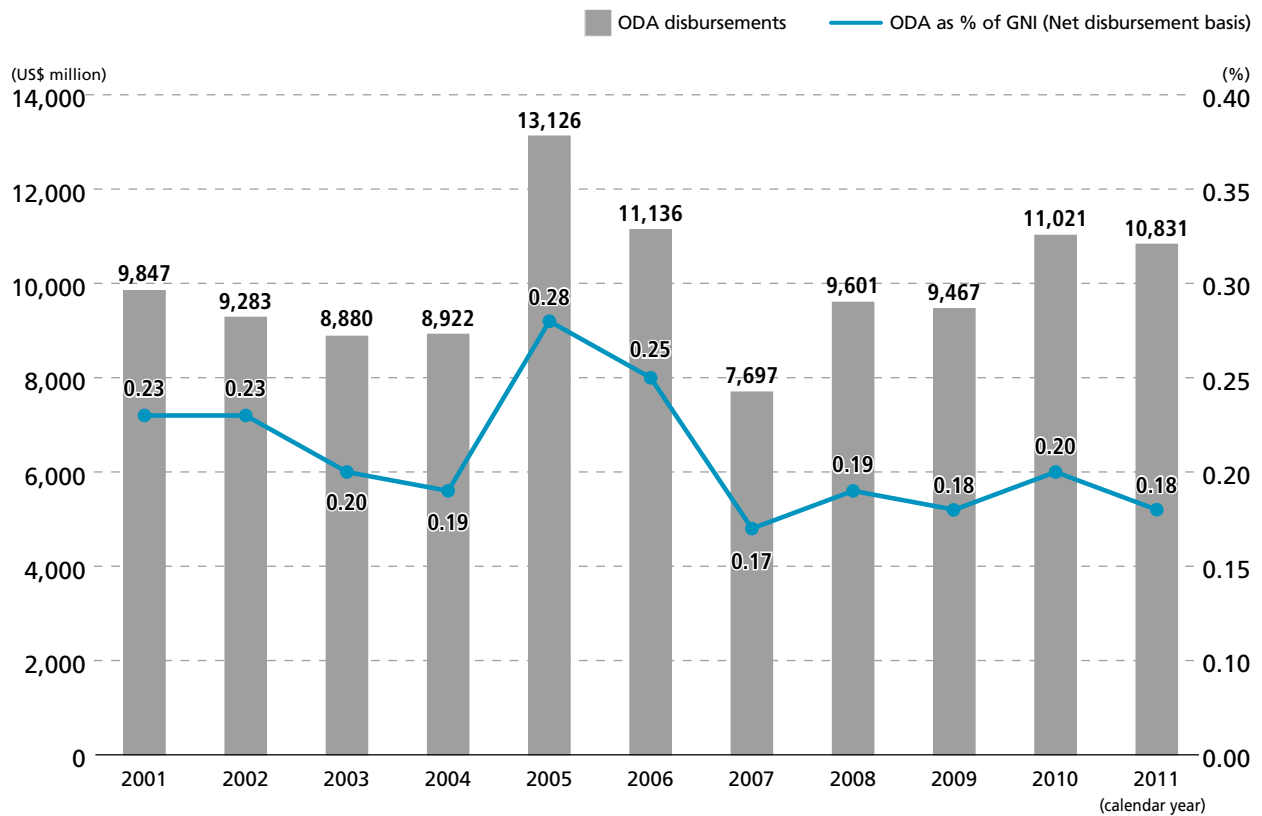
Chart III-5 Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries



*1 Net disbursement basis.

Source: Disbursements from DAC press release.

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*1 Net disbursement basis

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chapter 2 Specific Initiatives of Japan's Official Development Assistance

This chapter discusses specific initiatives of the official development assistance (ODA) that Japan provides around the world, viewing them from five different perspectives (sections 1 through 5).



Meeting under a tree. By explaining the importance of managing water supply systems and how to use and repair mosquito nets, Ms. Shimokawa (Community Development Officer) of JOCV conducts educational activities aimed at preventing outbreaks of malaria in and around the villages of Burkina Faso (Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)

Japan's ODA policies promote efforts in each developing country in accordance with the ODA Charter. Section 1 describes the ODA Charter, which serves as the foundation for Japan's ODA in developing countries, as well as the content of policies that are based on the Charter.

Section 2 further breaks down the issues of "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building" listed in the ODA Charter, and introduces Japan's approach to each area.

The world is faced with largely different economic and social environments and cultures, and confronts a different set of issues depending on the region and country. Section 3 presents specific examples of Japan's ODA by region. The eight regions 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 Government of Japan provides development assistance in compliance with the assistance principles of the ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the

United Nations Charter, balancing of the environment and development, the prohibition of diversion to military use, the prevention of proliferation of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, the promotion of democratization and the protection of basic human rights and freedoms, as well as with other factors, and after determining the developing country's need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and the bilateral relations with the recipient country. Section 4 provides a concrete explanation of the factors that are taken into consideration for the implementation of Japan's ODA.

Finally, Section 5, the last section, 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 ODA policy," "Increasing Public Participation," and "Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance."

Section 1 Initiatives Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA Charter

The philosophy and principles of Japan's current ODA policy are set forth in the ODA Charter. The Medium-Term Policy on ODA, Japan's Country Assistance Policy, Sectoral Development Policy, Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation, and Rolling Plans are set under this Charter. This section explains the existing policy framework.

1. Official Development Assistance Charter (ODA Charter)

The current ODA Charter (revised in August 2003) consists of "I. Philosophy," "II. Principle of ODA Implementation," "III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy," and "IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the ODA Charter."

In "I. Philosophy," the objective of ODA is defined as "to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity." It sets out five basic policies for the attainment of these objectives: (i) "supporting self-help efforts of developing countries" based on good governance; (ii) the perspective of "human security" for the implementation of support focused on individuals; (iii) the "assurance of fairness" with consideration given to the socially vulnerable, particularly for improving the status of women, and to the gaps between rich and poor, and between regions; (iv) the "utilization of Japan's experience and expertise" to make full use of its own experience in economic and social development to promote the growth of developing countries; and (v) "partnership and collaboration with the international community" with a view to pursuing collaboration with international organizations, other donor countries, and other assistance providers including NGOs

and the private sector. Based on these objectives and basic policies, Japan provides support focusing on the following priority issues of (i) "poverty reduction," (ii) "sustainable growth," (iii) "addressing global issues," and (iv) "peace-building."

"II. Principle of ODA Implementation" stipulates that ODA is to be provided with full attention given to balancing the environment and development, preventing any use of ODA for military purposes, and promoting the democratization of developing countries.

"III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy" states that it is important to take a government-wide coherent and unified approach to ODA planning and implementation, and to improve the strategic value, flexibility, and efficiency of Japan's ODA. In addition, because ODA is funded by taxpayers, this section stipulates that the Government must strive to enhance public understanding of ODA.

"IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the ODA Charter" clarifies the accountability for the implementation of ODA, stating that the Government must report the status of implementation of ODA to the Cabinet through yearly publication of the ODA White Paper.

2. Medium-Term ODA Policy

The Medium-Term ODA Policy details Japan's position, approaches, and specific actions outlined in the ODA Charter, focusing on items that require more concrete explanation. The latest revision took place in February 2005, listing specific issues to be addressed under the three

categories of (i) perspective of human security, (ii) priority issues of "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building," and (iii) "measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance."

3. Country Assistance Policy

The Country Assistance Policy is Japan's country-specific aid policy. To formulate the documents, the political and socio-economic situations as well as development strategies and needs of each recipient country are taken into consideration. As a general rule, it is to be revised every five years. As of 2009, the "Country Assistance Programs" were formulated for 28 countries, but in accordance with the "ODA Review Final Report" that was

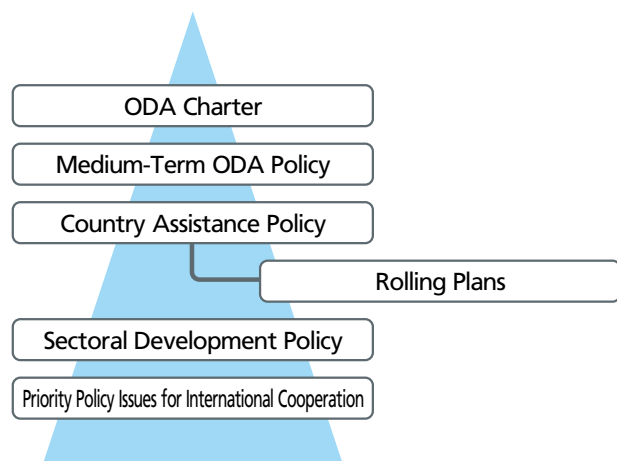
released in 2010, it was determined that, for the policies to be more concise and strategic to highlight the priority areas and the direction of assistance for each country, it would be changed as follows: (i) the name will be changed from "Country Assistance Programs" to "Country Assistance Policy"; (ii) as a rule, the policy will be formulated for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA; (iii) the well-modulated contents will be explicit and the

formulation process streamlined; and (iv) the Rolling Plans to be combined as an annex to the Country Assistance Policy. In accordance with this policy, over the three years from FY2011, the Assistance Policy will be formulated for 40 to 50 countries every year, taking into consideration the input from the “Country-based ODA Task Forces”^{*} comprised mainly of the Japanese Embassies and the JICA office in each recipient country, etc.

4. Sectoral Development Policies

Japan formulates Sectoral Development Policies in order to effectively implement assistance in specific sectors including health, education, water and sanitation, and the environment considering the discussions in the international community. In other words, by formulating sectoral development initiatives, these sectoral policies are reflected in the planning and proposal of ODA projects. Thus, Japan implements assistance that is favorable to the recipient in the medium- to long-term as well. Formulating Sectoral

ODA policy framework



Development Policies in addition to the ODA Charter, Medium-Term ODA Policy, and Country Assistance Policy further clarifies the guiding principles of Japan’s assistance and makes its approach easier to understand.

5. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

Japan designs and announces its Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation every fiscal year to define the priorities in the area of international cooperation as a part of its efforts to better reflect the most updated development on Japan’s foreign policy as well as newly emerging policy challenges. In order to promptly reconstruct the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan has prioritized its usage of ODA to the achievement of “Open Reconstruction”, unity of the public and private sectors, and cooperation with the international community. There are three areas in particular in which emphasis has been

placed in terms of international cooperation: (i) cooperating with the various authorities involved in the assistance of developing countries to make direct contributions to disaster prevention and the reconstruction of the affected areas; (ii) utilizing support for developing countries to help provide the strong economic growth needed to sustain Japanese restoration/reconstruction efforts; and (iii) responding to the support given to Japan by other countries in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake by providing assistance in a manner that faithfully honors Japan’s international commitments.

6. Rolling Plans

As a rule, a “Rolling Plan” is a document made for each recipient country of Japan’s ODA. In a Rolling Plan, basically all on-going ODA projects over a period of several years are classified and listed according to priority areas, development issues, and programs, at each stage from its approval to completion. By utilizing a variety of Rolling Plans, it is aimed to better adopt different

development schemes in an integrated manner when designing, planning, and implementing ODA projects. This also helps improve the predictability on how assistance will be carried out over a period of several years. In accordance with the “ODA Review Final Report” announced in 2010, the Rolling Plans will be combined as an annex to the Country Assistance Policy.

* Glossary

Country-based ODA task forces

Country-based ODA task forces were established in FY 2003 in each recipient country of Japan’s ODA, consisting primarily of the Japanese Embassy and the local offices of JICA, JETRO (Japan External Trade Organization), and JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation), for the effective and efficient implementation of Japan’s ODA. It functions to harmonize Japan’s aid policy with the development plan of the recipient countries, to conduct policy dialogues, to promote aid coordination among other development partners, and to enhance project formulation through needs surveys and project monitoring.

Section 2

Measures for Each Priority Issue

Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Growth, Addressing Global Issues, and Peace-Building are positioned as the four priorities in the ODA Charter. This section introduces Japan's recent efforts in relation to these challenges.

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 potentials and capabilities, as well as to live with dignity. Education fosters understanding towards other people and different cultures, and forms the foundation for peace. However, across the world approximately 61 million children are still out of school. Approximately 800 million adults do

not have minimum literacy (the ability to read and write short, simple sentences), two-thirds of which are women.³

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 resource 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 the “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). (Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3: Promotion of gender equality and empower women.) The new policy promises that over five years from 2011 Japan will provide \$3.5 billion, focusing on (i) basic education; (ii) post-basic education (secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training and education, higher education); and



Girls at an elementary school in rural Niger study the alphabet during their lunch break (Photo: Seico Tamai)

Note 3: Source: “EFA Global Monitoring Report 2012” (UNESCO)



Men studying reading, writing, and arithmetic in a literacy education in Afghanistan. Basic education improves the lives of individuals, helps them respect themselves, and in turn, contributes to societal development (Photo: JICA)

(iii) education for vulnerable countries affected by conflicts or disasters. Japan aims to establish quality educational environment, paying particular attention to alienated children as well as vulnerable countries, and other areas where it is difficult to deliver the assistance, and provides aid to enable individuals who have completed primary education to continue further education. Through this assistance, at least 7 million children will be able to enjoy the high-quality educational environment. In addition, Japan has proposed “School for All,” a basic educational aid model that is designed to provide access to 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); (ii) school based management; (iii) inclusive education for children disadvantaged in attending school due to poverty, gender discrimination, disability, and others; and (iv) safe learning environment (provision of school facilities, health and sanitation). At the breakout session for education at the MDGs Follow-up Meeting held in Tokyo in June 2011, the theme of improving quality of education was discussed and compiled an outcome document with good practices.

Also, Japan has been an active participant in the efforts to discuss and reform the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)* (formerly known as FTI: Fast Track Initiative),

which lays out the international framework for achieving universal primary education by 2015. Japan served as a co-chair and a member of the Steering Committee since January 2008, due to its G8 presidency and also served as a director in 2012. Further, Japan’s contributions to FTI-related funds from FY2007 to FY2011 totaled approximately \$10.9 million.

At the International Symposium on Self-Reliance and Sustainability of EFA in April 2008, Japan delivered a message stressing the need for more substantial basic education in quality and quantity, improved assistance to the various stages of post-primary education, collaboration between education and other fields, and efforts that allow the international/domestic participation of all stakeholders. A number of specific efforts were announced at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008. These include the construction of 1,000 primary/secondary schools and 5,500 classrooms support for the capacity building of 100,000 math and science teachers, and the expansion of support for school management improvements at 10,000 schools over the course of five years starting in 2008. As of March 2012, 874 primary/secondary schools with 4,589 classrooms have been constructed, support for capacity building has been provided to approximately 400,000 math and science teachers, and school management improvement projects have been implemented at 18,376 schools. Furthermore, in

order to help 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.

Afghanistan is a country with an estimated illiterate population of approximately 11 million (about 40% of the population) due to the impact of about three decades of civil war. The government of Afghanistan aims to provide 3.6 million people with literacy education by 2014. Since 2008, Japan is contributing to the promotion of literacy education in Afghanistan with a total of approximately ¥3.3 billion in grant aid through the UNESCO to provide literacy education to 600,000 people in 100 districts of 18 provinces of 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 resource development in developing countries by various measures such as accepting international students to Japanese institutions of higher education in accordance with the “300,000 International Students Plan.”

Moreover, Japan strives to make it easier for Japanese in-service teachers to go overseas as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) under the Special Program for School Teachers*. In-service teachers dispatched to developing countries contribute to education and social development in their dispatched countries, and make use of their experiences in the field of Japanese education after their return.



A science camp planned by JICA and math teachers in Gahini, Rwanda (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)



JOCV teaches arithmetic in Honduras (Photo: Carlos Aguilar)

* Glossary

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

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

Educational activities designed to enable individuals to acquire the knowledge, value, and skills needed to live. Basic education 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

A framework formerly known as FTI (Fast Track Initiative), 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 Framework for Action (formerly known as FTI: Fast Track Initiative).

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 the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (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.

In 2008, Burkina Faso enacted laws and regulations related to the establishment of school management committees and promoted to establish them in primary schools across the country. Members of the school management committee are elected from parents, local residents, and teachers. This project aims to improve school environments through planning and implementing school activities by community participation based on the committees. In Burkina Faso, however, there was a lack of sufficient knowledge and experience on how to manage the committee and the roles of government and residents.

In Niger, Burkina Faso's neighboring country, Japan has been implementing the 'School for All' Project since 2004 under the aim of improving the quality of school management committees. Based on this successful experience, Japan has also been implementing a school management committee support project in Burkina Faso from 2009 to 2013.

The activities conducted at approximately 1,500 schools in three different states have drawn on the funds and manpower of local communities to successfully equip schools with classrooms, wells, toilets, and other school facilities. By carrying out supplementary lessons, the quality of education has now been improved. Also, the learning environments have been enhanced through measures such as the provision of school meals. Having observed the effectiveness of these activities, the Burkina Faso Ministry of Education decided to expand Japan's assistance project to approximately 12,000 primary schools throughout the country as its own activity.

(As of December 2012)



Community participation in a school management committee meeting. (Photo: JICA)

The government of Pakistan is promoting manufacturing, construction, and a number of other industries for stable economic growth. However, the enrollment rate for 14 to 19 year-olds in technical education/vocational training school stands at 1.5%, which is extremely lower the rates of between 6% and 20% seen throughout the rest of Asia. Additionally, inadequate educational content and deteriorating facilities have hampered the country's ability to train technical personnel to meet industry demands. Faced with these circumstances, the government of Pakistan has worked to improve the situation, prioritizing the reconstruction of technical education and vocational training. The provinces of Pakistan have set forth on the establishment of advanced model schools in specific fields.

Punjab's city of Lahore is second biggest city only to Karachi among industrial cities in Pakistan. The Government College of Technology Railway Road Lahore located in the city has been recognized as Punjab's model school. Since 2008, this college has been working with Japan's Technical Cooperation Project for Development of Center of Excellence (CoE) for Technical Education to revise its curriculum, train its instructors, strengthen the linkages with industries and enhance the ability of education and vocational training. However the college lacks the training equipment and classrooms called for in this revised curriculum. Therefore this grant aid project has been used to support the construction of facilities for the Department of Architecture and to modernize training equipment for both the Department of Architecture and the Department of Mechanical Engineering. These improvements will allow the college to provide high quality education and training for approximately 500 students a year. Consequently, it is expected that human resources equipped with the types of advanced technical skills industry seeks will increase and promote youth employment which will lead to a stabilization of public order and a bettering of social situations in Pakistan.

(As of December 2012)



Architecture students practice destroying concrete. (Photo: JICA)

(2) Health, Welfare, 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. Additionally, the lack of immunization systems and hygienic environments has led to the annual loss of 6.9 million children under the age of five due to infectious diseases, malnutrition, diarrhea, and other health ailments.⁴ Moreover, over 280,000 pregnant women lose their lives every year without getting emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like midwives.⁵

Meanwhile, the world's population continues to increase, and according to "World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision," the world population exceeded 7 billion on October 31, 2011, and was expected to reach 9.3 billion in 2050. In general, the rate of population growth is higher for especially poorer countries that lead to further

poverty, unemployment, food shortages, delayed education, and environmental deterioration.

From the perspective of solving these problems it is a pressing challenge to take measures addressing maternal and child health, reproductive health including family planning and HIV/AIDS, which can have an enormous impact on population issues.

It is also estimated that with population increases, there are more than 1 billion people living with some form of disability due to increasingly aging populations and their chronic ill health.⁶ Many of these people live in the developing regions, where they are outcast from socio-economic opportunities such as education and employment, driving them further into poverty. Poverty reduction is key to providing people with disabilities with opportunities for social participation and independence.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Health and Medicine

Over the past years, Japan has attached great importance to global health, as one of the global challenges, which is directly related to human security. Japan has led international discussions on health system* strengthening. Specifically, 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 new funding mechanisms such as the "Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria" in 2002.

In 2005, Japan has started working on the "Health and Development Initiative", which aims to help achieve the health-related MDGs: Goal 4: reducing child mortality, Goal 5: improving maternal health, Goal 6: preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. Further, at the July 2008 G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the "Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health" was released under agreement by the G8 nations, asserting the importance of strengthening health systems. Moreover, at the G8 Muskoka Summit (Canada) in June 2010, under the Muskoka Initiative Japan announced that it would additionally provide, up to ¥50 billion, approximately \$500 million (as of June 2010), over next five years from 2011 in the field of maternal and child health which are the most off-track of all the MDGs.

In addition, Japan presented the "Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015" at the September 2010 UN Summit on



A mother washes the body of a child in rural Senegal (Photo: Seico Tamai)

Note 4: Source: UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and the UN "Levels and Trends in Child Mortality - Report 2012

Note 5: Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010"

Note 6: Source: WHO "WORLD REPORT ON DISABILITY" http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/en/index.html

the MDGs, and announced that Japan would provide \$5 billion of aid (including a contribution of up to \$800 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) in the coming years from 2011), for the purpose of contributing to the achievement of the health-related MDGs. The three pillars of Japan's global health policy are; (i) maternal newborn 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 new strains of pandemic influenza. Japan is striving to provide assistance based on the "EMBRACE model"* particularly for maternal and newborn child health, which are the most off-track to meet the targets. Under this new policy, Japan has formulated a strategy for implementation of efficient support in Ghana, Senegal, Bangladesh, and other countries. This strategy encourages mutually complementary collaboration with international organizations and other development partners, and sets Japan's sights to provide support to enable partner countries to tackle issues and achieve the health-related MDGs. Moreover, Japan aims to work with international organizations and other development partners to save approximately 430,000 maternal lives and 11.3 million children's lives

across partner countries. In particular, by strengthening measures against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in making further financial contributions to the Global Fund and Japan's bilateral assistance, Japan is working to provide effective assistance 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. As a continuation of the 2010 MDG Summit, the MDG Follow-up Meeting was held in Japan in June 2011. At the Meeting, the breakout session for health debated policies (health systems and non-infectious diseases such as cancer and diabetes) that focus on health-related MDGs and development goals beyond 2015 (post-2015 development agenda) and also published a summary of the results.



Pregnant women learning about health at Cambodia's National Maternal and Child Health Center (Photo: Satoshi Takahashi/JICA)

* 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 understanding 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

Refers to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Worldwide deaths from these diseases total to approximately 3.5 million each year. The spread of these infectious diseases significantly impacts society and the economy, and is a factor that inhibits 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 Model

(Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)

Assistance model for pregnant women to ensure a continuum of care, covering both prenatal and postnatal periods. This includes regular checkups for pregnant women, treatment for newborns at hospitals equipped with the appropriate equipment and personnel, improvement of access to hospitals, and vaccinations.

Bangladesh

(1) Safe Motherhood Promotion Project Technical Cooperation Project (July 2006 - June 2011/July 2011 - Present) (2) Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care (Phase 1) ODA Loan (January 2012 - Present)

The maternal mortality rate in Bangladesh is high. Contributing factors include a low rate of expecting and nursing mothers who seek medical consultation, the rarity of appropriate action being taken when signs of danger occur during pregnancy, and a low number of births being attended by caregivers with midwifery skills. For these reasons, Japan joined up with JOCV in 2006 in an effort to improve the health of expecting and nursing mothers and newborn babies through the Safe Motherhood Promotion Project. In addition to assisting with the creation of a locally mobilized maternal support system and improvements in regional healthcare facilities and services, Japan has been assisting local governments to ensure that administration is in line with regional needs. The Narsingdi Model*, named after the district being assisted, has been used to construct a system of cooperation between local communities, medical facilities, and the government. While expecting and nursing mothers and newborn babies being cared for effectively, the number of expecting and nursing mothers receiving maternity checkups and giving birth at public facilities has risen substantially, and usage rates for emergency obstetric care have increased significantly in the target districts.

The Bangladesh government has praised these efforts and adopted them into the new five-year strategic plan for the healthcare sector (Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program) started in 2011. Aiming to improve the maternal and child health situation throughout Bangladesh, Japan provides necessary funds in the form of ODA loans to train local government officials and medical personnel, install equipment for clinics, hospitals and other facilities, and provide assistance to the Bangladesh government and its nationwide efforts.

(As of December 2012)

*Narsingdi Model: 1) Establish a locally mobilized maternal support system in communities that is prepared for child delivery and the related emergencies that can occur, 2) Improve quality of services at public medical institutions, 3) Establish a system for the local administration to regulate services offered by medical institutions based on community needs



Hospital staffs are trained to provide emergency obstetric care. (Photo: JICA)

Palestine

Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health / Reproductive Health in Palestine (Phase 2) Technical Cooperation Project (November 2008 - November 2012)

The Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority was established for the Palestinian territories based on the Oslo Accords of September 1993. However, Israel's continued practice of the occupation policies of economic blockade, settlement activities, separation barrier and checkpoints, and curfews has restricted movement of the people and goods and greatly impacted the lives of the people. In the field of maternal and child health in particular, there are hospitals and clinics that have been run by UN agencies and NGOs before the establishment of Palestinian Authority in addition to the hospitals and clinics run by the Ministry of Health of the Palestinian Authority. Under the circumstance of movement restrictions and economic situations, many women are forced to visit multiple institutions in order to obtain child vaccinations and prenatal, childbirth, or postpartum care depending on the conditions they face at each time.

To help improve Palestine's unique circumstances, Japan started introducing Japanese maternal and child health handbooks (MCH handbooks) throughout the Palestinian territories in 2005, while providing assistance to improve the abilities of the local doctors and nurses who use them. Cooperating with the Ministry of Health, UN agencies, and NGOs, Japan began full-scale distribution of MCH handbooks in the West Bank in 2008 and the Gaza Strip in 2009. As of 2010, 90% of women in the West Bank had received MCH handbooks, while in the Gaza Strip, where Japanese specialists are unable to work directly due to safety reasons, 60% of women had received them. Additionally, with the help of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA*), Japan has been able to expand these activities to include mother and child refugees living in Jordan and Syria. MCH handbooks recording pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum health in addition to hospital history and a record of the child's growth allow women to receive appropriate medical care at any of the region's clinics. Additionally, they are highly valued by users, because they are able to provide parents and families with accurate information regarding pregnancy, childbirth, and childcare.



Visiting a Bedouin (nomad) home to conduct educational activities. (Photo: JICA)

NGO Promotes Physicals for Mothers and Children in Timor-Leste

– SHARE (NGO) Supports Training of Family Health Promoters –



Ms. Yoshimori listens to FHP describe their activities. (Photo: Yu Yoshimori)

Timor-Leste gained independence from neighboring Indonesia in 2002. However, roads, bridges and other infrastructure were destroyed and health care facilities suffered major damage in the struggle for independence, and many people still do not have access to medical services. The mortality rate for children under five years of age in 2010 was 55 per 1,000 births, and the mortality rate for expectant and nursing mothers in 2008 was as high as 370 per 100,000 births.

There is a devastating lack of health care professionals in Timor-Leste. There were 135 physicians in the country before the 1999 upheaval, however that number fell to as low as 13 as more and more physicians left Timor-Leste because of the conflict. To improve medical services under such extremely restrictive circumstances, the Ministry of Health introduced the Family Health Promoter Program (FHPP) in 2005 so that Family Health Promoter (FHP) could offer education on maternal and child health, which includes information about physical checkups for mothers and children. FHP trained representatives from each community and began to build a system by which the representatives could administer physical checkups to expectant and nursing mothers and children on their own.

SHARE (Services for the Health in Asian and African Regions), a community of citizens for global health cooperation, is a Japanese NGO that has administered medical aid to Timor-Leste since 1999, before the country gained independence. SHARE specializes in health care and has offered aid to improve the health care system in Timor-Leste. It has implemented the Strengthen Health Staff's Support for FHP Activities in Aileu District, a JICA Partnership Program, since 2007.

Registered dietician Yu Yoshimori gained knowledge and experience in improving the diets of mothers and children as she did her work, and she wanted to use that knowledge and experience to administer aid on the ground in foreign countries. As a result of her hard work, she served as an on-site SHARE project manager from November 2009 through January 2012. "District health care professionals trained FHPs, and the



A health center midwife and an FHP encourage a woman who is four months pregnant to get a checkup on a door-to-door visit. (Photo: Yu Yoshimori)

training was not going well," Ms. Yoshimori said. "Our assignment was to improve their proficiency so that they could expand their health care services to reach the entire district. Other international NGOs offer services directly to communities, but I thought that SHARE's approach of driving an FHP system set up by Timorese themselves would effectively improve people's health."

The inland district of Aileu is the most mountainous of Timor-Leste's 13 districts, and it would not be possible to expand health care services to reach remote areas in the mountains without the help of people in the communities. Ms. Yoshimori and six other local SHARE staff members diligently reached out to district workers and worked together with them to prepare for FHP training. Ms. Yoshimori focused on encouraging them to look back at what they did while they prepared annual plans and textbooks and helped with volunteer training and other work of the health care professionals. She urged them to verify the results of their work in order to enhance its quality. Once the workers became accustomed to the work and produced results, they started proposing plans on their own. "There is a strong desire in Timorese people to make their country better," Ms. Yoshimori said. "That is why I tried to understand and share in their dreams."

The results had a profound effect on the attitudes of community members. Once they got involved in the program, people who didn't seem to care about anything unrelated to themselves before started having meetings in their communities and talking about what to do for physical checkups. The Ministry of Health even recognized the steady progress and chose health care professionals from Aileu District to give a presentation at a national conference because Aileu had performed the best of all the districts.

The 200 FHPs trained in Aileu District give regular physical checkups, and their rate of coverage has increased dramatically. However, half of children under five years of age are still undernourished and underweight, and more complete health care education and other issues abound. Ms. Yoshimori believes that the key to improving conditions is cooperation between professionals and community members: "Health care professionals are quite elitist; they believe that teaching is useless because community members will never understand. But that is not the case. Community members have wisdom and the ability to take action. If professionals turn their attention to community members and learn about life in remote areas, they can work together with community members and reduce the number of people who die from preventable diseases."

● Assistance for the persons with disabilities

As stated in the ODA Charter, Japan pays due attention to the socially vulnerable including the persons with disabilities when drafting and implementing ODA policies. Policies for the persons with disabilities covers 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 the persons with disabilities in developing countries. For example, Japan has been providing suitable assistances to various local needs, such as promoting barrier-free transportation including railroads and air

ports, building vocational training and rehabilitation facilities for the 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 the 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 specialists, including physical and occupational therapists and social workers.



JOCV teaches sewing techniques to deaf women in Burkina Faso as they communicate in sign language (Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)



A handover ceremony is held in front of a wheelchair accessible vehicle in Serbia (Photo: Yoko Katakura/Embassy of Japan in Serbia)

Colombia

Strengthening the Integral Rehabilitation System for Persons with Disabilities, Especially for Victims of Landmines
Technical Cooperation Project (August 2008 - August 2012)

In Colombia, internal conflicts between government forces and illegally armed guerrillas over a period of 40 years have led to a number of landmines being laid and consequently, a great number of civilians were injured by landmines. Because a lot of damage occurs in the rural areas of poverty-stricken regions, victims have poor access to medical facilities and face increased damage due to infection. Additionally, the quality of comprehensive rehabilitation at hospitals in Colombia is undeniably poor.

In addition to providing assistance aimed at capacity building for rehabilitation specialists at four medical facilities in the hard-hit departments of Antioquia and Valle, efforts have been made to improve the first aid treatment received prior to medical examinations at medical facilities in order to help prevent the spread of infection immediately after landmine disasters and encourage social participation among the disabled. As a result of these efforts, there have been qualitative improvements of the integrated rehabilitation system, such as emergency measures, relief routes, treatment at medical facilities, and the rehabilitation until the patient's return to his/her social life. It is now possible to make the rehabilitation and social participation rights of persons with disabilities more widely known, meaning not only improvements in awareness among the disabled but also large-scale community-wide changes in disability awareness.



Japanese expert observes rehabilitation training at a university hospital. (Photo: JICA)

(3) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation is a serious issue related to human life. In 2010, approximately 780 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

<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).

At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on

access to basic sanitation such as sewage systems.⁷ More than 1.5 million children under five years old lose their lives annually due to diarrhea caused by a lack of safe water and basic sanitation facilities.⁸

African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008, Japan announced to provide support for (i) promoting the development of water and sanitation facilities to provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people; (ii) capacity building of 5,000 people on water resources management; and (iii) dispatch of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT).^{*} As a result, (i) ODA loans and grant aid benefitting approximately 9.85 million people in the water and sanitation sector had been pledged by the end of March 2012; (ii) Japan conducted human resource development benefitting 13,064 individuals by the end of 2010; and (iii) 142 members of the W-SAT had been dispatched by the first half of 2012.

Furthermore, 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, which is the target date to achieve the MDGs.



A Japanese expert instructs local engineers on the operation, maintenance, and management of water supply facilities in Rwanda. (Photo: Christine Rwanpungu/JICA Rwanda Office)



Children draw and carry water from water supply facilities in Mwanza, Tanzania. (Photo: Tetsuya Yamamoto)

* Glossary

Water Security Action Team (W-SAT)

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), Senior Volunteers (SV), and other technical experts from Japan are dispatched to Africa to provide technical guidance to enable the stable use of safe water. The Team conducts a wide range of activities, including ensuring safe water, maintenance and management of water supply facilities, and improvement of sanitary conditions related to water use. The plan formulated at TICAD IV in 2008 called for the dispatch of approximately 200 Japanese experts over the five years leading up to 2013.

Note 7: Source: "Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water:2012 Update" (WHO/UNICEF)

Note 8: Source: "Progress for Children: A Report Card on Water and Sanitation" (UNICEF, 2006)

Kenya

Water Supply and Hygiene Improvement Project in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps
Technical Cooperation Project (November 2010 - October 2012)

Located in Kenya's North Eastern Province near the border with Somalia, the Dadaab refugee camp currently holds 450,000 Somali refugees, despite being originally designed to accommodate 90,000. Due to the increase of refugees' inflow, the camp continues growing. This caused negative impacts on the local Kenyan host community located within the vicinity of the camp, such as deterioration of environment and public order. The disparity in living environment between the Kenyan host community and the camp's Somali refugees has also become a problem. In a harsh, semi-arid area with less than 300 mm of annual rainfall, Kenyan residents have inadequate government services while the Somali refugees receive medical care, education, and other forms of assistance.

To solve this disparity, Japan decided to assist the Kenyan host community with their water supply, which is their most urgent. In this project, Japan has constructed deep well water supply facilities and reservoirs, supplied water trucks, and provided training aimed at improving the maintenance, management, and sanitation of water supply facilities. Japan hopes that its efforts to improve hygiene and supply enough water for the host community's approximately 28,400 residents will lead to improved relations between the host community and the swelling refugee camp.



People waiting to fetch water. (Photo: JICA)

Cambodia

Assistance for Urban Water Supply System under the Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure Development Program

The civil war that continued in Cambodia by early 1990s has destroyed the country's water supply facilities and left unmaintained. In 1993, after the war ended, Japan initially supported the planning of the Water Supply and Sewage System Development in Phnom Penh, the country's capital. Then, following on this, Japan also provided grants for facility installation and human resource development projects in the water supply sector. Other supporting countries and organizations also intensively implemented this program based on the plan Japan had formulated. As a result, the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority has improved its water supply diffusion rate, provided 24-hour water supply, and achieved profitability to become one of Asia's best water supply utilities.

Under a policy of expanding its successes in Phnom Penh to the water utilities of regional towns and cities, Japan provided grant aid for the installation of a water purification plant in Siem Reap. It also launched a technical cooperation project in eight major cities that provided comprehensive support for facility installation and the technical training of workers. This cooperation has enabled Cambodia to operate its water supply facilities both stably and efficiently.

Additionally, many years of accumulated cooperation has laid the foundation for trust in Japan in this field and has helped establish a human network between the two countries. In 2011, a memorandum signed between the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan and the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy of Cambodia for the collaborative promotion of safe water supplies. Japan, through collaborating public and private sector, will continue to contribute to the improvement of the sanitation of Cambodia, and also to implement collaboration for promoting business of the Japanese waterworks industry overseas.



Japanese experts instruct the staff of the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority on water supply facility maintenance. (Photo: Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau)

From Our Island to Yours: Clean Water Technology

– Miyakojima City Supports Samoa Public Waterworks –



Mr. Uechi (left) and Mr. Kajiwara, inseparable as they work on this project (Photo: Miyakojima City)

The South Pacific island nation of Samoa frequently experiences water outages, turbidity during rainy seasons and a host of other water supply problems. Events in 2000 eventually led the Miyakojima City Water Authority (MCWA) to administer assistance to Samoa through JICA.

In 2000, Shinshu University Professor Emeritus Nobutada Nakamoto helped the Miyakojima Waterworks Group (MWG), as MCWA was called then, improve ecological water purification system using algae and other microbes. This system does not require the use of chemicals, enabling MWG to provide a water supply at a low cost. The Group wanted to make a contribution to the world by sharing this ecological water purification system and made a proposal to JICA.

Waterworks technicians from Samoa and other Asian and Pacific Island nations were invited to train in Miyakojima under JICA Partnership Program from FY2006 to FY2008, and the program selected Samoa as its focus from FY2010 to FY2012. Samoa was chosen because the high biological activity in its tropical marine climate is ideal for ecological water purification system, because facilities for ecological water purification had already been built there, and because the Samoa Water Authority (SWA) wanted to improve the operational systems of its purification plants. The Miyakojima's Water Supply Model Project in Samoa, JICA Partnership Program began in April 2010.

Akito Uechi is an expert with 25 years' experience in waterworks operations, and he has been involved in this grassroots program since its beginning in 2006. He noticed something when he spoke with workers at SWA. "They said they wanted us to help them develop water sources because they did not have enough water during the dry seasons," Mr. Uechi said. "But when I prodded further, I found that 60% of water leaving the purification plants was being lost to leakage. If we could just fix the leaks, they would be able to secure adequate water supplies for their areas."

In those days, it was common to see water overflowing in



Checking the instruments that measure water volume in pipes at the Alaoa Treatment Plant (Photo: JICA)

the streets and passages in Apia, the central city of Samoa. Leaks from water pipes were repaired quickly in Japan, but they were frequently left alone in Apia. Mr. Uechi put effort into improving leak detection skills among local waterworks personnel and taught them to repair simple leaks on the spot as soon as they were discovered. The result was a massive decrease in the amount of water spilling out above ground. "An integrating force is required to manage waterworks as a whole, from the source to the tap," Mr. Uechi said. "That is why it is important to give technical instruction in line with the recipient country's needs and characteristics, much as we might like to cram a lot of content into the training. We also focused our curriculum on practical training rather than lecturing. Aid can't be pushy."

When the cooperation in Samoa began in 2010, Mr. Uechi appointed Kenji Kajiwara from the Miyakojima Planning Policy Department to coordinate the project. Mr. Kajiwara was not a waterworks technician, but he was qualified to coordinate with Samoa and integrate Mr. Uechi's technical guidance policies in a targeted manner. From that point on, Mr. Uechi the technical advisor and Mr. Kajiwara the coordinator were inseparable in their efforts to administer technical cooperation to Samoa. At first, Mr. Kajiwara did not understand how he could fulfill his core responsibilities as a public servant of Miyakojima City by working on international cooperation. "Only once I actually became involved was I able to see our current issues in Miyakojima and prospects for the future," Mr. Kajiwara recalled. "I came to believe that improving ourselves as civil servants and expanding our knowledge through international cooperation could be turned back into civil services."

Many countries have assisted Samoa in upgrading its waterworks, and water pipes built under different specifications have been forcefully connected to each other. This is a major cause for leaks. There are differences between the natural and social environments of Samoa and countries that supplied aid, meaning that the technologies introduced are not always suitable for Samoa. Mr. Kajiwara echoes Mr. Uechi in his belief in the importance of independence rooted in the local area. "I want the people of Samoa to be able to decide for themselves which technologies and methods are appropriate for their own areas," Mr. Kajiwara said. "Then, I want them to maintain and run waterworks operations independently. The risk that changes to the environment will cause water resources to become depleted or contaminated is by no means small. I think it is absolutely vital for Samoans to establish independent waterworks operations so that their descendants can continue to live in Samoa."

Mr. Uechi and Mr. Kajiwara continue to give aid with the belief that the history of waterworks in the islands of Okinawa, which have limited water resources, can help Samoa and other Pacific Island nations establish independence and that Okinawa can learn something through their aid.

(4) Agriculture

The population of undernourished people still remains large, and grain prices tend to rise again. In such circumstances, efforts toward agricultural development are urgent issue for the achievement of “eradication of extreme poverty and hunger,” Goal 1 of the MDGs. 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>

As Japan's ODA Charter states, Japan recognizes the importance of cooperation on agricultural efforts to poverty reduction 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 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 strengthen organizations of farmers, and to assist policy-making as well as to improve the infrastructures like irrigation facilities and farm roads.

Japan has also supported the research of NERICA* (New Rice for Africa) and the spread of its production techniques, as well as introduction of a market-based approach that aims to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In particular, in order to assist for reducing post-harvest loss* and promoting intra-trade and distribution, Japan supports transportation/storage and improvement of loading ports at the distribution stage, as well as development and management of water resources and agricultural land resources. 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 UN World Food Programme (WFP), and other international organizations.

At a side event of the TICAD IV in 2008, Japan announced the “Coalition for African Rice Development” (CARD)* initiative that aims at doubling African rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from the original 14 million tons/year to 28 million tons/year over a period of ten years. Currently, Japan is working with rice-producing countries in Africa and international organizations, to support the creation of a National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) for each of the 23 Sub-Saharan African countries, and is implementing projects based on that



Senior volunteer demonstrates rice planting in Sri Lanka, where the practice is not prevalent.
(Photo: Hiroshi Furukawa/JICA Sri Lanka Office)

strategy.

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 has already achieved the commitment. Additionally, the intensification of agricultural investment in developing countries has become an international issue. For this reason, Japan proposed Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)* at the L'Aquila Summit and has since led worldwide discussion on the topic. Furthermore, the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition* was established at the G8 Camp David Summit (the U.S.) in May 2012. As an active contributor to the New Alliance, 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.

At the G20 Los Cabos Summit (Mexico) in 2012, Japan introduced efforts to assist the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)*, which aims to enhance agricultural market transparency.



Farmers from Rwandan producers' association test out push weeders. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

* Glossary

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.

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.

Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

An initiative proposed by Japan at the 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.

G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

With the cooperation of the G8, African countries, and the private sector, this initiative was launched under the aims of achieving sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and rescuing 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa from poverty over the next 10 years.

AMIS: Agricultural Market Information System

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. It also provides a framework (rapid response forum) for responding to abnormal market conditions. Japan has supported efforts to improve the accuracy of ASEAN agricultural and statistical information used by AMIS.

Kenya

The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP UP)
Technical Cooperation Project (March 2010 - Present)

In terms of Kenya's economy, agriculture is an important industry that produces 24% of the country's GDP and 80% of its employment. To promote agriculture as a lively industry, it is important to empower smallholder farmers, who produce over 75% of agricultural products for the market. That, in turn, will lead to the development of Kenya in its entirety.

Since 2006, Japan has been conducting a technical cooperation project known as the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) in the rapidly growing field of horticultural crops. In order to raise the income levels of smallholder farmers, SHEP works to organize small farms; increase their productivity through guidance of their cultivation techniques; and assists in marketing in order to sell the products at a reasonable price.

Regarding the marketing, in particular, the project adopted a market-oriented approach that allowed farmers to examine the market and decide what crops to grow, based on the assessment, moving from a "Grow and Sell" agriculture to a "Grow to Sell" agriculture. Also, through implementing easy techniques for farmers technically and financially, such as repairing roads with sandbags and creating their own bokashi fertilizer, local farmers have gained a sense of self-reliance. In terms of Gender Mainstreaming, the project also promoted the mutual understanding of male and female (husband and wife) roles in farm management and had wives participate in training courses. This raised farm management efficiency and changed the husband-wife relationship from "husband as manager and wife as laborer" to "managing partners". All these efforts resulted in more than a two-fold average increase in earnings for the target farmers.

Promoting changes in the mentalities of farmers and showing tangible improvements in income, the SHEP approach has been praised highly by the Kenyan government. Consequently the Kenyan government has established a special department within its Ministry of Agriculture to expand the SHEP approach nationwide. SHEP UP, started in 2010, helps support this department's efforts to efficiently spread the SHEP approach. Through this project, Japan is promoting commercial horticulture that will allow smallholder farmers throughout Kenya to earn a better living.

(As of December 2012)



Conducting market research so that farmers are able to grow crops with an awareness of the market. (Photo: JICA)

Charcoal, Vinegar and Compost Heal Philippine Farmlands!

— Growing Safe Vegetables While Caring For the Soil —



Mr. Yokomori giving practical instruction to farmers on creating compost (Photo: JAEC)

A plateau stretches across Benguet Province in the northwest part of the island of Luzon in the Philippines. Farmers take advantage of the area's cool climate to produce an abundance of vegetables. However, they also exhaust the soil of their farmlands by using pesticides and chemical fertilizers and practicing continuous cropping without fallow periods or enriching the soil. As a result, productivity is suffering and there are issues with residual pesticides. The Japan Agricultural Exchange Council (JAEC) stood up to improve such circumstances and enhance the livelihoods of farmers. JAEC aims to advance the level of agriculture in both Japan and in developing countries through practical training projects for people involved in agriculture. Under the cooperation by JICA, the support for agricultural industries in Benguet started in 2007, and the project continues with the launch of Safe Vegetable Production & Marketing Project with Soil / Resource Conservation in 2012.

JAEC Senior Technical Advisor Masaki Yokomori has worked in agriculture in Nagano Prefecture over the past 30 years and is a man of conviction. "Many people have helped me along my career in agriculture," he said. "I can't repay them directly, so I pay it forward by supporting the Philippines. I want to develop young farmers who will produce the food supply in the future."

The project has familiarized beneficiaries with farming skills, which could minimize the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers as much as possible, and proposed to establish a marketing and distribution system of these vegetables cultivated with reduced chemicals. Instead of pesticides, Mr. Yokomori uses charcoal and wood vinegar. These substances effectively improve soil by encouraging activity in microbes and protect against diseases and pests.

Mr. Yokomori held a class for local farmers as his technical advisory in Benguet, but he faced a major obstacle: "I didn't know anything about the climate or soil conditions in Benguet, or about the way the farmers thought. So, no matter how I

tried to explain things to them with words, the message was not getting through."

Mr. Yokomori decided to go practical. He made a pilot farm on his own and worked with local farmers to grow produce. Though it was his first piece of land in that area, and though drought, typhoons and other unexpected phenomena visited the pilot farm, they were somehow able to produce vegetables as he had imagined. Mr. Yokomori taught by doing rather than talking, and the local farmers took to his lessons. Even so, he felt that there were limits to how much he could familiarize local farmers with his skills. He had invited proactive farmers to Japan for training, but some of them gave up on farming with reduced chemicals after returning to the Philippines. The project team appealed to mayors, the regional executive director of the Philippine Department of Agriculture and other leaders of government agencies to begin training local leaders as part of the project. The team did that because the government leaders were worried that Philippine agriculture was producing vegetables tainted with pesticide residue.

The training immediately produced results. Spurred by the mayor of La Trinidad, one of the target areas for the training, farmers who participated in the project formed a union and became more active. To enrich the soil, they adopted Japanese composting to make use of garbage from residential kitchens and distributed a set of 500 compost containers throughout the town. They built a small-scale model plant to produce the compost under the project, and the town came in and built a large plant based on the model plant. Now, half of the 30-plus tons of food waste generated in La Trinidad each day becomes compost and is used in farmers' fields. When farmers started using charcoal and wood vinegar in addition to the compost, they cut production costs significantly by spending less money on pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

The neighboring town of Tublay learned of these efforts and their results, and soon all towns in Benguet Province requested technical aid. In response to the desire for aid, the project has been extended twice, from 2010 to 2012 and then from 2012 to 2015. "I want to continue to offer advice on all aspects, from production to sales, in order to eliminate useless processes and operations and increase farmers' incomes," Mr. Yokomori said. "I want farmers in the Philippines to be capable of managing all aspects from production to sales of their businesses. The Philippine economy is entering a phase of rapid growth. Things will become more difficult for small farms. Farmers need to have a vision of the future and think about how they will respond amidst changing conditions."



Compost containers made by removing the bottoms of large plastic buckets (Photo: JAEC)

(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, putting women in a number of vulnerable positions. Approximately 70% of the world's poor are reportedly women.

<Japan's Efforts>

When the ODA Charter was revised in 2003, Japan incorporated the perspective of gender equality and clarified efforts aimed at improving the status of women in developing countries. Furthermore, Japan's Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance defined gender perspective as a principle that should be applied to development efforts.

Recognizing women as important actors of development, the Initiative on Women In Development (WID) was formulated 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.

In addition to the existing WID Initiative's focus 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

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

perspective to all areas and aims to improve the situation on gender equality, the vulnerable socio-economic 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 the ODA Charter, 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, an international organization started in 2011 to promote gender equality and woman's empowerment (skills and capabilities that allow women to solve problems on their own). In FY 2011, Japan provided approximately \$447,000 and contributed to efforts for women's participation in politics, economic empowerment, eliminating violence against women and girls, strengthening women's roles in the fields of peace and security, and enhancing gender consideration in policy and budgets.

* Glossary

Gender mainstreaming

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 have different impacts on men and women.

Thailand

Project on Strengthening of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) for Protection of Trafficked Persons in Thailand Technical Cooperation Project (March 2009 - Present)

In Thailand, rapid economic growth and advancements in information distribution have led to increases in human trafficking, with many of the victims being women and children. Thailand exports human trafficking victims to Japan, the United States, Europe, and the Middle East, acts as a point of transit for victims brought from the Mekong region to be sent overseas, and imports victims from neighboring countries. In order to promote victim protection and support for self-reliance, Japan has been helping enhance the functionality and activities of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) since 2009. Under the leadership of the “Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)”, these MDTs are comprised of NGOs and concerned government agencies, including the national police, the public prosecutor’s office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Labour. MDTs offer consistent support to victims of human trafficking, helping with everything from rescue, to victim recognition, education and vocational training, and rehabilitation. Specifically, the teams run workshops and training sessions, create guidelines, formulate victim assistance plans, and develop human resources to improve the abilities of authorities. They also support the activities of peer groups of individuals with common experiences or knowledge, and based on the information they receive from these groups, work to offer services from a victim perspective.

Since FY 2012, based on the experiences it gained in Thailand, Japan initiated efforts to support enhancements of the systems of neighboring countries as well. Japan has been working in Myanmar to enhance the abilities of social workers who work to protect trafficking victims. In Viet Nam it is supporting the management system for a hotline intended to prevent human trafficking and provide assistance to victims. Because human trafficking is a complex problem, the knowledge, experience, and lessons learned through a variety of approaches used in different countries are being shared through regional networks in an effort to continue enhancing the overall strength of the entire region.

(As of December 2012)



Victims who received vocational training at shelters make and sell ramen around town. (Photo: JICA)

Nepal

Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project Technical Cooperation Project (February 2009 - Present)

In 2006, an 11- year civil war for democracy came to an end with the signing of a peace agreement in the multilingual, multiethnic country of Nepal. The interim constitution introduced measures to promote gender mainstreaming and social inclusion* (GM/SI) in the hope that it would prevent repetition of the errors that led to conflict, that is, social exclusion of certain races and castes, and women from development, social services, education, and employment. In addition to urging women, lower castes, and racial minorities to participate in the political and administrative processes to build a new country, Nepal is tackling to solve some of its biggest challenges, such as budgeting for the support of the socially vulnerable at a local level and establishing a system for administrative services.

Japan has begun cooperating with the central government and two local municipalities (Syangja and Morang Districts) in an effort to support the implementation of policies developed from a GM/SI perspective. So far, there has been training to promote a proper understanding and awareness of GM/SI at district development committees, district women’s development offices, and municipal offices. Japan has also established a committee to keep track of the planning, implementation, and progress of development plans formulated from a GM/SI perspective. In addition to developing a system for this, Japan has also launched pilot projects in the villages of the two project districts. In the future, Japan hopes that Nepal will formulate and implement policies developed from a GM/SI perspective and use the experiences and lessons learned at the local level to enhance central government policies.

(As of December 2012)

*Social Inclusion: Eliminating exclusion and discrimination due to reasons such as differences in social or cultural background and individual characteristics including disabilities, and providing all individuals with the opportunity to participate as equal members of a society or organization. In particular, SI aims to facilitate the participation of groups that are socially disadvantaged or socially excluded.



People taking part in resident-organized training to enhance understanding and awareness of women and others faced with social discrimination. (Photo: JICA)

2. Sustainable Growth

(1) Socio-economic Infrastructure

To reduce poverty in developing countries, it is indispensable 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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan supports infrastructure development and fosters the human resources to maintain, manage, and operate this infrastructure, in accordance with the development policies of developing countries. In terms of specific infrastructure development, development is carried out on roads, ports, airports, and information and communication technology (ICT). Such infrastructure contributes to the expansion of exchange between urban and rural areas, ensures security in case of disasters, and promotes trade with and investment from overseas countries. In addition, social infrastructure, which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water and sanitation, housing, and better access to hospitals and schools, is also improved, as

well as development of agricultural and fishery markets and fishing ports to revitalize local economies.



Japanese carpenters and basin residents work at a diversion weir upstream of the Bemos River in East Timor. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

Mongolia

Project for Construction of Railway Fly-over in Ulaanbaatar City Grant Aid (May 2009 - Present)

More than 40% of Mongolia's 2.8 million population is concentrated in the country's capital of Ulaanbaatar. While urbanization has led to a rapid increase in traffic on the roads, road maintenance and improvement is unable to keep up with its pace and the city's traffic conditions have continued to deteriorate. Furthermore, since the railroad running east to west across the city divides the industrial zone in the south from the administrative offices and commercial districts in the north, the bridge over the railway plays an important role in the life of residents. The existing railroad flyover, however, had deteriorated and degraded with age terribly which was posing a challenge for safe and smooth traffic.

For this reason, Japan has been constructing a new road of 895m including a railway flyover of approximately 260m to connect the city's center to the north and south. Because this bridge was to become Mongolia's first full-fledged steel bridge, the contracted Japanese construction company volunteered to hold technical seminars and on-site tours for engineers from the concerned government agencies and university students. This allowed them to utilize the bridge as a case study for introducing Japanese construction techniques to Mongolia. Participants praised the seminars and tours for allowing them to study the advanced construction techniques of Japanese companies directly.

Japan and Mongolia marked the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations in 2012 and this bridge has been named the Sun Bridge as a new symbol of friendship between the two countries as the sun represents Japan in Mongolia. It is expected the Sun Bridge will improve Ulaanbaatar's traffic congestion, and contribute to stability/optimization of logistics in the city and stimulate the economy.

(As of December 2012)



Sun Bridge, under-construction, straddling the railroad. (Photo: JFE Engineering)

(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 the issues related to medical care, education, energy, the environment, disaster management, and other societal

issues. Utilization of ICT improves their democratic foundation through encouraging information disclosure by the government, and improving the environment for broadcasting media. It is also extremely important to strengthen the civil society through improvement of the convenience and quality of services.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has actively offered assistance focusing on the field of the construction of communication and broadcasting facilities in developing countries, as well as the installation of the technology and systems they require and relevant human resources development, in efforts to improve the lives of all people and to eliminate the ICT disparities that exist between countries and regions.

Specifically, Japan has worked with ITU (International Telecommunication Union)*, a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for telecommunications, to provide a variety of telecommunications development assistance to developing countries. In March 2012 in Sendai, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) and the ITU held a joint Symposium on Disaster Communications to share with overseas organizations the knowledge and lessons Japan had learned in the ICT field from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the resulting reconstruction process. Japan has also decided to hold workshops and other activities in 2013 under the aim of spreading ICT e-health to developing countries in order to help solve medical problems common throughout the world.

In the Asia-Pacific Ocean region, the Asian international organization Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT)* has served as a coordinator of regional policy. In 2009, APT formulated joint declarations and action plans intended to set the stage for collaborative efforts among member countries that would work to proliferate broadband in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. Their efforts have contributed to a balanced development of telecommunications and information bases within the region. To reduce ICT disparities and solve on-site health and education problems with ICT, Japan has supported a pilot project and human resource development such as trainings and workshops



Most of the broadcasting equipment in the educational materials production center of this Indian university was provided by Japan. (Photo: Osamu Funao/JICA)

through APT.

In ASEAN, the joint declaration (Bali Declaration) adopted at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in November 2011 incorporated the ASEAN Smart Network Initiative and other cooperative enhancements in the field of ICT as part of an effort to advance cooperation in the field of telecommunications.

Furthermore, the problems surrounding cyber attacks have piqued the interest of ASEAN countries in recent years. In a joint declaration at the Japan-ASEAN Telecommunications and IT Ministers Meeting (TELMIN) held in the Philippines (Cebu) in November 2012, an agreement was reached to hold the Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Policy Meeting on Cyber Security Cooperation in Japan (Tokyo) in September 2013.

Though also linked to the country's economic growth, Japan actively provides comprehensive support to overseas promoting activities for Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T)* in terms of maintenance, personnel, and systems. As of January 2013, ISDB-T has been spread throughout Latin America. Japan has dispatched experts to eight countries including Chile,

Peru and Costa Rica and been transferring technologies since FY 2009 as part of the support to ISDB-T adopter countries. 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, this agency 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., (3) telecommunications development in developing countries.

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)

An international telecommunications organization established in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region in 1979, made up of 38 member countries. Aiming for a balanced development of telecommunications and information bases in the Asia-Pacific Ocean 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)

A terrestrial digital broadcasting system that was developed in Japan. Its advantages include emergency alert broadcasts and other features useful in disaster prevention.

Laos

Human Resource Development in IT Service Industry at NUOL Technical Cooperation Project (December 2008 - Present)

Laos lags behind its neighbors in terms of the introduction and development of IT. In response, the government has been emphasizing the importance of IT education since 2001 in an attempt to use its introduction to stimulate the whole of the national economy.

Under these circumstances, Japan dispatched experts, trained university faculty and provided the needed equipment and educational facilities to the IT Department of the Faculty of Engineering, National University of Laos (NUOL) to support human resource development in the area of IT. With support from Japan, NUOL has established specialist courses and IT Business Unit (ITBU)* within the university's IT department, allowing students in Laos to acquire practical software engineering techniques and business skills. About 30 students enter this course every year, and in 2011, the very first class of 38 students finally graduated. The hope is that these students will use IT technology to support future development in Laos.

(As of December 2012)

* IT Business Unit (ITBU): The ITBU is established within universities to provide a forum for industry-academic collaboration. First it accepts orders for system development and private IT engineers, university faculty, and students collaborate on developing the system. ITBU allows students to study and learn the techniques in the joint development of large-scale systems at actual sites.



Technology transfer by a Japanese JICA expert (Photo: JICA)

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

Private sector plays a leading role for sustainable growth in developing countries. Also it is important to revitalize private-sector activities such as the development of industry and the expansion of trade and investment.

<Japan's Efforts>

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

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)* 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 Japanese markets, Japan has implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which applies lower tariff rates for 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, discussions have intensified over Aid for Trade (AFT)* at various international forums, including the WTO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as a means of further promoting support by developed countries, including Japan. At the Second Trade Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade held in July 2009, Japan announced its new strategy for Aid for Trade called "Development Initiative for Trade 2009,*" with approximately \$12 billion in total support for trade-related projects. This Initiative has garnered high praise from numerous countries. In terms of specific initiatives, 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. It also

However, in developing countries beset by a variety of challenges it can sometimes be difficult to set in place an environment that attracts private investment. Therefore supports from the international community are required.

provides technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including the education of customs officials. 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.

Further, Japan is proactively engaged with the Regional Technical Group on Aid for Trade for Asia and the Pacific which researches successful examples of development assistance that has contributed to economic growth through exports in the Asia region. At the Third Aid for Trade Global Review Meeting held in July 2011, examples of Japan's success in development assistance and other results from meetings of the Technical Group were introduced to representatives of other regions, and garnered high praise from participating countries. Furthermore, as a technical cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to support the overseas expansion of Japanese companies, the Ministry has assisted their efforts to secure advanced local personnel through the human resource development of local industries, collaborating with local universities to offer corporate culture courses, internships, and other means.



A Japanese expert visit a tiny furniture manufacturing company in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to talk about the KAIZEN Board.
(Photo courtesy of Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

* Glossary

Other Official Flows (OOF)

Flows of funds to developing countries from the government which are not considered to be ODA because the main purpose is not development. Examples include export credit, direct investment, financing of international organizations, etc.

Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)

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 fisheries industry products, and loosening regulations in the service sector. One of their challenges is the development of developing countries through trade.

Duty-free quota-free access

Measures implemented by the developed countries to eliminate customs duties, quotas, and other obstacles to exports from least developed countries (LDCs) to the developed countries. The number of applicable products has expanded, and approximately 98% of products exported by LDCs to Japan can be imported without payment of duties and without quotas. (As of February 2012)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Countries classified by the United Nations to be particularly lagging in development even compared to other developing countries, based on their income levels. Countries that meet certain criteria, including per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$992 or less. As of December 2012, there are 48 countries that have been so designated: 7 in Asia, 2 in Middle East and North Africa, 33 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1 in Latin America, and 5 in Oceania. (See page 191)

One Village, One Product Campaign

Overseas utilization of an approach that began in Oita Prefecture, Japan in 1979. The aim is to create jobs and revitalize the 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 emanate unique ethnic characteristics of developing countries in Asia and Africa, etc., and reach out to a wider range of people, thereby aiding in the improvement of exports of products from developing countries.

Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

A comprehensive economic agreement between specific countries (or regions) that, in addition to free-trade agreements (FTA) that stipulate the reduction and elimination of tariffs of goods and the barriers in trade in services, aims to make rules in such areas as investment, the movement of people, government procurement, protection of intellectual property, competition policy, and bilateral cooperation intended to enhance broad economic ties.

Aid for Trade (Aft)

Assistance is provided to developing countries to support efforts to improve trade-related capabilities and to prepare and maintain infrastructures, for the purpose of aiding developing countries in achieving economic growth under the WTO's multilateral trade structure.

Development Initiative for Trade 2009

Comprehensive measures to support sustainable development of developing countries through trade. For developing countries to enjoy the benefits of the free trade system, not only must trade be liberalized, but it must be built on the three pillars of (i) production (improvement of the ability to produce competitive products), (ii) distribution and marketing (preparation and maintenance 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 laborers in developing countries to consumers both in the developed countries and developing countries.

Viet Nam

Project for Capacity Development of Business Persons through Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center Technical Cooperation Project (September 2010 - Present)

Viet Nam has been promoting transition to a market economy and international economic integration as part of its national vision of becoming a modern, industrialized country by 2020. Within the country's work force, however, the number of laborers who received a certain amount of practical training at universities or vocational training schools remains small, and middle managers, technical managers, and skilled laborers are in short supply. With regards to quality, it has been pointed out that educational and training curricula do not meet the needs of industry, and there is also a problem of inadequate instructors. Particularly a lack of personnel with the knowledge of promoting industrialization/modernization and personnel who have knowledge and experience in administration/management has been a matter of grave concern.

Based on the results and achievements of projects conducted over the last 10 years by the Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center (VJCC)*, this project aims to solve this shortfall in human resources by providing specialized cooperation with the center on enhancements to the operation and management of business courses and the center's organizational operation and management system. Through four years of cooperation, the goal of this project is to continue developing the managers that will spearhead Vietnam's shift toward industrialization. (As of December 2012)

* Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center (VJCC): A human resource development agency established by the governments of Japan and Vietnam. Under the aim of developing human resources capable of moving Vietnam toward a market-oriented economy, this agency offers business education, Japanese language education, and a variety of exchange programs. It has two centers, one in Hanoi and another in Ho Chi Minh City.



A presentation on the manufacturing achievements of business participants takes place every year at the center in Ho Chi Minh City. (Photo: JICA)

(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.

<Japan's Efforts>

As part of its support in 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 the 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, and plays a role in the “Visibility of Japanese Aid.”

In addition, improvement of the legal systems in developing countries through such measures is an important effort as it will also improve the work environment for Japanese companies. Japan's assistance for the improvement of legal systems comes through its “soft power,” and serves as the underpinning for strengthening Asia's potential for growth.

Moreover, for democratic development Japan supports the institution building for legal, judicial, administrative, public service, and police systems, support for the implementation of democratic elections, strengthening of civil society, and aid improvement of women's status. Japan also provides support for the prevention of corruption, the development of statistical capabilities, and the enhancement of the abilities of local governments.

It is essential to support eradicating corruption, legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local governments.

For the issues of criminal justice Japan also supports the training and seminars for professionals in criminal justice of 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).

Japan provides assistance for the policy formulation and institution building not only for specific projects, but also for financing the national accounts of local government.

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 transfer of the knowledge and technology based on 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 dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Through this, 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 Japanese expert provides technical guidance on fingerprinting and forensics at the Malaysian National Police Crime Laboratory in an effort to improve the forensic investigation capabilities of the Malaysian National Police. (Photo: Arase Sugawara/JICA)

Cambodia

Legal and Judicial Development Project Technical Cooperation Project

The Cambodian Civil Code went into effect on December 21, 2011. Because this law was drafted over the span of 12 years with the help of Japanese technical cooperation, Professor Emeritus Akio Morishima of Nagoya University and a number of other Japanese concerned were honored with friendship insignia at the memorial ceremony.

The Pol Pot regime committed genocide against lawyers and other intellectuals in Cambodia during its reign in the late 1970s. Most of the country's legal literature was burned, leaving Cambodia with nearly nothing in terms of human resources and legal systems. Under these circumstances, a constitution was first established under UN supervision after the end of the civil war. Starting with support from countries and organizations on the development of fundamental laws, Cambodia next developed a penal code for national public order and a civil code for everyday life. At that time, having heard word of the legal system development and judicial cooperation successes of Japan's ODA in neighboring Viet Nam, Cambodia decided to ask Japan to assist with the formulation of its own civil code.

In 1999, Japan started work on the development of the Civil Code. At the same time, advanced Western countries assisted in developing a legislative system, having their advisors draft laws in a very short time following a simple investigation. Japan's assistance, on the other hand, took a more unique approach to ensure that the laws would function in Cambodian society. Japan developed human resources for the drafting and application of laws and consulted with Cambodian legal authorities while the two countries developed the laws jointly. Japan would ultimately collaborate with Cambodia on the project for 12 years, by dispatching jurists, judges, lawyers, and Ministry of Justice staff members to not only draft laws, but also to offer parliamentary support for their enactment.

The application of this civil code is also of benefit to Japanese companies. Because it was modeled after Japanese laws, a number of systems are similar to those of Japan. Furthermore, a Japanese version also exists, allowing Japanese companies to easily understand Cambodian laws. The hope is that the application of the civil code will establish an environment for investment that will lead to Japanese corporate expansion into the country and increased Cambodian development.



Cambodian Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure (Photo: JICA)

Japanese Serve on Mongolian Bill Drafting Committee

— Supporting Mediation System Legislation —



Mr. Oka giving a lecture to train mediators in order to prepare for mediation to take place across all of Mongolia (Photo: Hideo Oka)

Mongolia lies in the middle of the Eurasian continent, sandwiched between the giants of China and Russia. Mongolia conjures up images of nomadic people made easy-going by the magnificent nature within the country's borders. In reality, democratization and the introduction of a market economy in 1990 pushed around half of its population into urban areas and exacerbated troubles over financial and family matters. Japan has a mediation system by which legal problems between citizens can be settled through discussion. In Mongolia, however, there is no concept of mediation, and all cases filed are deliberated in courts. This costs the courts immense amount of time and money, which places a huge burden on both of the judicial branch of the government and the people of Mongolia.

From 2006 to 2008, Japan had provided assistance to improve the Mongolian justice system. The Association of Mongolian Advocates received the assistance, which included support for mediation system centers' activities and training for mediators. The Japanese assistance played a major role in establishing the concept of mediation in the Mongolian legal community. The Supreme Court of Mongolia sought to reduce the number of trials, and it requested Japan's cooperation toward making a genuine effort to introduce a mediation system to Mongolia. Thus, the Project for Strengthening Mediation System was born.

In May 2010, Hideo Oka was dispatched to Mongolia as a JICA expert. Mr. Oka began discussing a mediation system in a working group (WG) as soon as he arrived in Mongolia. At the beginning, he was not sure what to do, but he felt the fervent need of the legal professionals in the WG for a mediation system and recognized that his calling was to respond to that need. After that, the WG began to work planning a mediation system for the courts and training mediators. Mr. Oka reached out to judges who opposed the mediation system: "Many of those who rejected mediation were older people. They studied abroad in the Soviet Union or

Germany, and they hold a strong responsibility to use the law to resolve problems. They were a bit stubborn, but they had worked in the legal field for a long time and deserved respect. I am stubborn myself, so I felt close to them. As I kept reaching out to them, they began to show their understanding."

After one year of preparation, the court mediation system was launched in May 2011. Courts in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar and in Darkhan, Mongolia's second-largest city, were chosen to serve as pilot courts (courts at which the mediation system would be tested). These courts employed the mediation system on an experimental basis and handled actual cases. By September 2012, a total of 348 cases had been settled through mediation in the two cities. "Many participants in the test of the mediation system told us that the mediation had been effective, and court workers indicated that the introduction of the system had reduced their workload," Mr. Oka said. "I believe that the results of mediation in pilot courts and the reactions of those involved proved that it would be beneficial to introduce a court mediation system to Mongolia."

The summer of 2011 revealed further developments. The office of the president requested cooperation to enact the mediation system into law. It was the first time in post-democratization Mongolia that non-Mongolians had been officially appointed to a bill drafting committee. Mr. Oka was appointed to the committee and worked very enthusiastically, pleased to be able to take part in drafting the laws. The committee deliberated and worked late into the evening day after day, and they submitted the bill to the Parliament of Mongolia that winter. The bill was passed in May 2012, and the mediation act comes into effect on the 1st of July 2013. From that day forth, mediation will occur at the court of first instance throughout Mongolia.

Mr. Oka is now traveling around Mongolia to introduce the mediation system by seminars. The important task for now is to spread the word about the system to the people of Mongolia to prepare for the enforcement of the mediation act. "I would like to see the completion of the mediation system, if I can," Mr. Oka said. "My only hope is that this system is operated in an impartial and fair manner, and brings happiness to Mongolian people. I want Mongolian mediators to be kind and respected by people."



Discussing the mediation system in a Supreme Court Working Group meeting (Photo: Hideo Oka)

(5) Cultural Preservation and Promotion

In developing countries, more people are interested in the promotion and preservation of their own cultures. For example, cultural heritages that symbolize a country are not only the source of pride for its people, but can also be used effectively as sightseeing resources to develop the society of the residents of surrounding areas. However, many of the cultural heritages of developing countries are

at risk, and support to protect those cultural heritages can be viewed as cooperation that goes direct to people's hearts, and has long-term impacts. In addition, the preservation of the precious cultural heritages that are shared by all humankind is an issue that not only developing countries should be dealing with, but the entire international community as well.

<Japan's Efforts>

Since 1975 Japan has continued to contribute to the promotion of cultural and higher educational activities and preservation of cultural heritages of developing countries with Cultural Grant Assistance*. Specifically, Japan has implemented construction of the facilities for the preservation and use of the cultural heritages and cultural properties, sports and cultural facilities, higher education and research organization facilities, and improvement of necessary equipment in the said facilities. The equipment and facilities provided to developing countries through Cultural Grant Assistance are also used as bases for providing information of Japan, and for cultural exchange, and would deepen the understanding of Japan and fostering a sense of affinity towards Japan. In recent years,

from the viewpoint of "Japan Promotion," Japan has also put importance on support for Japanese language education.

In FY 2011, Japan provided assistance for the educational, research and tourism facilities related to natural and cultural heritages in Mongolia, Laos, Peru, and Egypt. In addition to providing the opportunity for the people of these countries to become familiar with these heritages through the conservation, research and exhibition of their precious natural and cultural heritages, this assistance was intended to contribute to socio-economic development through the tourism industry.

Also, as part of its aim to develop human resources in developing countries, Japan has provided assistance for



Mongolian children learn penmanship under JOCV guidance. (Photo: Kumiko Kido)

higher education in Japanese language, physical education, music, and a wide variety of others subjects in Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Dominican Republic, Panama, Brazil, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition to this, Japan has supported program production and broadcasting projects of radio and television stations in Columbia and Cuba.

Japan is supporting restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, providing equipment, and conducting the necessary preliminary studies and surveys on heritage through “the Japan Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage” that has been established in UNESCO. Particular efforts are put in the capacity

building of human resources in developing countries, through dispatching international experts, holding workshops, and other activities which serve to transfer techniques and knowledge as well. Japan provides support not only related to so-called tangible cultural heritages, but also for intangible cultural heritages such as traditional dance, music, handicraft technology, oral traditions, through “the Japan Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage” which has been established in UNESCO as well. Through the Funds, Japan supports projects for the training of successors, the storage of records, and other activities.

* Glossary

Cultural Grant Assistance

Cultural Grant Assistance provides the funding to contribute to the promotion of cultural and higher educational activities and preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries. (procurement of equipment, construction of facilities, etc.) There are two types: “General Cultural Grant Assistance,” which is provided to governmental organizations, and “Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects,” which is provided to NGOs and local public entities for small-scale projects.

Ethiopia

Project to Supply Language Laboratory Equipment and Learning Materials to the Japanese Language Unit at Mekelle University Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (GACGP) (November 2010 - November 2011)

Ethiopia's distinguished Mekelle University started offering Ethiopia's first Japanese language course in 2008. With interest in Japanese economy and technology on the rise, large numbers of students requested to enter the course. Without dedicated classrooms and equipment, however, few students were able to enroll, and the ones who did were faced with insufficient learning materials. With the help of the GACGP scheme, Japan responded to these problems by providing language labs and developing Japanese learning materials for the Japanese course. As a result of this assistance, three times as many students have been able to enroll in Japanese courses with better facilities and environment.

In March 2012, the Ethiopia's first Japanese speech contest was held under this Japanese course, and 20 student representatives offered impassioned speeches.

Japanese researchers have helped to preserve and research the cultural heritage of Ethiopia while introducing Japanese culture at Mekelle University. Assisting Japanese language education at Mekelle University is expected to contribute to human resource development in Ethiopia, increasing knowledge of Japanese culture and society, and promoting further exchange between the two countries.



Outstanding students give Japanese speeches in a well-equipped Japanese classroom. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia)

3. Addressing Global Issues

(1) Environment and Climate Change Issues

International discussions on environmental issues began in the 1970s. Through discussions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, also called the Earth Summit) in 1992, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of 2002 and at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, their importance

has been increasingly recognized. Additionally, environment and climate change issues are repeatedly taken as one of main agendas at G8 and G20 Summits, and candid and constructive discussion among G8 leaders are held. The entire international community must address the environmental issues to ensure the prosperity of humankind in the future.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Environmental Pollution Control

With Japanese knowledge, experience and technology on environmental pollution control Japan is working for the resolution of pollution issues in developing countries. In particular, Japan supports measures against pollution and

the improvement of the living environment in urban areas (measures against air pollution, prevention of water contamination, waste management, etc.), mainly in Asian countries that are achieving rapid economic growth.

Caribbean Region

Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Caribbean Islands Training Course in Japan (Multiple times, 2009 - 2011)

In the Caribbean island countries, recent economic development and population growth have led to an increase in waste. It is considering that most of disposal sites will reach to full capacity within 10 years. Though solid waste management has been paid a lot of attention as a priority issue for the Caribbean countries, any concrete measures have not yet been started.

Given this circumstances, Japan held training courses in themes of Japanese (particularly Okinawan) solid waste management techniques, knowledge and experience for 26 individuals from eight Caribbean countries from FY2009 to FY2011 in Okinawa. Okinawa's climate is similar to that of the Caribbean countries. Okinawa has been dealing with the costly problem of recyclables collection and transportation for a long time, due to nature of islands with limited land areas and distribution network. Okinawan unique effort, for example, increases the value of recycled products by dividing bottles by color to reduce mixture from foreign substances and keep consistent quality. Such Okinawan initiatives, as well as environmental education in close public-private coordination, have been taken back to respective countries by participants as applicable examples.

Specifically, participants have utilized the sustainable solid waste management plan developed during the training and started independent activities in respective countries, working with relevant authorities and NGOs. These activities include promoting separate collection by using separate plastic containers at schools and using compost from kitchen garbage to greenery activities in parks, which contributes to waste reduction as well.



Waste quality is analyzed during solid waste management training.
(Photo: JICA)

● Climate Change

Climate change threatens human security transcending national borders. As it is an urgent issue for humankind, the international community including both developed and developing countries should work together to strengthen measures to address climate change.

At the Seventeenth Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Durban, South Africa at the end of 2011, Japan contributed to discussions positively and made constructive proposals for a new framework

which is applicable to all parties. The four main results of these efforts were: (i) a pathway to a future framework; (ii) an agreement towards the establishment of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol*; (iii) the operationalization of a Green Climate Fund (GCF)*; and (iv) a series of decisions regarding implementation of the Cancun Agreements*. Parties agreed on a basic design of the GCF and made progress on its establishment. At COP17, Japan announced its Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World, so as to work on measures against global warming efficiency through international cooperation. This vision is comprised of three points: (i) cooperation among developed countries: efforts on technological innovation towards further greenhouse gas emissions reductions; (ii) cooperation with developing countries: dissemination and promotion of low carbon technologies* and the establishment of a new market mechanism; and (iii) support for developing countries: special consideration for vulnerable countries.

Based on this vision, Japan proposed the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership to the participating countries of the East Asia Summit (EAS)⁹ as an effort to create and spread a low-carbon growth model in the East Asian region, which accounts for the world's highest levels of greenhouse gas emissions. In April 2012, Japan held the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue in Tokyo. The participating countries agreed to cooperate as a region on the formulation and implementation of low-carbon growth strategies for each country, utilization of market and technologies, and the creation of the East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low Carbon Growth, which

would serve as a network for various stakeholders. Japan has also been cooperating to formulate low-carbon growth strategies for the African region based on the framework of TICAD. In July 2012, Japan held the Policy Dialogue on Climate Change with island nations to exchange opinions on a wide variety of topics related to climate change and low-carbon growth.

In December 2009, Japan committed to provide approximately \$15 billion in its support on climate change for developing countries by 2012, targeting both developing countries working on such measures and those vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Approximately \$17.6 billion worth of assistance had been implemented as of the end of December 2012. Furthermore, Japan proposed and promoted its Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism/Joint Crediting Mechanism* as a means of contributing to low-carbon growth in developing countries. Complementing the Clean Development Mechanism*, this Mechanism allows a partner country to help reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by providing low-carbon technologies and allows the donor country to use its contribution to GHG emission reductions towards achieving its emission reduction targets. In order to start its operation as early as possible, Japan has made progress on consultations and feasibility studies in Indonesia and other Asian countries. On January 8, 2013, Japan signed the document to start this Mechanism with Mongolia for the first time ever. While promoting the implementation and necessary support for this project, Japan intends to continue to work with other countries on consultations and feasibility studies.

* Glossary

Kyoto Protocol

A legal document adopted at the 1997 COP3 in Kyoto that determines responsibility for the reduction of GHG emissions. It mandates that the developed countries specified in the UNFCCC and countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy achieve a fixed reduction of GHG emissions compared to 1990 levels over the 5-year period of 2008 - 2012. Japan bore a reduction responsibility of 6% (first commitment period). Japan decided not to participate in the protocol's second commitment period starting in 2013 at the COP17 held in 2011.

Cancun Agreements

Comprehensive and balanced agreements adopted at COP16 that could become the basis for an international framework for climate change measures from 2013 on. In addition to its call to hold the increase in the average global temperature below 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels, it includes agreements on establishing the GCF and on examining the guidelines for measuring, reporting and verifying the implementation status of climate change measures in each country, taking note of reduction goals and activities submitted by member countries as compiled in UN documents based on the result of the previous year's COP15.

Low-carbon technologies

Environmentally-friendly technologies with low carbon (carbon dioxide) emissions. As technologically superior in this field, Japan has worked to use these technologies to reduce GHG emissions through assistance in high-efficient power plants, sustainable forest management, promoting and developing systems for energy-conservation and renewable energy, and solid waste management.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

A new fund that assists the efforts of developing countries to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Its establishment was agreed upon at the COP16 Cancun Agreements.

Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism/ Joint Crediting Mechanism

Through the provision of technologies, products, systems, services, infrastructure, etc. related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, this mechanism allows Japan's contributions to emissions reduction and absorption of GHG in developing countries to be evaluated quantitatively, while also allowing Japan to make use of its contributions towards achieving its emission reduction targets.

Clean Development Mechanism

Introduced by the Kyoto Protocol as a means for each country to reach its GHG emission reduction targets. It is a system that allows countries to make use of GHG emission reductions of developing countries to achieve their own emission reduction targets.



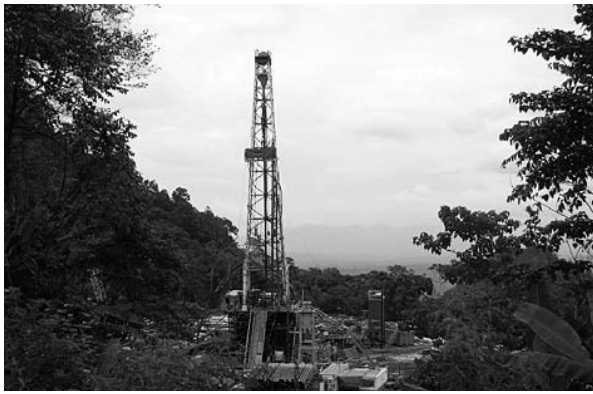

Note 9: East Asia Summit (EAS): Participating countries include Japan, China, Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand, India, the United States, Russia, and the 10 ASEAN countries

Towards Low-Carbon Growth in East Asia

Japan's Efforts

Japan provided over \$10 billion worth of assistance to the East Asia region up to 2012 as short-term support for the climate change measures of developing countries.

(As of October 2012)

Disaster Risk Reduction Measures	Measures for Forestry
<p>Enhancing the capacity needed to deal with the floods, droughts, typhoons, and other natural disasters stemming from the impact of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The infrastructure restoration and reinforcement of flood control facilities, roads, and bridges in areas hit hard by typhoons in the Philippines ● Drainage facilities development and improvement to control the damage caused by flooding in Cambodia ● Promotion of climate change measures utilizing satellite information were promoted in Viet Nam ● Support for improved natural disaster response capabilities in Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines, Viet Nam, and Indonesia 	<p>Providing assistance for assessing forest resource, preparing forest management plan, planting, afforestation, etc. for conservation and sustainable use of forest,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community-based forest management planning in the Philippines ● Afforestation planning in Viet Nam and India ● Forest conservation projects in Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Thailand, and Indonesia
 <p>Suppressing flood damage in Cambodia</p>	 <p>Coast of Negros Island in the Philippines. Mangroves will be planned for flood control.</p>
Renewable Energy	Energy Conservation
<p>Promoting the introduction of solar, geothermal, hydropower, and other renewable energies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of solar power in Cambodia, Laos, and the Philippines ● Geothermal power generation in Indonesia ● Cooperation with the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency ● Implementation of hydropower construction projects through public-private cooperation utilizing trade insurance in Viet Nam 	<p>Providing operational technical cooperation in addition to promoting the introduction of energy-saving equipment Implementing assistance towards low-carbon cities to countries progressing urbanization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assistance for the introduction of energy conservation laws and standards in Viet Nam, Indonesia, and other countries ● Assistance for the construction of a coal-fired power plant utilizing clean coal technology in Indonesia ● Support towards the introduction of subways in Thailand and India to improve air pollution and reduce GHG emissions
 <p>Drilling site a geothermal power generation project in Indonesia</p>	 <p>Delhi Metro, India</p>

Satellite Data and Surveys in the Depths of the Amazon Reveal Carbon Stock

— Cooperation toward Brazilian Tropical Forest Conservation —



Members at the launch of the joint research project (Dr. Ishizuka (front row, first from left), Dr. Higuchi (back row, third from left), Professor Sawada (to the right of Dr. Higuchi) (Photo: Dr. Moriyoshi Ishizuka)

Called the “lungs of the Earth” the Amazon rainforest absorbs huge amounts of carbon dioxide. It is the world’s largest tropical rainforest, but rampant development since the 1960s has caused the forest to decline rapidly. The decline has picked up speed going into the 21st century, and there were concerns that forests would decrease by half in the next 20 years if this trend continued.

The 13th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 13) was held in December 2007 on the island of Bali in Indonesia, where REDD+ was on the agenda. REDD+ goes beyond REDD (“Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries” by adding “the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.”) The implementation of REDD+ can benefit the lives of local people by protecting local communities and the rights of indigenous peoples and holding back climate change and the deterioration of biodiversity through the sustainable use of forests.

However, the lack of a way to accurately measure changes in carbon stock in the forests presented a major challenge. The Brazilian government requested assistance from Japan, which had experience in measuring and researching carbon stock in forests in Southeast Asia. In March 2010, the two countries began joint research through “Carbon Dynamics of Amazonian Forests,” a four-year JICA technical cooperation project.

The project is the first of its kind and consists of two teams; a Ground Team that surveys trees in over 1,000 test areas within primeval Amazonian forests, and a Remote Sensing Team that uses a satellite and aircraft to survey the same locations from the sky. Managing the entire project is Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute Doctor of Agriculture Moriyoshi Ishizuka. Dr. Ishizuka leads the Ground Team alongside Brazilian National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA) Doctor Niro Higuchi, with whom he has done research before.

The Ground Team surveyed over 10 zones in the Amazon. One zone spans dozens of square kilometers. Each survey area is 20 meters by 125 meters. More than 1,000 areas will be



Caros recording a diameter and tree name. Called the “Tree Encyclopedia,” he was able to distinguish hundreds of types of trees. (Photo: Dr. Moriyoshi Ishizuka)

surveyed over four years. Each survey takes one to two months. Nearly 20 people board a triple-deck ship and sail up the Amazon River, changing to a smaller boat when they want to enter the forest. The team surveys the condition of the trees in each survey area. They measure the diameters of all standing trees (including dead ones) within the area with diameters of 10 cm or greater and the diameters and lengths of fallen trees to calculate carbon stock. They record the names of each type of tree and take specimens with them when they do not know the type. They also cut down at least 100 trees with diameters of 10 cm or greater in the upper, middle and lower Amazon River basins and measure the weights of the upper parts (including branches and leaves) and underground roots of each. Then, they take samples and measure the carbon content.

Meanwhile, the Remote Sensing Team, led by the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and Professor Haruo Sawada of the Institute of Industrial Science at the University of Tokyo, gathers information on the structure, geography and water levels of the forest as seen from satellites and aircraft. The Remote Sensing Team links their data to the ground-level data recorded in the forests and continues to develop a system that more accurately measures the carbon stock of the entire Amazon. Dr. Ishizuka related that gaining permission and understanding from indigenous peoples was the most important thing to be mindful of in the course of the Ground Team’s surveys. “Some indigenous people have had very little contact with the outside world, so we spend the first several days talking to them,” he said. “We let them lead us into the interior of the forest and maintain the survey areas.”

Dr. Ishizuka continued: “The dense jungle is full of poisonous snakes, and if you are bitten, you will die. A survey team member was bitten before, but he was saved because he happened to be near the city of Manaus, where the national institute of poisonous snake is located. Since then, I have worn snake protection over my pants when I am working.” The survey work has many difficulties, but there are some things in which to take comfort: “Local children come to our ship to play,” Dr. Ishizuka said. “Some children cried when our work was finished and it was time for us to leave. And it is marvelous to see groups of peccaries swimming through the Amazon River and swarms of butterflies dancing through the air in the evenings.”

The results of forest conservation efforts have shown in recent years, and the Brazilian government is growing more interested. INPA, by receiving JICA assistance, continues to provide training for carbon stock measurement, inviting Bolivia, Peru and other neighboring countries. “I want the results of our surveys to make the standard of Amazon carbon stock measurement spread from Brazil throughout the tropical forests of the world and to lead the world in tropical forest conservation,” Dr. Ishizuka said.

● Biodiversity

The Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP10) and the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol* on Biosafety (COP-MOP5) were held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010. At the meeting, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, which is a global target beginning in 2011 to effectively implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol*, which specifies concrete measures for Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources that should be implemented by each of the party countries, and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol*, which stipulates the scope of responsibility and response measures when living modified organisms damage the ecosystem, were adopted. In addition, Japan announced the Initiative to Assist Developing Countries with the Conservation of Biodiversity (Life in Harmony Initiative) to support efforts by developing countries to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, pledging a total of \$2 billion over a period of three years beginning in 2010,

enhancing biodiversity conservation. Moreover Japan extended its initiative for the establishment of the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) at Global Environment Facility (GEF) and in 2011 contributed ¥1 billion to the fund in order to support early entry into force and effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

It is extremely important to conserve biodiversity and ensure its sustainable use by working steadily toward achievement of these targets in the future.



Boys carry seedlings back to a village for afforestation.
(Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)

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, bacteria, microbes, etc.
(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

Living organisms are never aware of national borders, and the entire world should tackle biodiversity issues, therefore the "Convention on Biological Diversity" was created.

Objectives: Parties to the Convention 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 including economic and technical supports from developed countries to developing countries.

Rio+20 and Sustainable Development

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012, 20 years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), in 1992. World leaders gathered at Rio+20 to partake in new discussions on the environment, poverty, disasters and other topics.



97 world leaders from 188 countries attended Rio+20.

■ Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own need. This concept was a central theme of “Our Common Future,” a report published in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development. Sustainable development is based on the idea that the environment and development can coexist rather than oppose each other and emphasizes environmentally-sound development.

At the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, an action plan to fulfill the Rio Declaration, were adopted. Furthermore, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity were signed there. Thus, the Summit had a significant effect on the way of thinking about sustainable development and protecting the global environment. A decade later, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa (Johannesburg Summit). Since then, concentrated efforts have been made in fields such as energy, agriculture, and water and sanitation. That said, 20 years have passed since Earth Summit, and the circumstances surrounding our global society have changed drastically. Resources are becoming depleted and major natural disasters occur more frequently. Also, developing countries, the private sector, NGOs and other main players on the global stage are diversifying and need to play roles that fit their respective capabilities.

■ UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

Rio+20 was held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, approaching the 20th year since Earth Summit. 97 world leaders as well as

nearly 30,000 people such as ministers and members of international organizations, private companies and civil societies from around the world participated and discussed green economy* in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and institutional framework for sustainable development. An outcome document titled “The Future We Want” was adopted at the conference, and it was agreed to: (i) acknowledge that a green economy is an important tool for achieving sustainable development and therefore is to be recognized as a common undertaking among countries which pursue sustainable development; (ii) establish a high level political forum on sustainable development; (iii) agree on 26 thematic areas including sustainable cities, disaster risk reduction, etc.; (iv) establish intergovernmental negotiation processes on sustainable development goals (SDGs)*; and (v) prepare a report on sustainable development financing strategy by 2014.

The Japan Pavilion at Rio+20 showcased Japan’s advanced environment and energy-saving technology while demonstrating reconstruction efforts after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Japan also held an official side event on “Future City”.¹

■ Green Future Initiative

At Rio+20, Japan presented the “Green Future” Initiatives built on three concepts: (i) spreading environmentally friendly future city to the world; (ii) contributing to the global shift towards a green economy; and (iii) building resilient societies.

Under these Initiatives, Japan will use its advanced environmental and low-carbon technologies, knowledge and experience to proactively contribute to the global transition to a green economy. Towards that end, Japan will form a Green Future Action Corps involving about 10,000 experts over the next three years to support human resources development in developing countries. Japan will also provide \$3 billion over the

next three years to help developing countries with their shifts toward green economy.

The Great East Japan Earthquake was a major disaster for Japan. Over the next three years, Japan will use the experience it has gained from the reconstruction process and provide \$3 billion to sectors involved in disaster reduction in developing countries to help them build resilient societies that can persevere in the face of natural disasters.

Roughly half of the world's population currently lives in urban areas and the urban population will likely increase in the

future. It is necessary to build sustainable cities with environmental technology, core infrastructure and resilience. Each year, Japan will invite 100 urban planners from developing countries to share its experience in reconstructing disaster-stricken areas simultaneously. Japan will also hold an international conference in the future to enhance its network of international cooperation to determine the best ways to develop cities. Through these specific efforts, Japan continues to contribute to sustainable development.

Note 1: Relevant exhibits and seminars put on by governments, international organizations, local governments and NGOs in nearby conference halls during Rio+20.

Rio+20

**1992 Earth Summit
(UN Conference on Environment and Development)**

UN conference on the environment and development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted
- Major results include the signing of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the determination to negotiate the Convention to Combat Desertification

**2002 Johannesburg Summit
(World Summit on Sustainable Development)**

Held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002, 10 years after Earth Summit

- Action Plan for Sustainable Development adopted
- Attended by nearly 500 government officials including the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister.



RIO+20
United Nations Conference
on Sustainable Development

Rio+20 (UN Conference on Sustainable Development)

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2012

Rio+20 Themes	Green Future Initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication ● Institutional framework for sustainable development <p style="text-align: center;">Outcome Document: "The Future We Want"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A green economy is an important tool for achieving sustainable development ● Establish a high-level political forum for sustainable development ● Agree on actions for 26 different sectors including food, water and disaster reduction ● Agree to begin the intergovernmental negotiation process for sustainable development goals (SDGs) beyond 2015. ● Begin the intergovernmental negotiation process for strategies for financial support for developing countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spread an environmentally friendly future city to the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invite 100 people in a year involved in urban development in developing countries to "Future Cities" in the earthquake-struck areas ● Hold international conferences in Japan on urban planning ● Contribute to the global shift toward a green economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assemble a Green Future Action Corps involving 10,000 experts over the next 3 years ● Provide \$3 billion over the next 3 years to support renewable energy and other sectors tackling climate change ● Build resilient societies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide \$3 billion of support over the next 3 years (enhance technology, infrastructure and system support to build resilient societies in developing countries) ● Held World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku (July 2012)

*** Glossary**

Green Economy

An economic system which promotes sustainable growth while improving human welfare, by pursuing economic growth and the environmental conservation in tandem. Green Economy was recognized at Rio+20 as important toward achieving sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Development goals discussed at Rio+20. Participants agreed to begin the intergovernmental negotiation process to meet SDGs. SDGs apply to all countries but take into account the capabilities of each. They are supposed to be incorporated into the post-2015 UN development agenda. Specific fields have not yet been named, but details will be discussed in the near future.

* Glossary

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

They are also called the "Post 2010 Biodiversity Targets." The medium- to long-term goal is to achieve harmony between humans and nature by 2050, with a short-term target of implementing actions to stop the loss of biological diversity by 2020. The Targets consist of 20 individual goals, including the control and preservation of at least 17% of land areas and 10% of ocean areas.

Nagoya Protocol

A protocol regarding ABS (access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization). This protocol requires users of genetic resources (e.g. plants, animals and microbes involved in medical and food product development) who are in developed countries and others distribute the benefits borne of their use fairly among their providers.

Cartagena Protocol

The Cartagena Protocol entered into force in 2003. It stipulates measures to ensure an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling, and the use of living modified organisms, to prevent living modified organisms which moved across borders from being released into the nature and adversely affect on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol

The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol specifies "liability and redress" (who is responsible) and stipulates the implementation of response measures such as measures to prevent loss and measures for restoration that must be implemented by the responsible parties, when the maintenance of biodiversity, etc., has been adversely affected by the import and export of genetically modified organisms.

Gabon

Conservation of Biodiversity in Tropical Forest through Sustainable Coexistence between Human and Wild Animals Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) (September 2009 - Present)

The Congo Basin in central Africa is rich in biodiversity and contains a tropical forest second in size only to that of the Amazon. However, deforestation and other factors have caused concerns about the decline of tropical forests, and there is a strong call for preserving the forests and ecosystems of the basin.

Among the nations of the Congo Basin, Gabon has a particularly high percentage of forested land, much biodiversity and a large number of indigenous species. In order to protect the rich ecosystems within its borders, the Gabonese government designated 13 national parks that comprise over 10% of the country's total land area and has been encouraging eco-tourism and making other efforts. However, the scientific data about tropical forest ecosystems required for preservation work has not been collected and analyzed efficiently.

Kyoto University is the research entity representing the Japanese side for this project, and it has conducted collaborative research with Research Institute of Tropical Ecology (IRET) of Gabon for many years. The two are working together in Moukalaba-Doudou National Park in southern Gabon in which elephants, buffaloes, gorillas, chimpanzees and other large mammals live. This project is studying types and populations of flora and fauna living in the park, providing support based on scientific data aimed at preserving biodiversity, preventing zoonoses borne of contact between animals and humans and promoting sustainable eco-tourism using sustainable methods; and thereby contributing to the efforts of the Gabonese government to preserve biodiversity. (As of December 2012)



A gorilla around the researcher campsite
(Photo: JICA)

Tunisia

Valorization of Bio-resources in Semi Arid and Arid Land for Regional Development SATREPS (May 2010 - Present)

The olives, grapes and medicinal plants that grow in the arid and semi-arid areas of Tunisia possess properties that allow them to survive extreme dryness and other harsh environmental conditions. People knew from local food culture and folklore that these plants contain unique elements with medicinal properties, but scientific research on those properties was not being conducted due to a lack of equipment in the area. Research and development to analyze and effectively utilize the properties of these plants is being conducted under this project, and data that scientifically supports the research and development is steadily becoming clear.

The Tsukuba University Alliance for Research on North Africa (ARENA) is the main Japanese entity working with Tunisian research institutions. ARENA works to analyze properties and investigate medicine and food product development possibilities while continuing to conduct research on conserving plant genetic resources within Tunisia. Identifying the properties and elements of these plants could eventually be linked to the development of medicine, medicinal cosmetics and functional food products effective against cancer and arteriosclerosis, as well as for preventing Alzheimer's disease and obesity, controlling allergies and whitening skin. Furthermore, the results of this research could boost the revenues of producers and manufacturers if medicine and health food products rich in these properties can be used in manufacturing and development. (As of December 2012)



Survey of medicinal bio-resources at the Arid Regions Institute (IRA). (Photo: JICA)

(2) Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria are a major problem that affects not only the health of individuals, but also the socio-economic development of developing countries. In addition, co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis for which conventional drugs are not effective is a significant problem. Further, 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 be international issues.

Moreover, “neglected tropical diseases”* such as Chagas disease, Filariasis, Schistosomiasis have infected approximately 1 billion people worldwide¹⁰, causing major socio-economic loss in developing countries. Because infectious diseases have an impact that crosses national borders, the international community must unite to address them. Japan cooperates closely with the relevant countries and international organizations to implement countermeasures.

<Japan's Efforts>

● The three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria)

Japan attaches great importance to supporting the fight against these diseases through “the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund).” Discussions on measures against infectious diseases held for the first time at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit held in 2000 led to the establishment of the Global Fund as an organization to provide funding against the three major infectious diseases. As one of its founders, Japan has contributed to the Global Fund since its establishment in 2002. At the MDGs Summit in September 2010, Japan pledged to contribute up to \$800 million to the Global Fund in following years. It then reaffirmed its pledge at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in 2012 at the milestone 10th anniversary of the Global Fund. Japan has contributed approximately \$1.6 billion to the Global Fund through July 2012. It is estimated that this support has saved more than 6.5 million lives. Additionally, Japan is ready to provide supplemental bilateral aid to developing countries receiving aid from the Global Fund so that measures against these three major infectious diseases can be implemented effectively in those countries. Japan is also striving to strengthen the linkage between the aid from the Global Fund and the improvement of health care systems and the policies for maternal and child health in those countries.

As HIV/AIDS countermeasures through bilateral aid, to prevent new infections Japan spreads knowledge, raises awareness, provides testing and counseling, and enhances the distribution of drugs to treat HIV/AIDS. In particular, mainly in Africa, JOCV on HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in the spread of knowledge and understanding of prevention, and in the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS.

About tuberculosis, under the Global Plan to Stop TB

2006-2015, Japan has been promoting the implementation of a series of measures against tuberculosis such as the prevention of infection, early detection, diagnosis, and continuous treatment to the countries prioritizing the prevention of tuberculosis that the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated and the countries with high prevalence of tuberculosis, and also the measures against co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In July 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) announced the “Stop TB Japan Action Plan” that was developed jointly with JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the Stop TB Partnership Japan. Japan would utilize the experience and technology it had fostered through domestic tuberculosis countermeasures domestically, and in collaboration between the public and private sectors, has worked to reduce the number of deaths from tuberculosis by 10% (160,000 people, based on 2006 figures) worldwide, by focusing efforts on reducing such deaths in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa. The group revised the Stop TB Japan Action Plan in 2011 in response to WHO's 2010 revision of the original plan into Global Plan to Stop TB 2011-2015. They confirmed that they would continue to fight tuberculosis on a global level under new international health policies.

Japan assists in efforts to implement measures against malaria, a major cause of infant mortality, by strengthening local communities and through cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).



A mosquito net soaked in insecticide is an effective way to prevent malaria. Nigeriens set up a provided mosquito net. (Photo: JICA)

Note 10: Source: “10 facts on neglected tropical diseases” http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/neglected_tropical_diseases/en/index.html (WHO)

● Polio

Polio is in the final stages of eradication. Japan works mainly with UNICEF to support planning and other efforts to eradicate polio chiefly in three polio-endemic countries (countries in which polio was never eradicated and is still spreading), namely Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In August 2011, Japan partnered with the private

sector's Gates Foundation through nearly ¥5 billion of ODA loan for providing polio vaccinations to about 32 million Pakistani children under age five. Further, Japan worked with the Gates Foundation, etc. in October 2011 to host a World Polio Day event in Tokyo.

● Neglected tropical diseases

In 1991, Japan took the lead and launched a full-scale effort against Chagas disease, which is known as a “disease of poverty”, in Central America. Japan helped establish a system for dealing with Chagas disease vectors and continues to help reduce the risk of infection. In regard to Filariasis, Japan supplies antiparasitic agents as well as

educational materials to provide knowledge and understanding to a large number of people. Japan also conducts preventive education through JOCV in order to reduce the number of new patients and maintain the non-epidemic status.

● Vaccinations

It has been proven that vaccinations are an inexpensive and effective method of combating infectious diseases, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could be saved each year with vaccination.¹¹ In 2011, Japan made its first contribution of \$9.3 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)*, which was

established in 2000 to improve the vaccination rate in developing countries. It has been estimated that assistance through GAVI had saved 5.91 million lives by 2011, and that it would be able to save 4 million more lives by 2015, the deadline for achievement of the MDGs.



A Japanese expert leads a local staff member in sputum smear testing. (Photo: JICA)



JOCV sometimes goes on door-to-door visits to educate the public about using and repairing mosquito nets to prevent malaria in Brukina Faso. (Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)

* Glossary

Emerging/reemerging infectious diseases

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

Reemerging diseases: Cholera, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases that had spread widely in the past, then subsequently saw a decrease in the number of patients and were believed to have converged, but that have increased again in recent years.

Neglected tropical diseases

Chagas disease, dengue fever, filariasis, and other diseases transmitted from parasites, bacteria, etc. The number of infected individuals has reached approximately 1 billion worldwide, with some cases resulting in death, although many of the diseases could be prevented or eradicated. In addition, because of factors such as the prevalence among the poor, there is little public concern, so the development and spread of diagnostic methods, treatment, and new drugs is lagging.

Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)

A public-private partnership that aims to increase access to immunizations in 57 developing countries (as of July 2012). GAVI consists of the governments of member countries and relevant international organizations with cooperation from the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations and NGOs.

Note 11: Source: “Health Topics Immunization” <http://www.who.int/topics/immunization/en> (WHO)

Myanmar

Major Infectious Disease Control Project Technical Cooperation Project (January 2005 - January 2012; March 2012 - Present)

Malaria and tuberculosis are the top two causes of death in Myanmar in that order, and HIV/AIDS has infected over 330,000 people there. Myanmar urgently needs to develop measures against these three infectious diseases. This project has been contributing to preventing the spread of these diseases in Myanmar by helping build the capacity of personnel at medical and government institutions. For tuberculosis, the project supports diagnoses and treatments of tuberculosis patients, offering guidance to laboratory technicians, participatory health education programs for citizens and enhanced connections for private hospitals, pharmacies and communities. For malaria, the project contributes to community-based anti-malaria measures (early diagnosis and treatment), containing malaria that has developed resistance to major malaria medicines, distributing bed nets and diagnostic kits and improving access to malaria medicines. For HIV/AIDS, the project offers technical guidance for blood testing, education for blood donors and others and support for improving the ability to detect other sexually transmitted diseases and to manage and analyze data.

Myanmar became unable to efficiently provide malaria medicines after support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) was suspended in 2005 (support resumed in 2011). To counter this, Japan has cooperated with the Global Fund by incorporating knowledge and experience gained through the aforementioned project and a management system for smooth distribution of malaria medicines into the Global Fund activities. Partnering with the Global Fund in this way should provide Myanmar with better measures against infectious diseases.

(As of December 2012)



Mosquito nets to prevent malaria are delivered to remote areas by an elephant. (Photo: JICA)

Nicaragua

Strengthening of Activities of Survey and Control for Chagas Disease Technical Cooperation Project (September 2009 - Present)

Chagas disease is a parasitic disease found mainly in Central and South America. It is transmitted to humans through blood-sucking shield bugs known as assassin bugs, blood transfusion or from infected mothers to their newborns during pregnancy or childbirth. There is no way to treat the disease once it has progressed, and some people even die of heart disease or other maladies 10 to 20 years after becoming infected. An estimated 7.5 million people have been infected with Chagas disease throughout Central and South America, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 of the 5.87 million people in Nicaragua have become infected. Assassin bugs prefer to live in houses with mud walls and straw roofs, and many people prone to infection are poor people who live in such houses.

Japan uses knowledge and experience gained in Guatemala, Honduras and other Central American countries in this project to persistently control vector infection in five departments in Northern Nicaragua. It has been offering supports focused on enhancing four areas of capacities : (1) study capacity for understanding the habitats of assassin bugs (blood testing/entomological surveys); (2) operational capacity for spraying insecticides to prevent assassin bugs from reproducing inside houses; (3) operational capacity for a Chagas disease monitoring system in which residents work together with the government by reporting discoveries of assassin bugs to health care centers; and (4) residents' capacity to prevent Chagas disease through technical guidance and awareness raising campaigns seeking to improve living and sanitary conditions to eliminate environments inside and outside houses in which assassin bugs lie dormant. (As of December 2012)



Members discussing measures against Chagas disease. (Photo: JICA)

(3) Food

According to the joint report from FAO, IFAD and the UN World Food Programme (WFP), the number of undernourished people has shown a downward trend since 1990, but the trend has slowed since 2007-2008 and an estimated 868 million people were suffering from chronic undernourishment between 2010 and 2012. That number is still high, and the need for food aid is increasing due to conflict, natural disasters and rising food prices. 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),

<Japan's Efforts>

In light of these circumstances, Japan provides food aid based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2011, Japan provided a total of ¥4.9 billion in bilateral food aid to 13 countries.

In addition to that, Japan provides through WFP, emergency food aid, support for school meals programs that promote school enrollment and regular attendance, support for promotion of participation in work for development of agricultural land and social infrastructure to support the self-reliance of local communities. In 2011,

such as ensuring social safety-net, improving nutrition, improving the balance of supply and demand through increasing food production, and measures against infectious diseases of livestock.

According to FAO, we are on track to achieve the MDG 1 of halving the percentage of the population suffering from starvation from the 1990 level by 2015 (23.2% to 11.6%) and the target will be achievable if the abovementioned actions continue to be taken thoroughly and appropriately (the level is 14.9% as of 2012).

Japan contributed a total of \$281.86 million to WFP projects being implemented around the world.

Japan also supports the efforts of developing countries to enhance their own food safety. Japan reinforces countermeasures for animal infectious diseases in the Asia-Pacific region that expand beyond national borders, such as foot-and-mouth disease, in cooperation with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO, including the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs).

Central African Republic

Food Aid for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo Voluntary Contribution to WFP (January - October 2011)

Japan cooperates with the UN World Food Programme (WFP) to provide food aid to people of the Central African Republic who have been forced to flee their homes but stay within the borders of their country because of frequent political unrest. Despite its abundant resources, the Central African Republic has a stagnant economy and poor infrastructure and is one of the poorest countries in the world. It is believed that there are 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 140,000 refugees living in neighboring Chad and Cameroon. Agriculture is slumping and there is a serious shortage of food because so many people are separated from the land. The aim of this contribution is to rebuild and restore the lives of people affected by conflict, and support from Japan has propped up programs to enrich the diets of malnourished children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women.

In addition, the Central African Republic is home to nearly 20,000 people who fled neighboring Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo for growing concern for their safety. Japan provides food for refugees' survival through WFP.

After refugee families arrive in camps and complete registration, they are given one month's worth of food including corn flour, beans, cooking oil and salt. Around 60,000 IDPs and 14,000 refugees have received food aid through Japan's assistance.

At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008, Japan pledged to intensify its cooperation for efforts in the agricultural and food supply sectors in African nations. Japan is making good on its pledge through this support.



Sudanese refugees who came to receive corn flour delivered through support from Japan. (Photo: WFP)

(4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, over 1.3 billion people (20% of the world's population) have no access to electricity.¹² The lack of electricity, gas and other energy services for power can delay industrial development, decrease employment opportunities, increase poverty and restrict

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to secure sustainable development and energy in developing countries, Japan works on the services of 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 the efficiency of energy use and construction of power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, sunlight, wind power, geothermal power, etc.).

Japan works with resource-rich countries to enable them to acquire foreign currency through the development of their resources and to develop independently. Japan also provides aid to the resource-rich countries with



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Minoru Kiuchi speaks at the Abu Dhabi International Renewable Energy Conference.

access to medical services and education. Demand for energy throughout the world, particularly in emerging and developing countries including Asia is expected to increase, so we need a consistent energy supply and to give due consideration to the environment.

establishing infrastructure in the areas around mines according to their needs.

Through these supports, Japan will enhance mutually beneficial relationships with developing, resource-rich countries. This type of assistance leads to the smooth development of resources, production, and transportation by companies, making it possible to ensure the stable supply of energy and mineral resources. 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 (JOGMEC).

Japan also proactively supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a multinational cooperative framework for increasing transparency of the flow of money in development of oil, gas, mineral resources and others by having extracting corporations report the amount of money they pay to the governments of countries that produce the resources and having governments report the amount of money they receive. Thirty-six resource-producing countries, many supporting countries including Japan, extractive corporations and NGOs are participating in EITI. They are working together to prevent corruption and conflict and encourage responsible resource development that leads to growth and poverty reduction.

Note 12: Source: "World Energy Outlook 2011" International Energy Agency (estimates as of 2009)

In Indonesia, due to economic growth in recent years, demand for electricity particularly on the islands of Java and Sumatra, on which the country's population and industry are concentrated, has increased rapidly. There is an urgent need to increase power supply capacity in Indonesia. In response, the Indonesian government has established a short-term electric power development plan and is promoting the development of coal-fired power plants utilizing abundant coal in the country. Meanwhile, Indonesia is also intensifying its efforts against climate change and has indicated its intent to significantly reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. In order to achieve this, the Indonesian government is aiming to adopt clean coal technology (CCT*), which reduces negative effects on the environment by using coal efficiently and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

Japan is advanced in the CCT field and received a request for cooperation from Indonesia. Utilizing Japan's technology, knowledge and experience, Japan has provided works on establishment of a roadmap for the introduction of CCT, developed human resources through training and education, and conducted preliminary studies on developing a model coal-fired power plant. This cooperation is expected to help Indonesia to secure stable electric power and address climate change as well as promote the transfer of Japan's advanced technology and the export of Japan's power infrastructure systems. (See page 99)

* Clean Coal Technology: Technology that enables the environmentally friendly use of coal by reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and harmful substances. CCT is used in wider activities, from coal mining to burning at the power plant and coal ash disposal.



Many private businesses participated in seminars to demonstrate recent trends of CCT adoption in Indonesia. (Photo: JICA)



JICA expert discusses training programs with counterparts in front of simulation transformers at the TANESCO Training School in Tanzania (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)



Employing Japanese Environmental Technology in ODA

The international community is currently confronting climate change and a host of other environmental issues. Many of those issues know no borders and affect nations across the globe, and the entire world is faced with the challenge of addressing to them, but most developing countries are unable to rise to the challenge effectively. Developing countries seeking to grow economically tend to push forward with that growth without regard to the environment for lack of knowledge and technology. The emerging countries like China and India have also grown rapidly, and air pollution and other issues have already become quite serious. Japan learned many lessons from the pollution it faced during its period of rapid economic growth from the 1960s on and is at the forefront of environmental technology. Japan continues to use its advanced environmental technologies to help developing countries achieve sustainable development through ODA, and that will promote Japanese science and technology diplomacy and will lead to intensified efforts in response to global issues.

Japan committed to provide its support on climate change for developing countries at the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) in 2009 and implemented \$13.2 billion in support from the public and private sectors to developing countries working on climate change measures as well as those vulnerable to the effects of climate change from 2009 through February 2012. Part of this support involves ODA projects that make use of technologies and products from Japanese corporations as in the establishment of geothermal power generation facilities in Kenya and solar power generation facilities in Moldova. In addition to its support for adopting such renewable energy, Japan also supports the improvement of coal-fired power generation and other energy conservation measures. Coal is currently used to generate 40% of the world's power, and promoting low-carbon technology for more effective use of coal is extremely beneficial for measures against climate change. Japan has developed clean coal technology (technology for controlling the effects of burning coal on the environment by using it more efficiently) and uses it as it provides support to Indonesia and other countries. Japanese environmental technology is being used in many other fields as well; for example, it is being used to reduce effects on the environment by increasing natural rubber production and establishing basic technologies in Viet Nam as part of the Establishment of Carbon-Cycle-System with Natural Rubber Project.

In addition, Japan presented the "Green Future" Initiatives at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012. These initiatives include the Green Future Action Corps involving experts,

a pledge for \$3 billion of support for both the disaster reduction field and for the renewable energy and other climate change fields, and other policies that make use of advanced Japanese environmental technology, and Japan will steadily implement these Initiatives. The Initiatives also include the Joint Crediting Mechanism / Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism (JCM/BOCM) to be established to help partner countries make use of Japanese low-carbon technology, etc. to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and allow Japan to use its contributions to GHG emission reduction so as to achieve Japan's emission reduction target. This mechanism is meant to supplement the current Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) defined in the Kyoto Protocol, which has some problems to work on such as the difficulty and time required for the approval process and other issues. Japan is currently implementing feasibility studies of projects mainly in Asian nations and is promoting governmental consultation with relevant countries so that it can be put into practice as soon as possible.

In addition, Japan has engaged in international joint research with researchers from developing countries through Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) since 2008. Its goals are to gain new knowledge and experience for resolving global issues, improving scientific and technical standards, and to build a system of continuous action to help developing countries improve their independent research and development capabilities and resolve problems. Among the SATREPS projects are Development of Low Carbon Society Scenarios for Asian Regions in Malaysia and Wild Fire and Carbon Management in Peat-forest in Indonesia.



The making of refined natural rubber latex. Through this cooperation, Japan supports the development of technology that endows natural rubber with higher functionality and basic carbon cycle technology (Photo: JICA)

Solar Power Runs on Original Technology

– Senior Volunteer Finds Niche in Ghana –



Mr. Maruko with the automatic sun-tracking panel "Solar King" (Photo: Masayoshi Maruko)

It is March 2012, and a crowd is gathering around the booth of the Kumasi Polytechnic (K-Poly) at the Ghana International Trade Fair held in Accra, capital of the western African nation of Ghana. Among over 70 Ghanaian institutes, colleges and universities, K-Poly is the first to participate in this trade fair at which all kinds of products from all over the world are exhibited. Their showpiece is called "Fufu Mama," and it is a machine that uses solar power to pound fufu, a Ghanaian staple food made from yams and pounded into a substance not unlike Japanese mochi.

Masayoshi Maruko looks with a smile on university personnel passionately promoting their products. Mr. Maruko teaches practical electronic engineering to lecturers and students as a senior volunteer for JICA. "We showcased solar power generation, so we exhibited from under a tent that was so broiling hot that a thermometer would burst," he said. "Nonetheless, my lecturer colleagues endured the 19-day event without so much as one complaint. I pushed for participation in the exhibition in part to stir up enthusiasm in the students toward a specific objective. I must admit to pushing ahead with this plan, and that caused considerable confusion on the school's part. However, deans and heads of department visited the tent frequently and dealt proactively with the media."

Improvements to the power supply network in rural Ghana have stalled. Small communities are scattered about in the three particularly poor districts in the northern part of the country; it is fairly expensive to set up a power grid in such places and only 35% of the people who live there are able to use the power. However, those three districts receive much sunlight, so there are growing hopes for the generation of solar power, which does not depend on the grid.

Mr. Maruko runs a car audio store in Towada City, Aomori Prefecture. He specializes not only in car audio but also in the repair of all types of electronic products. He signed up to become a JICA Senior Volunteer at the urging of a JICA

volunteer friend of his, who told Mr. Maruko that his skills and knowledge in electronics engineering could be of help without doubt. Mr. Maruko saw the burning sunlight in Ghana as a power source and said, "Most developing countries are located near the equator. The ultimate clean energy is plentiful in Ghana as well, and it could become a major exporter in the future."

Unfortunately, since Ghana lacks technicians with electronic engineering knowledge, problems with solar power generation machinery would have to be handled the same way as those with common electronics: with replacement rather than repair. Mr. Maruko works at K-Poly in Kumasi, the second-largest city in Ghana, and offers practical guidance on the manufacture and repair of electronics with the aim of familiarizing people with solar power generation. He worked with students to build the Fufu Mama as a specific way to use solar power and is also exhibiting at this trade show an electric sewing machine called "Solar Tailor" and LED lighting to be used at night instead of candles.

Just one 55-watt solar panel is enough to power the Fufu Mama, and the machine wastes no power as it pounds the yams because it operates on direct current (DC). To use solar power in conjunction with household power sources, stored DC is converted to alternating current (AC), but this conversion requires an expensive converter and results in a loss of power. Generally, most electronic devices operate from DC power supplies converted inside of themselves. Mr. Maruko's method uses stored DC as it is, and the theory behind his method likely originated from his experience in dealing with all kinds of repairs in a countryside city in Japan.

Mr. Maruko and his students are currently developing an automatic sun-tracking panel called "Solar King" with the aim of total generation efficiency. This panel tracks the sun at hourly intervals, rests itself at night and begins operating again each morning. Mr. Maruko offers guidance toward helping Ghana develop its own originality because he wants it to develop its own methodology, not just keep pace with developed countries. He wants to make sure that the people of Ghana treasure that originality: "I want the people of Ghana not to focus on what is right in front of them but to embark on a new, long history on the strength of their own observations and skills. I think we are drawing near an age where each country will determine its own needs instead of longing for what other countries have."



High school students observing the Fufu Mama at The Ghana International Trade Fair (Photo: Masayoshi Maruko)

(5) Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Disasters caused by earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, debris flows, and other natural events that occur frequently in countries around the world do not merely take human lives and properties. In developing countries that are vulnerable to disasters, poor people suffer from significant damage, and become displaced in many cases.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes its superior expertise and technology acquired through past experiences with natural disasters like earthquakes and typhoons to provide proactive support in the fields of disaster prevention and post-disaster recovery, as well as 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. Japan partners with the United Nations and other organizations to promote worldwide implementation.

At the conference, Japan also announced the Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction through ODA, which represents Japan's basic policy on cooperation in disaster risk reduction. Japan expressed its intention to continue proactively supporting the self-help efforts by developing countries towards building a disaster-resilient society through institution building, human resources development, development of socio-economic infrastructure, and other measures.

● Japan's Emergency Assistance

Japan has established a structure to facilitate emergency assistance in response to requests from the government of a disaster-affected country or international organization, when major disaster damage has occurred. Japan utilizes four types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team to provide humanitarian aid: (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 post-disaster recovery; and (iv) Self-Defense Force Unit to be dispatched when it has been judged to be particularly necessary when a large-scale disaster has occurred.

In addition, Japan provides emergency relief goods as material aid. Japan manages six warehouses overseas with a stock of tents, generators, blankets, and other goods needed to enable victims to live for the immediate future, and Japan is always prepared to provide relief goods to affected countries when a disaster occurs.

Moreover, to provide relief to victims and evacuees

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.

Japan hosted the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku on July 3 and 4, 2012 in three prefectures afflicted by the Great East Japan Earthquake. Among topics discussed were the necessity of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and building resilient societies, the importance of human security, the need to maximize combining both structural and non-structural disaster risk reduction capabilities, the necessity of collaboration beyond the roles of various stakeholders and the importance of responding to newly emerging disaster risks such as climate change and urbanization. The participants proposed "Disaster Risk Reduction in the 21st Century" as the way to make progress on the aforementioned aspects. They also confirmed the need to position disaster risk reduction as an important element 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.

Japan also pledged to provide \$3 billion over the following three years to support disaster risk reduction.

from natural disasters and conflicts, Japan disburses Emergency Grant Aid for assistance activities to the governments of a disaster-affected country and to the international organizations and Red Cross, which provide emergency assistance areas affected by disasters.

In FY2011, Japan dispatched a total of 5 JDR Teams to Russia and Thailand, and sent emergency relief goods on a total of 19 different occasions to 18 countries, including Cambodia, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Mozambique. Also in FY2011, Japan provided approximately ¥4.1 billion in Emergency Grant Aid as emergency disaster assistance to a total of 12 countries, including Pakistan, Thailand, and Turkey, and approximately ¥160 million in aid for democratization in the Kyrgyz Republic, Yemen, and Guinea-Bissau.

Particularly, in response to flooding in Thailand, Japan made two deliveries of disaster relief goods (outboard motors for rescue boats, etc.) worth a total of ¥55 million and sent the JDR Expert Teams (experts in dealing with



The Japan Disaster Relief Team conducts a search and rescue in an area afflicted by the New Zealand Earthquake. (Photo: JICA)

flooding of water supply lines, subways and airport facilities) in October 2011. It then provided emergency

grant aid and sent another JDR Team to operate drain pump vehicles in that November. (See page 43 for more details)

● Collaboration with International Organizations

Japan provides cooperation to the “Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery” established in the World Bank in 2006. This Facility aims at supporting efforts to improve the ability for disaster risk reduction planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

With the increase in recognition of the importance of disaster risk reduction, representatives from countries all over the world and from UN organizations such as the World Bank that are involved in disaster reduction gathered at a meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2006. At the meeting, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was established 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 UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), which serves as the secretariat for the Global Platform. The Hyogo Office of the UNISDR was opened in October 2007.

The third session of the Global Platform for Disaster

Risk Reduction was held in May 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland. More than 2,600 delegates representing 168 governments, 25 international organizations, 65 NGOs, and private organizations participated in the meeting. Japan announced its intention to host the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Seven years have passed since the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, and Japan has been engaged proactively 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 utilizing the forums provided by meetings of the Global Platform.

Japan is also supporting the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) (See page 41) by providing communication equipment and dispatching personnel as well as providing emergency relief goods and supporting for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

Armenia

Project for Seismic Risk Assessment and Risk Management Planning Technical Cooperation for Development Study (August 2010 - October 2012)

Armenia, located along the Alpine-Himalayan Belt, is constantly threatened by earthquakes like Japan. In 1988, the 6.7-magnitude earthquake struck the Spitak region in the northwestern part of the country, resulted in over 25,000 victims. In response, Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Team and provided emergency relief supplies and grant aid.

Such circumstances make Armenians have high concern for earthquake disaster management, and Japan has provided technical cooperation to Armenia, such as project for landslides prevention. The new project for Seismic Risk Assessment and Risk Management Planning started from August 2010 aimed to develop earthquake disaster management plans for Armenia's capital city of Yerevan where a third of the country's population is concentrated, in view of three stages: disaster prevention, emergency response, and recovery/reconstruction. To be specific, Japan supported mainly the following four activities as part of this project: (1) conducted a large earthquake simulation of damages to buildings, infrastructure and population, and developed an earthquake disaster scenario; (2) installed a Real Time Information System on Seismic Intensity capable of rapidly communicating disaster information; (3) developed an earthquake disaster management plan and an evacuation plan; and (4) developed operation continuity plans so that Ministry of Emergency Situations can quickly perform disaster response when earthquakes strike.

The disaster management cooperation between Japan and Armenia was mentioned in the Joint Declaration adopted on the occasion of President Serzh Sargsyan's visit to Japan in June 2012 as one of the pillars for the development of the Japan-Armenia relations.



A Japanese expert held a seminar on trench surveying to the National Survey for Seismic Protection of Armenia. (Photo: JICA)

(6) Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism

The progress of globalism, proliferation of high-tech devices and greater mobility of people have turned transnational organized crime and terrorism into threats to the entire global community. International organized crime, including the illicit trade of narcotic drugs and firearms, illegal immigration, trafficking in women and children, smuggling of cash, forgery of currencies, and money laundering*, has become increasingly diverse and sophisticated in its methods in recent years. Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden died in May 2011, nearly a decade after the September 2001 terrorist attacks on the

United States, but the radical violence of organizations influenced by Al-Qaeda's terrorist techniques pose a new threat.

There is only so much that individual countries can do to combat transnational organized crime, piracy and terrorism. Therefore, in addition to strengthening the measures implemented by each country, it is necessary for the entire international community to eliminate all legal loopholes through efforts such as assistance for capacity building to handle criminal justice and law enforcement in developing countries.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Against Narcotic Drugs

In addition to participating proactively in international meetings of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Japan contributes to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) Fund of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide assistance to developing countries, particularly in Asia. In FY2011, Japan used a contribution of \$1.26 million to the UNDCP Fund for projects including monitoring the illegal production of poppies (plants grown as ingredients for the drug opium) in Myanmar and synthetic drugs throughout

Southeast Asia and other areas. Japan also contributed \$13.6 million to the UNDCP Fund and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) in March 2012 to support anti-drug measures and border control in Afghanistan and neighboring countries. Additionally, through the United Nations Asian and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) Japan supported the training for treatment of drug offenders.



Afghan police storming a poppy field planted for drug use in the Shinwar District of Nangarhar Province. (Photo: Said Jan Sabaoon/JICA)

● Against Trafficking in Persons

In FY2011, Japan contributed approximately \$41,000 to the CPCJF of UNODC (See Against Narcotic Drugs) for projects to combat trafficking in persons. In addition, in August 2011, Japan decided to extend assistance totaling \$2.36 million through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security which Japan had taken the lead in founding to a project entitled "Protecting and empowering victims of trafficking in Indonesia" which is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other organizations.

Japan is focusing on supports of palliative care (psychological care through art therapy and other methods) and the social reintegration of victims. In the past, Japan has utilized contribution to the CPCJF to implement projects for measures against trafficking in

persons in Pattaya, Thailand (protection of children from trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation), and provide the Philippines National Police to develop Standard Operating Procedures for the investigation of trafficking in persons in the Philippines. Japan is considering support focused on Southeast Asia in the future as well. Further, Japan provides assistance through the 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 of illegal immigration, trafficking in persons, and transnational crime in the Asia-Pacific region. Through UNAFEI, Japan also implemented training on measures against human trafficking in persons.

● Against Counter-Terrorism

The international community must make efforts to prevent methods of terrorism and safe havens from falling into the hands of terrorists, and to overcome vulnerabilities to terrorism. Japan provides assistance to developing countries that do not necessarily have sufficient capability to counter terrorism in order to improve their counter-terrorism capabilities. Particularly Japan has intensified its support to help fight terrorism in developing countries ever since grant aid for cooperation on counter-terrorism and security enhancement was established in 2006.

Japan has a close relationship with Southeast Asia, and it has stepped up its support in that region because it is especially important to Japan to prevent terrorism and maintain safety there. Specifically, Japan provides equipment, dispatches experts, hosts seminars and accepts trainees across various fields of 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 toward terrorists and terrorist organizations) and encouraging the conclusion of the international counter-terrorism convention and protocol.

For example, Japan invited officials involved in measures against terrorism from Central Asian countries to a seminar it hosted in December 2011 to deepen their understanding of international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and to encourage the conclusion of them. In addition, in FY2011, Japan contributed approximately \$41,000 to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch to support the establishment of counter-terrorism laws in Indonesia and other ASEAN countries.

Jordan

Project for Improvement of Airport Security Equipment at Queen Alia International Airport in Jordan

Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement (August 2009 - Present)

Jordan is surrounded by Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Syria and Saudi Arabia and is susceptible to the political circumstances of those countries. Jordan is relatively secure and stable compared to other Middle Eastern countries, but people illegally brought weapons into the country from neighboring countries in the past, and incidents defined as terrorism have occurred. While tourism is one of the main industries in Jordan, the development of tourism industry depends heavily on maintaining public safety. Queen Alia International Airport in the capital city of Amman is the world's entrance to Jordan, and a Middle Eastern hub through which passed approximately 5.4 million travelers and treated 83,000 tons of cargo per year (both 2010 figures). Due to a lack of security equipment, Jordan had to rely only on visual inspections and random baggage inspections of travelers and cargo entering the country through the airport. In addition, required time for cargo inspections is an obstacle of the smooth logistics of goods. Japan decided to provide grant aid to install X-ray inspection and explosive detection systems to resolve above-mentioned issues. As one of the most effective ways of security measures is to fortify borders, Japan's assistance is helping to enhance the security system at the airport and to prevent terrorism before it strikes. Furthermore, it contributes to smooth logistics of goods by shortening the container inspection time from an average of two hours to a few minutes. (As of December 2012)



Installing an X-ray inspection system.
(Photo: JICA)

● Against Corruption

As part of its efforts against corruption, Japan supports for hosting seminars on corruption prevention measures in Viet Nam and Laos through contributions to the CPCJF. This contributed to the strengthening of initiatives to combat corruption in these countries, which are also recipients of Japan's ODA. Japan contributed \$41,000 to host seminars in 2011 as well and will hold the same type of seminar in Laos and Cambodia in the future.

Further, through the UNAFEI various training courses and seminars have been held for criminal justice

● Against Piracy

Japan is a maritime nation that depends largely on maritime transport for the import of energy and food resources and trade. Measures of ensuring the safety of maritime navigation, such as those against terrorism and piracy, are issues that have 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 piracy have occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa. While efforts made by the international community have decreased the successful highjack rate, the number of pirate attacks in 2011 reached 237, remaining still quite high. The area where incidents of piracy occur has expanded from the area off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden to the whole western part of the Indian Ocean. Piracy is becoming a significant threat to the safety of maritime navigation.

In response to these threats, Japan has been deploying two destroyers and two P-3C patrol aircrafts of its Maritime Self-Defense Force in the area off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden to carry out counter-piracy missions based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy enacted in June 2009. Japan Coast Guard law enforcement officers also are on the destroyers to make arrests, question detainees and perform other duties of judicial law enforcement activities when acts of piracy have been committed.

In order to solve the problems with Somali pirates,

professionals from developing countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region and other regions. Topics included protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers and securing their cooperation, prevention of corruption, etc. Each of the topics is a priority issue stipulated in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. These efforts contribute to the sound development of criminal justice and the strengthening of cooperative relationships in each country.

multilayered efforts are necessary to enhance the maritime law enforcement capabilities of coastal countries, and to improve stability in Somalia, which is of particular relevance to the increase in piracy in addition to the above maritime defense. As part of these efforts, Japan contributed a total of \$14.6 million to an International Maritime Organization (IMO¹³) trust fund to implement to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving maritime security capabilities in Somalia and neighboring countries). This Trust Fund has been used to set up and operate information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures in Yemen, Kenya and Tanzania, and establish a Djibouti Regional Training Center, which is currently under construction. 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 to help improve the capabilities of Somalia and neighboring countries to take legal actions against and crack down on alleged pirates in an effort to assist the international community in preventing 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. Since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately \$229.1 million to Somalia in assistance to strengthen domestic security, provide humanitarian aid, and develop the infrastructure.

* 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. Example) A drug dealer opens a bank account under a false name and hides money obtained through drug transactions in that account.

Note 13: On January 1, 2012, former IMO Maritime Safety Division Director Koji Sekimizu was elected as IMO Secretary-General.

4. Peacebuilding

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose problems for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and lead to humanitarian issues and violations of human rights. Furthermore, they also destroy achievements made through many years of developmental efforts, and cause massive economic losses. For these reasons, engagement in “peacebuilding” is the

challenge for the entire international community, which could build a foundation for development to prevent conflict or its recurrence and to consolidate sustainable peace. For example, discussions on consistent approach of development support from the resolution of conflicts, recovery, and reconstruction to nation-building are ongoing at forums such as the UN Peacebuilding Commission established in 2005.

<Japan's Efforts>

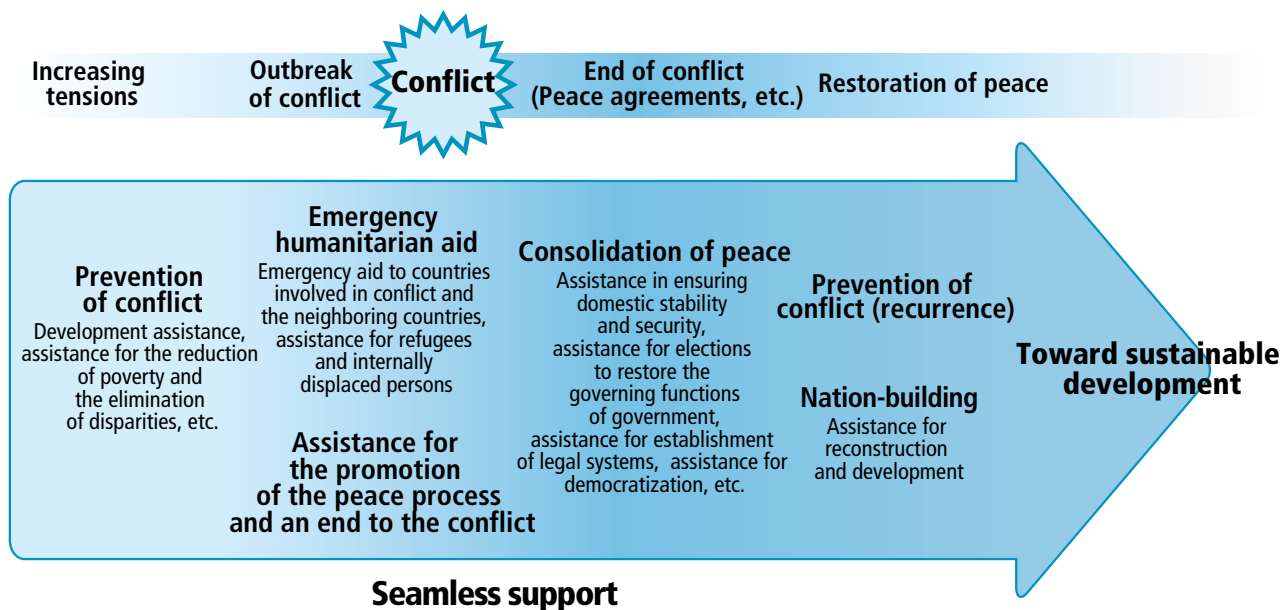
Japan provides support that includes assistance for refugees and food assistance under armed conflict, and electoral assistance for the peace (political) process. After the resolution of conflicts, Japan assists in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers to ensure the consolidation of peace. It also provides support to rebuild the security sector and ensure domestic security and stability. In addition, Japan supports the reconstruction of affected countries by working to repatriate and resettle refugees and IDPs, and

to rebuild the basic infrastructure. Further, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the rise of another conflict, efforts are made in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as strengthening governmental, judicial, and police functions, and supporting the development of economic infrastructure and institutions. Japan combines bilateral aid through international organizations and bilateral aid, including grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans to provide such aid in a seamless manner.



JICA Skills Training for the Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers with Disabilities project in Rwanda. (Photo: Atsushi shibuya)

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



Egypt

Assistance for Creating a New Government in Egypt Election Assistance

Egypt faced the challenge of creating a new government after the end of the 30-year Mubarak regime through 'Arab Spring'. The political process to create a new assembly, president and constitution has begun. 'Elections' were critical to find out whether or not "Arab Spring" truly represents a new beginning.

Since Japan received a request for supporting election from the post-Mubarak Egyptian government in February 2011, Japan dispatched election support experts to Egypt the following month. Then, in July, Japan hosted a local seminar in Cairo, and Japanese experts explained the election system and the use of political funding to the election commission and other relevant agencies to strengthen the election preparation system. In October, shortly before the election day, Japan hosted a seminar on journalism for democratic elections for members of the media at a state-owned broadcasting station in Egypt. Japan also provided the election commission with equipment for a newly established media center and other facilities. This promoted the distribution of information to voters for the new election, and contributed to raise the voter turnout rate and reduce the number of invalid ballots.

Japan has its own knowledge and experience for supporting elections, such as 'respecting the autonomy of the country' and 'supporting the media to hold a neutral and fair election'. This know-how is fully utilized in assisting Egypt. Japan's support for election is expected to expand to support for the newly inaugurated parliament and for the permanent central and local election commissions.



A polling place for the election to the People's Assembly.
(Photo: Yasuyuki Matsuda / Embassy of Japan in Egypt)

Sri Lanka

Project for Development Planning for the Urgent Rehabilitation of the Resettlement Community in Mannar District Technical Cooperation through JICA's Loan Account - Project in relation to ODA Loan (Project for Development Study) (March 2010 - July 2012)

As the 26-year conflict between the Sri Lankan government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) ended in 2009, approximately 280,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their hometowns mainly in the north, where much of the fighting took place. By July 2012, around 92,000 IDPs had returned to Mannar District with harsh natural environment and high poverty rate. However, it is difficult for re-settled IDPs to rehabilitate their livelihoods, because Mannar District was an undeveloped area in the country, and homes, public facilities, and agricultural and fishery facilities were destroyed in battle.

In light of these circumstances, Japan is helping re-settled IDPs in the 24 communities of the 11 villages of Mannar District by providing comprehensive support from rebuilding the local infrastructure to securing livelihoods and strengthening community organizations. Japan has supported a total of 7,640 people by rehabilitating water supply facilities, rebuilding community centers, building hatcheries for local chicken, providing machinery and equipment for straw mat weaving and bakery, and conducting accounting management training for fishery unions. Japan has also developed a comprehensive development plan to resume the socio-economic activities throughout Mannar District, with utilizing the knowledge and experience in rehabilitating livelihoods gained through community-based activities. Eventually, Sri Lanka would be able to rebuild and develop the entire district of Mannar, where most of the people are resettled-IDPs, by themselves, based on the above-mentioned plan.



Straw mat weaving facilities helped people make a living before the conflict. Japan rehabilitated them and provided looms. (Photo: JICA)

● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Requirements in the fields of peacebuilding are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs on the ground, Japan has conducted the Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding since FY2007 to develop civilian experts from Japan and other Asian countries who will be capable of playing an active role in this field. Pillars of the program consists of coursework in Japan, where Program Associates acquire the practical knowledge and

skills required at the peacebuilding field, overseas attachment, where Program Associates engage in actual work at local offices of international organizations at the peacebuilding field, and support for graduates to build their careers. To date, 185 Japanese and other Asians have participated in the training courses. Many Program Associates are now actively working in the field of peacebuilding such as in South Sudan, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan.

(1) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The continuing unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a problem not only for these countries and the surrounding region, but for the entire world. The international community, including Japan supports Afghanistan to prevent the country from stepping back to

a hotbed for terrorism. The stability of Pakistan, which plays an important role in eradicating terrorism including cleanup operations along the border with Afghanistan, is a key to the peace and stability of the region and the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance of Afghanistan with the total of approximately \$4.153 billion since October 2001.

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan on July 8, 2012. Representatives from around 80 countries and international institutions including Afghan President Hamid Karzai, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton joined the conference and unveiled the Tokyo Declaration, which outlines a new partnership between Afghanistan and the

international community throughout the “Transformation Decade” (2015-2024) following the security and political transitions. Japan announced that it would provide support of up to around \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about five years from 2012 in the fields of socio-economic development and enhancement of security capacity. Japan also announced that it would implement projects worth around \$1 billion in neighboring countries of Afghanistan to encourage regional cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries. (See page 112 for more details)

● 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, the Japanese government co-hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference with the World Bank in Tokyo, and announced that it would extend up to \$1 billion in assistance to Pakistan in two years.¹⁴ In November 2009, Japan announced the New Strategy to Counter the Threat

of Terrorism and then steadily implemented the assistance of over \$1 billion for sustainable and stable development of Pakistan, focusing on economic growth, macroeconomic reform, poverty reduction, and bringing stability to the lives of people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly known as the North-West Frontier Province) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), which are at the border with Afghanistan and are breeding grounds for insurgents in and outside of Pakistan.¹⁵



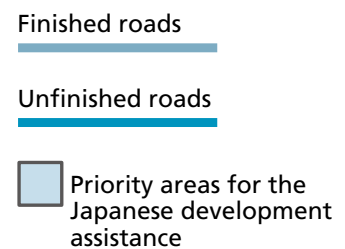
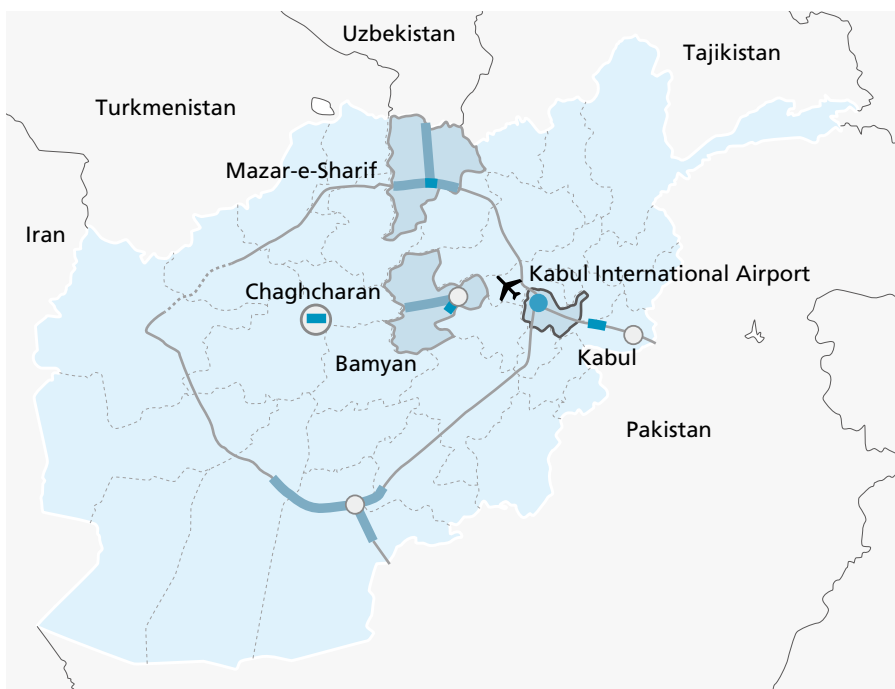
Afghan trainees learning automobile maintenance techniques from an Irani instructor who benefited from JICA transfer of technology. (Photo: JICA)

Note 14: Premised on the implementation of an IMF program aimed toward macro-economic stabilization, including economic and financial aspects.

Note 15: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010

Japan's main contributions to Afghanistan

<p>Support for enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for increasing the number of police officers with assistance for their salaries (The number of police officers: 72,000 officers (2008) → 157,000 (2012)) Literacy education for police officers, Training of police officers in Japan and Turkey Support for demining: demining approximately 90 km² area, anti-landmine education and training for 870,000 people
<p>Reintegration of ex-combatants</p>	<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 5,000 ex-combatants, including former Taliban have agreed to reintegration
<p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/restoration of over 800 schools, thus supporting more than 700,000 students Training for 10,000 teachers, the development of teaching materials Literacy education for 600,000 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: Less than 1 million children (2001) → more than 8 million (2011)
<p>Health and medical care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing vaccines for pediatric infectious diseases (polio, BCG, and other communicable diseases) Construction/development of around 90 health clinics Technical cooperation in Tuberculosis control and maternal and child health sector Providing safe drinking water ◆ Support from Japan and the international community has resulted in: Access to basic medical care: 8% of the population (2001) → 57% (2012); Infant mortality rate: 165/1,000 (2003) → 77/1,000 (2010)
<p>Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice farming project, which tripled rice production at the experimental station Expected wheat production increase of 20% due to high-quality wheat seed distribution through FAO Improvement of irrigation facilities for around 43,000 hectares through FAO
<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of around 700 km of trunk roads Construction and improvement of facilities of Kabul International Airport terminals Formulation of a master plan for development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area



Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan

On July 8, 2012, the Japanese and Afghan Governments jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan. Afghan President Hamid Karzai, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton were among representatives from 55 countries and 25 international organizations and civil societies who participated in the conference, and together the international community committed to supporting development efforts of Afghanistan towards its self-reliance throughout the Transformation Decade* (2015–2024). The aim of the Conference was to deliver the message that the international community would not abandon Afghanistan in 2015 and beyond by demonstrating the international community's strong commitment for the cooperation.

*At the Bonn Conference in Bonn, Germany in December 2011, the international community named the 10 years beginning at the end of 2014 upon the complete transfer of security responsibility in Afghanistan from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to Afghanistan the "Transformation Decade" and agreed to forge a new and deeper cooperative relationship between the international community and Afghanistan.

■ Aim of Tokyo Conference

A look into recent history will shed light on what is behind the message that the international community will not abandon Afghanistan. In the middle of the Cold War in 1979, the former Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and established a communist government there. However, the international community's interest in Afghanistan waned following the end of the Cold War. The Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, and the Mujahideen (Islamist volunteer soldiers who fought against the Soviet Union during the invasion) toppled the communist government in 1992. The ensuing power struggle between parties in Afghanistan dragged the country into a civil war, and the Taliban gained power in 1996, resulting in a country led by extreme Islamic fundamentalists that would become home to the international terrorist organization Al-Qaeda. These historical events led to

the tragic terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Looking back, we can see that the international community's declining interest in Afghanistan at the end of the Cold War and upon the collapse of the Soviet Union likely played a part in the expansion of the Taliban and other terrorist organizations.

Afghanistan is currently in the process of transferring the responsibility of security in Afghanistan from ISAF to the Afghanistan government with the goal of completing the transition process and the ISAF withdrawal by the end of 2014. Learning from the aftermath of the Cold War, the international community appealed in this conference to the people of Afghanistan and to armed anti-government groups by expressing its intent to continue to support Afghanistan after the transition, in 2015 and beyond, so that neither the Taliban nor any other terrorist organizations will emerge there again.



Representatives from 55 countries and 25 international organizations and civil societies participated in the conference.

■ Outcome of Tokyo Conference Results

At Tokyo Conference to express that commitment in concrete terms, the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (Tokyo Framework) was established, which clarifies the individual responsibilities of the international community and the Afghanistan government and regularly examines and verifies those responsibilities. The Afghanistan government committed to carry out its growth and development strategies over the Transformation Decade effectively with transparency and to improve certainly its governance. In turn, the international community pledged to provide over \$16 billion to fulfill the needs of the Afghanistan government with respect to its growth and development strategies. All agreed to hold biannual ministerial-level meetings to verify these commitments and responsibilities.

■ Japan's Contributions

As a responsible member of the international community, Japan took the lead and announced to provide up to around \$3 billion of assistance in about five years from 2012 in the fields of socio-economic development and enhancement of security capacity. Japan focuses on three major areas in the development field with respect to the Afghanistan government's growth and development strategies: agricultural and rural development, infrastructure development, and human resources development. Afghanistan is a landlocked country, therefore promoting trade with neighboring countries is an important part of stimulating growth in Afghanistan. Based on that notion, Japan announced to implement projects worth around \$1 billion in neighboring

countries such as Pakistan and other Central Asian countries and, through these projects, it would assist construction of a corridor that goes across Afghanistan from Central Asia to Karachi, Pakistan. The Tokyo Conference established a framework for the sustainable growth of Afghanistan from 2015 and beyond, and many nations and conference participants hold Japan's efforts and contributions along with its financial cooperation in the highest regard. (See the illustration, "Japan's main contributions to Afghanistan" on page 111)

■ Results and Future of Support

The Tokyo Conference was held at a critical juncture, 10 years after the 2002 International Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan in Tokyo following the collapse of the Taliban regime in 2001. Support from the international community made significant results over that decade. Primary school enrollment was only 1 million in 2001, but that number grew to 8 million by 2011. Less than 10% of the population had access to primary health care in 2001, and by 2011 that figure had increased to 57%. These factors help ensure human security.

In light of these results, to prevent Afghanistan from stepping back to a hotbed of terrorism, the international community must steadily progress the transfer of security responsibility to the Afghanistan government and support its efforts toward self-reliance from 2015 and beyond.



Many important people from around the world, including Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai, attended.



Elementary school students in Deh Sabz District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan studying outside because of lack of a school building (Photo: Sayad Jan Sabawoon/JICA)

Afghanistan

- (1) Project for Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport (October 2010 - Present) Grant Aid
- (2) Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of Aircraft Parking Aprons at Kabul International Airport (March 2012 - Present) Grant Aid

For landlocked nation of Afghanistan, development and improvements in the aviation field are vital to promote traffic of people and distribution of goods inside and outside the country, as well as to bolster economic growth and development. Kabul International Airport, located in the capital city of Kabul, is the largest airport in Afghanistan. Since 2002, Japan has provided assistance including equipment upgrades and international passenger terminal construction. Thanks to this support, the number of takeoffs and landings of the airport has increased largely in recent years. The number of passengers reached approximately 1.4 million in 2010, which is beyond initial expectations at 2002, and is expected to reach approximately 4 million in 2020.

However, the taxiway and aircraft parking apron at the airport have deteriorated significantly due to insufficient maintenance and the increase in flights in recent years. In addition to that, there is a shortage of apron space. It has been difficult to maintain safe and efficient flight operations. In response, Japan has supported paving and expanding the taxiway and apron and installing taxiway lighting.

It is expected to ensure safe and efficient flight operations at Kabul International Airport and to stimulate economic growth in Afghanistan by increasing the number of flights.

(As of December, 2012)



Aircraft parked in the unmarked apron. (Photo: JICA)



A camp for internally-displaced persons in Kabul. They evacuated from Kandahara and Helmand. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto/JICA)

(2) Iraq

Iraq is left behind in terms of economic growth because of the destruction and deterioration of its economic and social infrastructure due to three wars since 1980 and the economic sanctions following those wars. The country also lacks basic infrastructure, suffering frequent power outages and water service disruptions because of the time it took to restore order after the wars. The international community has been providing assistance for nation building of Iraq so that the country could restore and

maintain its peace and stability. It is extremely important that Iraq be rebuilt as a peaceful, democratic nation, not only for the people of Iraq and the Middle East in general, but for the peace and stability of Japan and the international community as well. Iraq is currently moving from a stage at which it requires emergency response to its immediate reconstruction needs to a stage at which it must engage strategically in recovery and development for sustainability from a medium-term perspective.

<Japan's Efforts>

At the International Donors' Conference on Reconstruction of Iraq held in Madrid in October 2003, Japan announced its financial assistance package totaling up to \$5 billion. The package consists of \$1.5 billion in grant aid for immediate assistance for recovery of living standards of Iraqi people and up to \$3.5 billion in ODA loans to support medium-term reconstruction. Since then, Japan has offered support for the reconstruction plan of the Iraqi government in four major fields: (i) strengthening foundations of economic growth (improving oil/gas production and export capability, improving agricultural productivity); (ii) improving basic infrastructure and investment conditions that underlie private sector stimulation (restoring power, improving basic transport and communication); (iii) providing basic needs to improve the quality of life (building waterworks facilities, improving the quality of medical care and education); and

(iv) improving governance (building an administrative foundation, developing human resources).

In addition, when Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki visited Japan for a Japan-Iraq Summit in November 2011, Japan announced that it would take the necessary steps to provide approximately ¥67 billion (approximately \$827 million) in ODA loans for four new projects in the areas of oil refineries, telecommunications, and health. This assistance not only completes the final round of Japan's support of up to \$5 billion announced at the Conference held in 2003, but also involves new aid as well. Japan provides careful support to ensure that projects that are currently underway will proceed steadily. Japan intends to partner more closely with Iraq and other aid agencies to ensure that Japan's assistance is incorporated effectively into Iraq's medium-term reconstruction and development strategy.

(3) Palestine

The Palestinian issue is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict that has continued for more than half a century. The Middle East peace is an issue that has 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 the Palestinian territories, which belong to 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 in the ODA Charter, 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 over \$1.2 billion in total to the Palestinians since the 1993 Oslo Accords, third-highest behind the European Union (EU) and the United States. Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian aid 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 and directly supports the Palestinian Authority through institutional reform and human resources development to improve administrative services for citizens and development of socio-economic infrastructure, etc. These efforts aim for

Although Palestinian people 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 the 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 alone while improving living conditions for people is the most important challenge towards creating an environment where Palestinians can negotiate with Israelis for true peace.

preparation for future Palestinian nation-building and a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Further, since July 2006, Japan has advocated the initiative for the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity", as its unique mid-to long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between Israelis and Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote socio-economic development in the the Jordan Valley area through the regional cooperation among the four parties of Japanese, Israelis, Palestinians and Jordanians. Currently, those four parties are working towards the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho city in an effort to realize this initiative. The park aims to process agricultural products grown on the West Bank and distribute the products in and outside of the Palestinian territories and is expected to create around 7,000 jobs in the future.

Map of the Palestinian Territories

Palestinian Territories	
Gaza Strip	West Bank
● Area: 365 km ² (approximately 60% of the 23 Tokyo wards)	● Area: 5,655 km ² (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
● Population: 1.6 million	● Population: 2.5 million



(4) Sudan and South Sudan

After the Second Sudanese Civil War lasted over 20 years, in July 2011, South Sudan gained independence by seceding from Sudan. The African Union (AU) mediated negotiations on many issues between Sudan and South Sudan prior to South Sudan's independence. In September 2012, the governments of both countries agreed on issues

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of important agendas of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. In particular, stability in Sudan and South Sudan is directly related to stability in the entire Africa, so building peace in those two countries is a particularly important point on the agenda in Africa. With this understanding, Japan has disbursed over \$730 million to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005. Japan continues to support for consolidation of peace through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) for 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

such as oil and security measures in border areas, but both of them still lay claim to the Abyei region and have not reached to an agreement on who owns it and on problems in the disputed area. As of October 2012, Sudan and South Sudan are striving to coexist peacefully, but discussions are still continuing.

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 focuses on development of infrastructure and governance.

In addition, Japan has dispatched engineering units from the Japan Self-Defense Force to work on the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and is promoting projects that have a connection to the engineering unit's activities so that Japan can put forth an integrated effort for stability and nation-building in South Sudan.

South Sudan

Project for Construction and Rehabilitation of Bridges on Main Roads in Juba City Grant Aid (November 2009 - February 2012)

South Sudan gained independence by seceding from Sudan in July 2011 and is the newest country in the world. Divided policy from the period of colonial rule and control of the south by the northern government prior to the secession produced huge social and economic gaps between the northern and southern regions of Sudan. And, though the Second Sudanese Civil War came to an end in January 2005, it had lasted over 20 years by that point, pulling the economy downward and having a major negative effect on civilians' basic living conditions.

After South Sudan gained independence, its capital city, Juba, has been developing rapidly. The population has exploded, magnifying the urgent need to rehabilitate urban infrastructure that had deteriorated or was destroyed in the civil war. Roadways are in particularly poor shape, and many roads become impassable during the rainy season. Many bridges on main roads in the city have suffered significant damage and deterioration, and any number could become impassable at any time. In light of these circumstances, Japan has provided grant aid to rebuild or newly construct six bridges on primary roads considered particularly critical to the city of Juba. Japan's support has ended the issue of roads closed to traffic, which occurred on an average of 40 days per year, and has helped facilitate smooth movement through the city and revitalized social and economic activity.



Japanese engineers work together with local workers for promoting technology transfer. (Photo: JICS)

(5) 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, and not only hinder reconstruction and development activities, but can also 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 Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, Japan has actively encouraged other nations to ratify or accede to these Conventions through its universalization efforts. Japan is also consistently involved in international cooperation in support of clearance, victim assistance, risk reduction education and other projects set forth in both conventions.

Laos, for example, has endured particularly great suffering from UXOs. In 2011, a project focusing on countermeasures for UXOs was set up, and its three pillars of the cooperation are; (i) dispatching an expert on UXOs; (ii) providing equipment; and (iii) South-South Cooperation. Japan has experience in supporting Cambodia clear landmines since the 1990s, and it has embarked on a 3-year South-South Cooperation project to facilitate Laos and Cambodia share knowledge with each other through holding several workshops on UXO/Mine Action. This cooperation aims to share their knowledge and experience on techniques, drilling, devising national standards and supporting victims.

Japan supports actions against land mines and UXOs (clearance, risk reduction education) in Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of the Congo through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) under the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in addition to granting bilateral aid.

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, in combination 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 for the development of relevant legal systems, the improvement of the capacities of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and DDR and social reintegration of former soldiers and child soldiers.



A JICA land mine removal expert teaching maintenance in Angola.
(Photo: Kayo Omachi/JICA)

Mozambique

Project for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Activities in Manica Province III Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (March 2011-Present)

An estimated 1 million landmines were buried in Mozambique during the period from its independence in 1975 to the conclusion of the Mozambican Civil War in 1992. These landmines have become a major obstacle against the country's socioeconomic development. The Mozambique government formulated a National Mine Action Plan and is working to completely eliminate landmines from the country by March 2014, deadline of the Ottawa Treaty*.

In support of the efforts of the Mozambique government, Japan has used grant aid for grassroots human security projects to remove anti-personnel landmines and dispose of unexploded bombs in Manica Province, where the largest minefield in Mozambique is located. Japan's support during Phase I (2008) and Phase II (2009) helped remove landmines from four districts of Manica Province and make them safe for their population of nearly 150,000 people.

Support during Phase III will create a safe living environment for another 9,500 people living near minefields and improve the livelihoods of approximately 28,800 people who pass through or use them.

*Ottawa Treaty: A convention that prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and obligates state parties to remove and dispose of stockpiled and buried landmines.



Landmine removal work
(Photo: Mozambique National Demining Institute (IND))

Section 3

Assistance for Each Region

The challenges and problems vary according to the countries and regions. Japan is working to resolve the problems faced by developing countries through ODA, taking into consideration the social and economic backgrounds of these problems.

Chart III-7 Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2011)

(US\$ million)

Region	Type		Bilateral ODA					Total Net disbursement basis	Change from the previous year (%)	Total Gross disbursement basis	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grants		Loan aid			Total						
	Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed		Amount recovered					
Asia	840.73	358.12	1,050.82	1,891.55	5,854.85	6,375.18	-520.32	1,371.22	-45.8	7,746.40	48.9	-4.4
East Asia	282.94	28.11	798.47	1,081.41	3,397.69	5,020.98	-1,623.29	-541.88	-167.9	4,479.10	28.3	-13.7
Northeast Asia	71.88	—	310.58	382.46	575.00	1,362.95	-787.95	-405.49	-192.5	957.46	6.0	-10.0
Southeast Asia	210.93	28.11	481.67	692.59	2,822.68	3,658.02	-835.34	-142.75	-115.4	3,515.28	22.2	-14.6
South Asia	463.66	306.49	147.76	611.42	2,305.64	1,254.98	1,050.65	1,662.07	8.5	2,917.06	18.4	10.6
Central Asia and the Caucasus	71.90	15.21	32.83	104.73	151.53	99.22	52.31	157.05	7.2	256.26	1.6	11.8
Others	22.22	8.31	71.76	93.98	—	—	—	93.98	82.0	93.98	0.6	82.0
Middle East and North Africa	824.32	657.17	190.09	1,014.42	845.97	908.00	-62.04	952.38	-40.2	1,860.39	11.7	-20.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,493.41	446.38	450.63	2,944.05	240.28	1,450.66	-1,210.38	1,733.67	0.1	3,184.33	20.1	73.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	162.25	3.15	209.48	371.72	466.10	502.90	-36.80	334.93	197.5	837.83	5.3	-16.7
Oceania	120.84	0.43	49.80	170.63	12.73	24.29	-11.56	159.07	-9.8	183.36	1.2	-6.9
Europe	28.97	0.63	23.67	52.64	194.14	72.96	121.17	173.82	-3.7	246.78	1.6	6.2
Eastern Europe	0.84	—	4.48	5.33	77.10	60.17	16.93	22.26	-74.1	82.43	0.5	-35.8
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	216.50	156.21	1,568.99	1,785.49	—	—	—	1,785.49	14.3	1,785.49	11.3	14.3
Total	4,687.02	1,622.08	3,543.48	8,230.50	7,614.07	9,334.00	-1,719.93	6,510.57	-12.4	15,844.57	100.0	3.7

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*3 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

1. East Asia

East Asia consists of a variety of nations: countries such as 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 China, which still has internal disparities despite its 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 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 assistance activities, responding to not only the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries but also to the changes in the type of aid needed.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the remarkable economic growth in East Asia by implementing economic 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 respond proactively to transnational problems such as natural disasters, environment and climate change, 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.

Although the impact of the global financial and economic crisis which started in 2008 has largely been overcome in East Asia, in order for Japan and other Asian countries to achieve further economic prosperity, it will be 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.

In April 2009, Japan announced that it would provide up to ¥2 trillion of ODA as a specific measure to assist the Asian region.¹⁶ In light of that pledge, Japan is consistently providing support for infrastructure development, assistance towards socially vulnerable people, building low-carbon societies, and human resource development.

● Support for Southeast Asia

Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)¹⁷ aim for building of the ASEAN community by 2015. Japan has continued to assist the enhancement of ASEAN connectivity and in narrowing the development gap within ASEAN. In particular, for the Mekong countries¹⁸, which are late-joining members of ASEAN, providing support is important from the standpoint of reducing intraregional disparities as well.

The first-ever Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting was held in November 2009, with representatives from participating countries gaining a shared recognition regarding the Establishment of a New Partnership for the Common Flourishing Future and strengthening measures based on three pillars: (i) comprehensive development of

the Mekong region; (ii) environment and climate change (launch of the “A Decade toward the Green Mekong”



Construction is complete on the new, improved Cambodian National Route 1.
(Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

Note 16: Asian economy growth concept

Note 17: ASEAN countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam

Note 18: Mekong countries: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam

initiative), and overcoming vulnerability; and (iii) expansion of cooperation and exchanges. To promote these efforts, Japan committed that it would expand ODA, particularly to Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam, and the entire Mekong region, with more than ¥500 billion of ODA in the next three years.

In addition to this consistent support, leaders at the Fourth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in April 2012 adopted the new Tokyo Strategy 2012 for Mekong-Japan Cooperation based on three pillars: (i) enhancing Mekong Connectivity; (ii) developing together; and (iii) ensuring human security and environmental sustainability. Japan announced that it would provide ¥600 billion of ODA over three years starting in 2013 to make sure that the Tokyo Strategy steadily comes to fruition. Japan also adopted the Mekong-Japan Action Plan that contains specific actions and measures to realize the Tokyo Strategy 2012 at the Fifth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July 2012 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

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. Further, 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 utilizing ODA and public-private partnership (PPP) to provide proactive assistance to put the Master Plan into action.

At the ASEAN-Japan Summit in November 2011, Japan announced a “List of flagship projects for enhancing ASEAN Connectivity”, with fund procurements utilizing public funds from ODA and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) with consideration given to ways of mobilizing private-sector funds. Moreover, Japan has been contributing to peacebuilding efforts, such as intensive support for the conflict affected areas in Mindanao in the Philippines, and assistance for nation-building in Timor-Leste.

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 has also strengthened its partnership with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), an international research organization in East Asia, including cooperation toward implementation of the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

Further, on the financial front in particular, Japan has taken the lead in implementation of the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI)* within the ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, Republic of Korea) framework. This initiative is designed to prevent a chain reaction of currency crises and its expansion by means of providing short-term foreign currency financing for countries in which critical circumstances have arisen, such as obstacles arising in their foreign currency payments due to precipitous



An expert taking GPS measurements on Mayon Volcano in the Philippines (Photo: JICA)

outflows of capital. In March 2010, the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization Agreement came into effect, changing the former CMI framework, which was based on an agreement between the related authorities of two countries to an agreement between multiple countries, in order to make support faster and smoother. This enabled faster response to the international balance of payments within the ASEAN+3 regions as well as to the difficulties with liquidity in short-term financing, thereby strengthened the capacity to deal with the risks and challenges of an expanding global economy.

Furthermore, the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in May 2012 agreed to double the size of the CMIM from \$120 billion to \$240 billion and to add crisis prevention facility to the existing crisis management facility. They also agreed on the

decision to enhance regional financial cooperation by enhancing the organizational capacity of the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO)*, an institution that monitors and analyzes the regional economy, and hastening its preparation to become an international organization. These efforts are expected to contribute to both regional and global financial and economic stability.

Further, in addition to the CMI, Japan has taken the lead in efforts to foster the bond market of ASEAN+3. In particular, in May 2010, the decision was made to establish the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) as an ADB trust fund, to guarantee bonds issued by the companies of ASEAN+3 in local currencies, with initial capital of \$700 million. Japan has contributed to CGIF \$200 million through JBIC.

* Glossary

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

A plan adopted at the October 2010 ASEAN Summit to enhance connectivity towards building of 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.).

Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI)

An agreement for local financial cooperation adopted by ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, Republic of Korea). It is a mechanism to assist countries in East Asia that have experienced an economic crisis and suffer a dramatic shortage of foreign currency, by exchanging dollars held as a foreign reserve by each Asian country into the currency of that country, to make up for shortages in foreign currency.

ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO)

The establishment of AMRO was agreed at the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers Meeting in May 2010 in Tashkent based on the recognition of the importance of improving regional economic surveillance to make Chiang Mai Initiative decision-making easier and more efficient. The office was established in Singapore in April 2011.



A project to improve roadway maintenance capabilities in Laos. Repairs were done in badly damaged areas. (Photo: JICA/International Development Center of Japan/Oriental Consultants)

Since 1982, Malaysia has employed a Look East Policy* to learn from Japanese business ethics, management philosophies and successful experiences and connect them to its own development. MJIIT is a higher education institute that offers a Japanese-style engineering education and was established as the culmination of the Look East Policy. Japan helps MJIIT procure materials and equipment for education and research and improve curriculum. In collaboration with 24 Japanese universities, Japan also provides cooperation by helping develop curricula and dispatching Japanese educators.

Malaysia has become one of priority countries for Japanese companies looking to expand overseas, with over 1,400 Japanese companies having already done so. MJIIT's development of people with advanced knowledge is expected to contribute to the development of Malaysia and help Japanese companies in Malaysia secure local human resources. (As of December 2012)

* Look East Policy: A concept aimed at developing Malaysia socioeconomically by learning from Japanese and Korean work ethics, management philosophies and Japan's successful experiences. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir advocated the policy in 1981. The Malaysian government began sending exchange students and trainees to Japan in 1982. About 14,000 Malaysians have studied in Japan to date.



New campus building completed in February 2012. (Photo: JICA)

● Relations with China

Since 1979, ODA to China has been provided for the development of infrastructure in coastal areas, environmental issues, improvement in basic human needs such as health and medical care, and the development of human resources, thereby contributing to the steady development of the Chinese economy. Japan's assistance has also played a significant role in promoting and maintaining the Reform and Opening Up Policy of China. The majority of this assistance was provided to China in the form of ODA loans. In addition to supporting the development of the economic relationship between Japan and China, this ODA has functioned as a fundamental pillar of the multilayered Japan-China relationship. On a variety of occasions, the Chinese side including the Chinese summit level has expressed gratitude. In light of China's remarkable economic development in recent years, both countries commonly recognized that new disbursement of ODA loans to China would come to an amicable conclusion by the time of the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Such new disbursement ended with the signing of Exchanges of Notes for six projects in December 2007.

At present, China has developed economically, and has seen an increase in its technological level, so aid through ODA has already fulfilled its role to a certain degree. On the other hand, the people of both Japan and China face many common strategic issues including global issues such as environmental problems, infectious diseases, and

other problems that have a direct impact on Japan as well. During Chinese President Hu Jintao's visit to Japan in May 2008, the two countries issued the "Joint Statement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Comprehensive Promotion of a Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests" to confirm that the nations would place particular emphasis on cooperation in the fields of energy and the environment, and made a joint statement on climate change. In addition, along with supporting each other's peaceful development between Japan and China, it is important to deepen mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. In the current Japan-China relationship that aims to achieve and deepen "mutually beneficial relationship based on common strategic interests," it has become important to build a new type of cooperation.

In light of these circumstances, implementation of purely exchange projects through ODA have concluded, and ODA for China is being limited to promoting mutual understanding at the grass-roots level and working to deal with shared challenges faced by both countries (for example, measures against pollution, yellow sand, and infectious diseases that cross into Japan, as well as creating systems and standards to increase the predictability of companies that enter the Chinese market), and to areas that benefits to Japan.

Japan's international cooperation policy in the East Asia Region

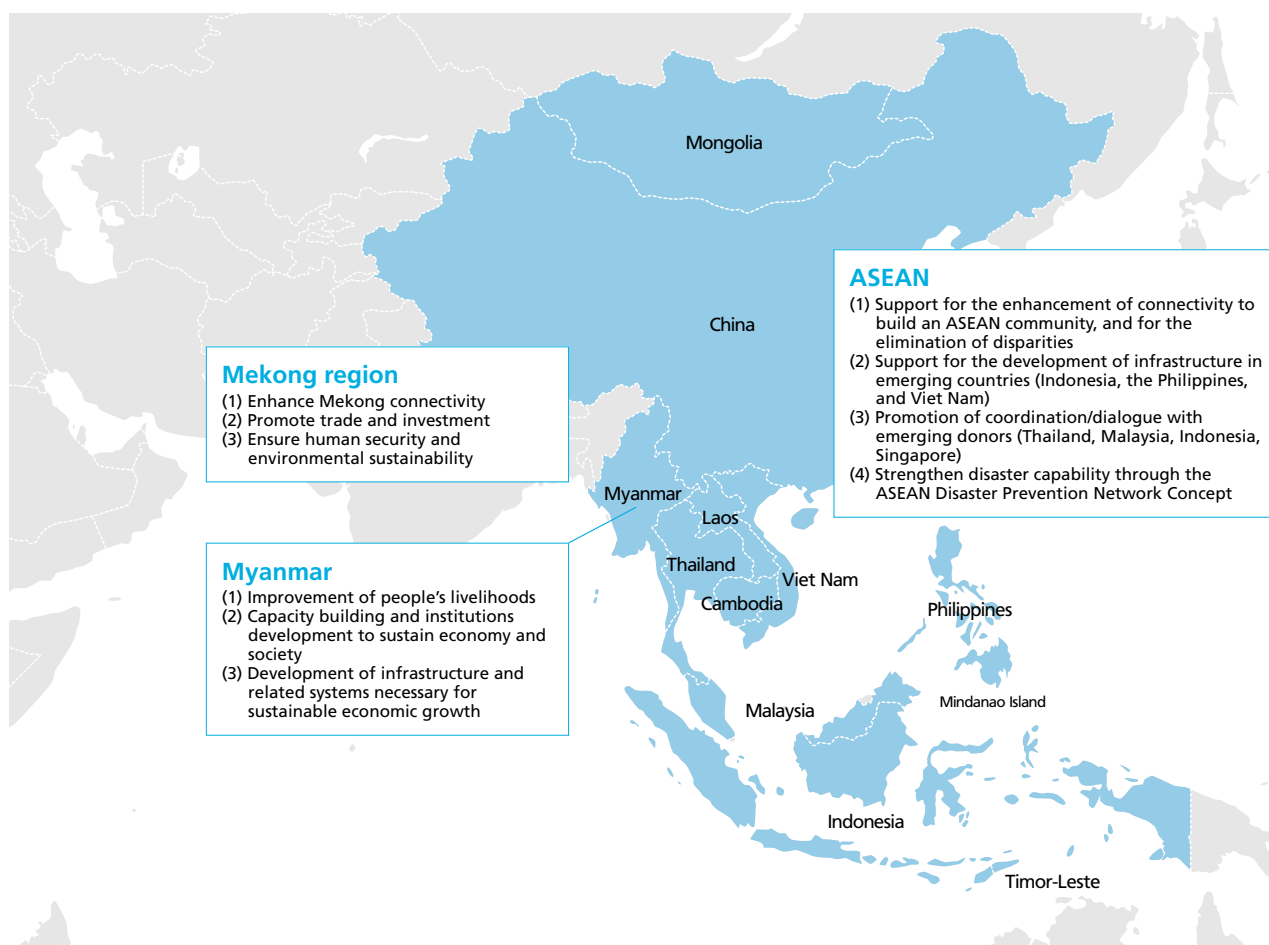


Chart III-8 Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region

2011

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
1	Viet Nam	26.74	—	125.07	151.81	1,198.72	337.48	861.24	1,013.05
2	Cambodia	62.12	14.67	50.25	112.37	20.88	2.32	18.56	130.93
3	Mongolia	58.47	—	23.42	81.88	14.56	20.81	-6.25	75.63
4	Laos	8.60	1.00	36.63	45.23	6.85	3.57	3.28	48.51
5	Myanmar	19.70	7.70	22.80	42.50	—	—	—	42.50
6	Timor-Leste	18.08	1.69	8.63	26.71	—	—	—	26.71
7	Malaysia	6.87	—	22.03	28.91	163.82	213.74	-49.92	-21.01
8	Thailand	7.25	1.25	45.89	53.14	240.89	478.04	-237.15	-184.01
9	China	13.42	—	286.97	300.38	560.44	1,342.14	-781.70	-481.32
10	Philippines	37.62	0.81	59.00	96.62	311.79	975.30	-663.51	-566.89
11	Indonesia	23.95	0.98	110.17	134.12	879.74	1,647.58	-767.83	-633.71
	Multiple countries in East Asia	0.13	—	6.23	6.36	—	—	—	6.36
	East Asia region total	282.94	28.11	798.47	1,081.41	3,397.69	5,020.98	-1,623.29	-541.88
	(ASEAN total)	192.84	26.41	473.04	665.88	2,822.68	3,658.02	-835.34	-169.46

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

2. South Asia

The South Asian region that has a high rate of economic growth and enormous economic potential, particularly India, the world's largest democracy, has been increasing its presence in the international community. South Asia is strategically important to Japan because of its location on a sea lane that connects East Asia with the Middle East, and is also crucial in responding to the global environmental issues. In addition, the region is of great interest to Japan and the rest of the international community due 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, including a severe lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, railroads, and ports, growing populations, low school enrollment ratios

<Japan's Efforts>

In its relationship with India, a key player in South Asia, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the "Strategic and Global Partnership." These include economic cooperation on projects such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) which will be the core of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), politics and security, economy, and scholarly exchange. India is the largest recipient of Japan's ODA loans, and Japan focuses on providing assistance for the development of economic infrastructure, mainly in the field of power and transport as well as social sector development such as improvements to the rural environments aimed at poverty reduction.



The subway has become a major mode of transportation in Delhi, India.
(Photo: Shinichi Kusano/JICA)

in primary education, inadequate water, sanitation, healthcare and medical facilities, insufficient maternal and child healthcare, a lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases, and the absence of the rule of law. The poverty reduction is a particularly challenging problem. Approximately 500 million people of 1.6 billion of the region's 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 Africa in aiming to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)¹⁹.

Japan provides assistance focusing 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.

In May 2009, the military conflict between government troops and the Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) that had lasted almost 26 years in Sri Lanka came to an end. Japan provides aid to promote peacebuilding and socio-economic development in Sri Lanka, while giving consideration to regional and ethnic balance, and the progression of national reconciliation.

Pakistan plays an important role in international cooperation to combat terrorism. Japan supports stable growth of Pakistan by strengthening its socio-economic infrastructure. Some of Japan's efforts include an assistance of up to \$1 billion over two years pledged at the Pakistan Donors Conference hosted by the World Bank and Japan in April 2009 and the dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team and the contribution of a total of \$568 million in response to flood damage in 2010. In addition, when President Asif Ali Zardari visited Japan in February 2011, the Joint Statement on Japan-Pakistan Comprehensive Partnership²⁰ was signed, and Japan agreed to continue providing support to enhance mutually beneficial economic and trade activities, to assist Pakistan in efforts to develop the power sector, water resources, and infrastructure, and to ensure human security. (See page 110 for more details regarding Pakistan)

Note 19: According to the 2010 MDGs Report, the percentage of people living on approximately one dollar per day was 39% (as of 2005), a figure only exceeded by Sub-Saharan Africa.

Note 20: Joint Statement on Japan-Pakistan Comprehensive Partnership

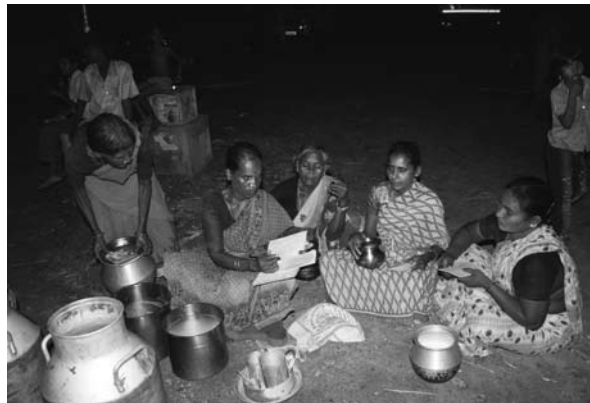
India

Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project
ODA Loan (February 2011 - Present)

The richly biodiverse state of Tamil Nadu in the southern part of India contains 28 protected areas and are home to 553 endemic flora and fauna. Unfortunately, 230 of those species are on the verge of extinction, and since so many people depend on forest resources for livestock feed, fuel and income, there are times when negative effects on biodiversity are inevitable.

Through ODA loans, Japan is eliminating invasive species in order to preserve ecosystem and is enhancing abilities to manage protected areas where many precious species live. Japan also supports a wide variety of activities such as ecotourism, programs to provide alternative sources of income for local residents, through planting trees, aquaculture, boosting livestock production on privately held land and teaching skills like how to make incense and furniture.

This support provides local citizens, mainly the poor people, with ways to improve their livelihoods and is expected to contribute to environmental conservation and harmonious, sustainable socioeconomic development in project areas. In addition, the planting of trees is expected to have the effect of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 400,000 tons every year. (As of December 2012)



Women gathering milk. (Photo: JICA)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the South Asia Region

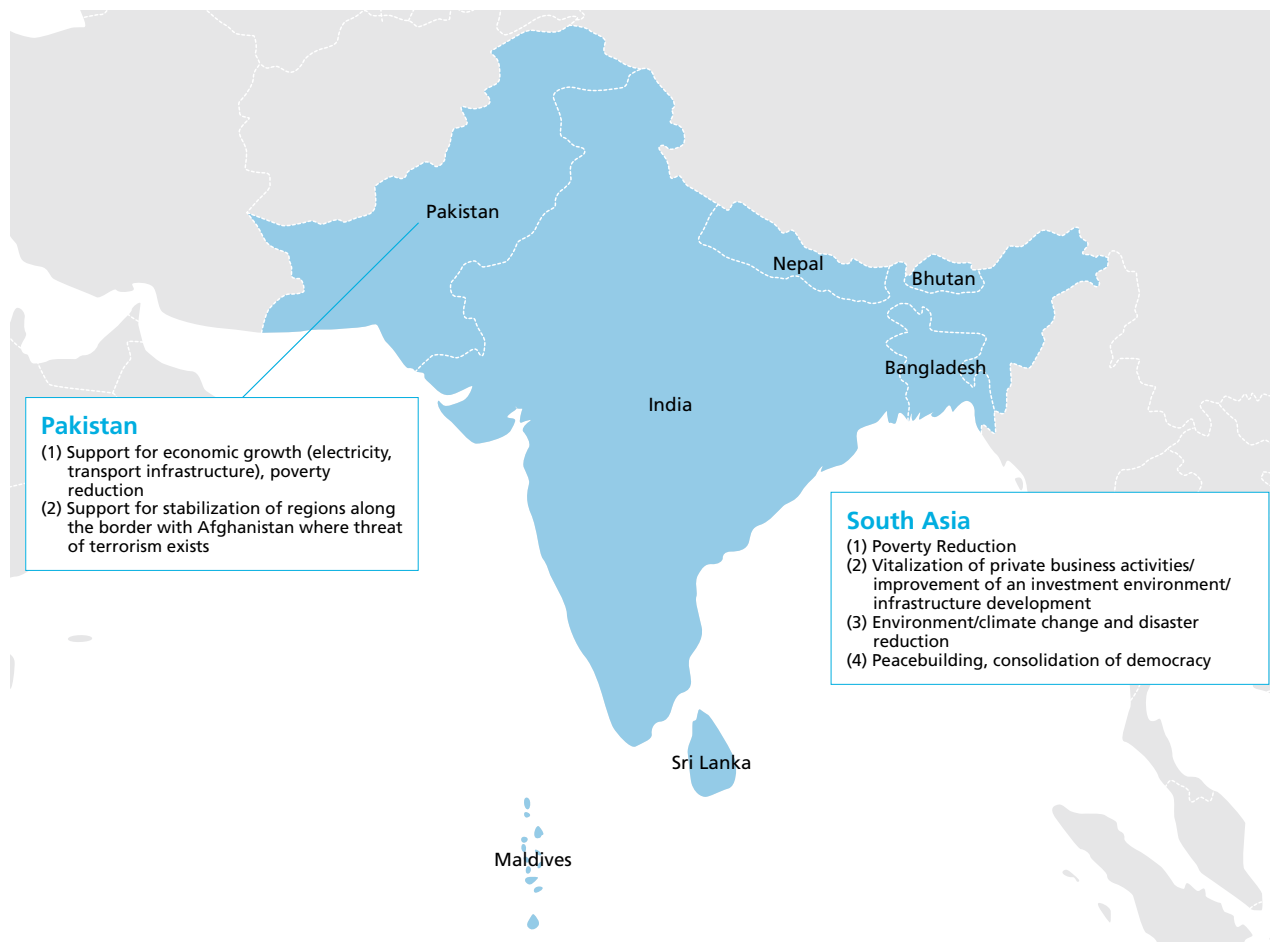


Chart III-9 Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

2011

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	India	5.82	2.41	28.09	33.91	1,585.04	822.58	762.46	796.37
2	Pakistan	336.85	289.63	22.35	359.20	214.12	44.85	169.26	528.47
3	Sri Lanka	27.87	1.84	29.96	57.82	352.51	242.28	110.23	168.05
4	Bangladesh	23.35	11.69	32.80	56.15	145.47	133.72	11.76	67.91
5	Nepal	51.45	0.88	23.26	74.71	0.31	11.55	-11.24	63.47
6	Bhutan	18.26	—	7.67	25.93	5.95	—	5.95	31.88
7	Maldives	—	—	2.31	2.31	2.24	—	2.24	4.55
	Multiple countries in South Asia	0.07	0.04	1.31	1.38	—	—	—	1.38
	South Asia region total	463.66	306.49	147.76	611.42	2,305.64	1,254.98	1,050.65	1,662.07

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

Improving Quality of Nurses Through National Examination System

– Japanese Introduces Nepal’s First Testing System –



Ms. Miyamoto preparing the national examination with NNC members (Photo: Kei Miyamoto)

Nepal’s first National Licensure Examination for Nurses (NLEN) was held in the capital city of Kathmandu on May 11, 2012. It is no exaggeration to say that the system could not have come to fruition without JICA Senior Volunteer Kei Miyamoto. Ms. Miyamoto has been assigned to the Nepal Nursing Council (NNC) and has offered assistance by holding committee meetings for institutionalizing the national examination, holding briefings all over Nepal and preparing guidelines, rules and questions for the national examination without bending to various political pressure or protests.

After earning her qualification as a nurse, Ms. Miyamoto worked in pediatric care unit at a university hospital in Tokyo, and during her term of service there, she became aware of the apartheid in South Africa. She learned that people were discriminated against and their lives threatened because of their race, the color of their skin and where they were born. She felt she could fulfill the essence of medical care just in such a place and became interested in international cooperation. She gained experiences in nursing education and community health at hospitals and universities in Japan and got involved in improving community health and teaching and offering guidance to local nurses, first for Rwandan refugees in 1996 and later in Cambodia, the Dominican Republic and other developing countries.

In 2006, Ms. Miyamoto began educating nurses at a Nepalese public technical school as a JICA Senior Volunteer. What she observed in Nepal was that nursing education was facing a critical situation. Each country has its own qualification system for nurses, and Nepal had adopted a system by which nurses registered with the NNC after graduating from university nursing departments or technical schools. However, by the time Ms. Miyamoto arrived, the business of running nursing schools had become reliably profitable, and schools were springing up but bringing down the quality of education because of a lack of educators and practical training. In 2008, the NNC began preparing a national examination for nurses in order to rectify

this situation and improve the quality of nurses.

Ms. Miyamoto was assigned to the NNC in June 2010, and when she participated in a project to introduce the examination, she became aware of ulterior motives and pressure within the council that created an unstable atmosphere. Some of the people who ran nursing schools applied political pressure for fear that their students would not be able to become nurses if a national examination were instituted. The NNC building was blockaded, and four sittings of the examination committee witnessed protests. “Special interests created an overwhelming force, and there was political instability,” Ms. Miyamoto recalled. “Those days illustrated to me the difficulty of taking the lead in the nursing industry and striving to improve nursing services and nursing education as well as the strength required to go through with taking action.”

In the course of preparing the national examination, Ms. Miyamoto expended the most energy on making sure that local staff members sought to do their jobs faithfully. Nepalese show an outstanding ability to carry out short-term projects but do not so well in long-term. She often had to hold back Nepalese who rushed through their work and force them to rethink their way of working.

Even when it came to grading the national examinations that were finally administered on May 11, Ms. Miyamoto asked whether NNC graders had graded the examinations accurately. “It was the night before the grades would be posted,” she recalled. “It was 10:00 at night, and everyone was tired and wanted to go home. I asked them, ‘Are you satisfied with the final results you checked? If there are any mistakes in the grading, people will lose faith in NNC and we will not get the chance to give another examination. Are you sure you want to stop here?’ Then, the graders agreed to check the examination results until they were satisfied – they sat down again on the floor and began checking to make sure the grades were correct.”

Ms. Miyamoto saw the graders get back to work and felt secure that they would always grade examinations accurately and without rushing. However, instituting the NLEN is only the first step toward raising the level of medical and health care in Nepal. “I hope that health care and nursing education will be separated from political strife so that nursing services improve,” Ms. Miyamoto said. “And, I hope that they re-establish a nursing department within the Ministry of Health and Population so that a system will be established, in which nursing professionals actively cope with nursing issues as experts in national health care in an independent manner.”



Nursing students taking Nepal’s first NLEN (Photo: Kei Miyamoto)

3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

Central Asia and Caucasus regions are politically and geographically important areas that are surrounded by Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. The regions are also strategically important to Japan, with their large abundance of energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, rare metals, etc. The stability and development of these regions impact on the Eurasia region as a whole including Japan. From this

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to facilitate the transition from a planned economy to a market economy and achieve economic development, Japan has conducted a diverse range of assistance activities, such as establishment of legal systems, rebuilding of health and medical care and other aspects of social development, improvement of the infrastructure for economic development, and the human resources development for the transition to a market economy. For example, Japan Centers* in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic contribute to the human resources development that can respond to the transition to a market economy by providing business courses and other activities based on Japan's experiences.

(See page 12 for details)

Some of the world-class oil fields are found in the Caspian Sea coast of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Japanese

perspective, Japan provides support for nation-building to establish long-term stability and sustainable development in the regions, taking into consideration a broad regional perspective which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other regions that border Central Asia. These efforts are intended to establish a universal system of values, including human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law.

companies also own their interests. The stability and economic development of the region are important for stabilizing the international energy market as well as for securing energy resources. Japan provides assistance to the region, including support for the improvement of public services, human resources, and infrastructure like power plants.

In addition, Japan established a framework of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue in 2004 focusing on the promotion of intra-regional cooperation, and has conducted dialogue including foreign ministers' meeting and cooperation at a variety of levels. The fourth such foreign ministers' meeting was held in Tokyo in November 2012, commemorating 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Central Asian countries.

* Glossary

The Japan Center

There are nine Japan Centers in eight countries which aim to achieve transition to market economies. They serve as a venue to facilitate personal contacts between Japan and these countries and as a base for Japan's assistance for developing human resources in the business sector through sending experts and providing training in business management and other skills. They are a fine example of the Visibility of Japanese aid.

Tajikistan

Project for the Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube-Dusti Road (Phase 2) Grant Aid (December 2011 - Present)

Roads are the main transportation infrastructure in landlocked Tajikistan, but the country's road network was built 30 to 40 years ago under the former Soviet Union and continues to deteriorate. Many zones have suffered damage because of the civil war, and that damage inhibits economic activity. To resolve this problem, Japan, recognizing the improvement of transportation infrastructure as a main area of support for Tajikistan, has worked with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in improving roads that run from the capital of Dushanbe to the border with Afghanistan.

The aim of this project is to improve a section of the Kurgan Tyube-Dusti road, which Japan has been helping upgrade. After completion of the Project, drivers will be able to drive safely at 73 km/h rather than the current 30 km/h (except for urban zones). In the future, this road will pass through the Afghanistan capital of Kabul to Karachi, the largest city in Pakistan, giving Tajikistan access to the Indian Ocean. This cooperation will facilitate the distribution of goods throughout the region and is expected to contribute to the economic development of Tajikistan. (As of December 2012)



Construction work on the road from Kurgan Tyube to Dusti (Photo: JICA)

Japan's international cooperation policy in Central Asia and the Caucasus Region

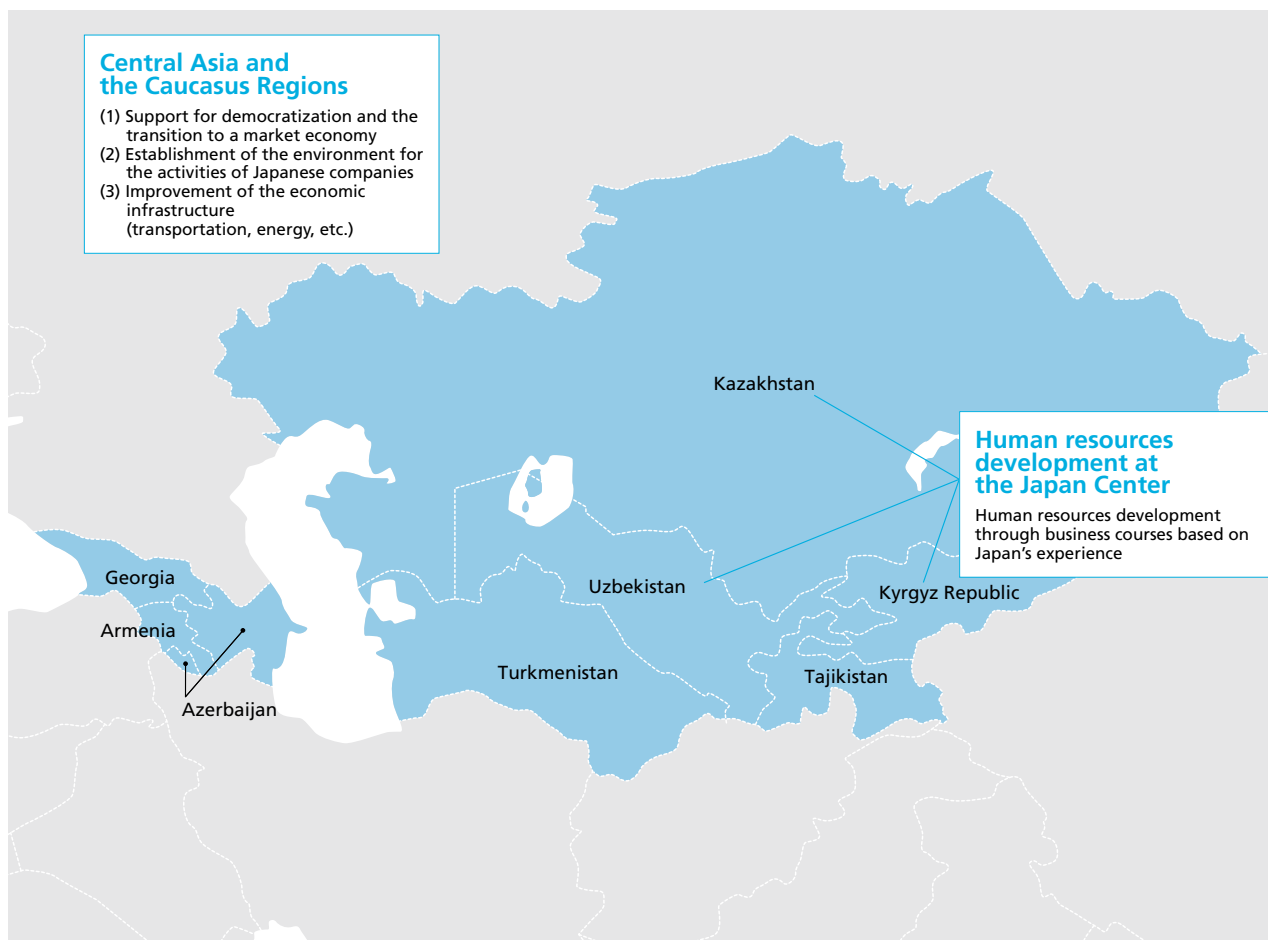


Chart III-10 Japan's Assistance in Central Asia and the Caucasus Region

2011

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
1	Azerbaijan	4.85	—	1.08	5.93	115.58	16.04	99.54	105.47
2	Tajikistan	31.00	9.01	4.28	35.28	—	—	—	35.28
3	Kyrgyz Republic	20.46	3.96	9.81	30.27	—	0.37	-0.37	29.90
4	Armenia	2.71	—	0.98	3.70	6.93	3.22	3.71	7.41
5	Georgia	0.75	—	0.55	1.30	6.68	3.26	3.42	4.71
6	Turkmenistan	0.48	0.40	0.51	0.99	—	2.74	-2.74	-1.75
7	Uzbekistan	10.19	0.78	10.78	20.97	8.45	33.06	-24.60	-3.64
8	Kazakhstan	1.42	1.06	3.70	5.12	13.88	40.52	-26.64	-21.51
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	0.03	—	1.15	1.18	—	—	—	1.18
Central Asia and the Caucasus region total		71.90	15.21	32.83	104.73	151.53	99.22	52.31	157.05

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

4. Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region is a huge supply center for the world's energy; it contains about half of the world's oil reserves and around 40% of the world's natural gas reserves. Japan depends on the Middle East and North Africa for about 90% of its crude oil imports, and the core sea trading routes linking Japan and Europe pass through the region, so 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 to 2012. Longstanding regimes collapsed and many countries held elections and revised their constitutions, and, for the most part, the democratization process is proceeding peacefully.

<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 Palestinian issue, Afghanistan and Iraq. Peace and stability in these countries and regions have a huge impact on the stability and prosperity of the region and the rest of the world. The international community's concerted support is vital to the achievement of sustainable peace and stability and nation-building and national reconstruction in these countries and regions. Because of this position of the Middle East and North Africa, there is significant meaning in Japan's proactive support.

Starting in Tunisia in December 2010, citizens frequently staged massive demonstrations all around the Middle East and North Africa. In particular, Tunisian and Egyptian regimes were ousted by demonstrators, and this led the political process to support the democratic transition, launching a truly historic period of reform in the region. However, a variety of reforms and transitions to new systems have only just begun in these countries of the Middle East and North Africa. The governments must not only move toward "democratic political systems," but must also overcome many socio-economic problems (high unemployment, rising food prices, widening gaps between the rich and the poor, etc.). That means the countries in the region are facing a critical period. Achieving such reforms

However, economic and social conditions still have not improved, and the real fight for reform lies ahead. Some countries in the region still face unstable conditions. Encouraging reform efforts in such countries through financial assistance and contributing to stability in the region is linked not only to those countries and their neighbors but also to peace and stability in the rest of the world.

This region contains many countries whose populations feature high percentages of young people and will continue to grow economically, and it is important to support these promising countries so that they can continue to achieve that stable growth.

and transition to new systems in a stable manner is also vital to the establishment of peace and stability in these regions. This requires a higher degree of assistance from the international community as well. At the G8 Deauville Summit, France held in May 2011, the G8 leaders called the historic changes taking place in the Middle East and North Africa the "Arab Spring," welcoming these changes and affirming the G8's collective support for the efforts.

Economic circumstances in the Middle East and North Africa vary, from high-income oil-producing nations to low-income Least Developed Countries and countries that are in a period of post-conflict reconstruction. Japan believes that achievement of peace and stability in Afghanistan and Iraq, and achievement of Middle East peace, are issues related to the peace and security of the overall international community, and have deep



Training to improve the capacity of local government partner staff members in Jordan.
(Photo: Kyoko Sato)

significance from the standpoint of human security and peacebuilding, both of which are basic principles of Japan's ODA Charter. Japan therefore provides active assistance to these regions, working together with the international community. For oil-producing countries, by promoting the diversification of industry as well as continued economic growth, Japan cooperates in the countries' efforts to build stable economic foundation while moving away from oil dependent economies.

For low and middle-income countries that lack oil and other natural resources, Japan continues to provide assistance to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth. In particular, at high-level meetings (those from the G8 Summit in Deauville onward) responding to the changes taking place in the regions while working with the international community, and building on its past experiences in contributing to the growth and stability of Asia, Japan announced its policy to support Middle Eastern and North African countries' own self-help efforts for stable transition and various domestic reforms by working in close partnership with the private sector, as well as with relevant government-affiliated agencies.

The policy is based on the following measures supporting (i) fair political process and government, (ii) human resource development, (iii) job creation and fostering of industries, and advancing (iv) economic relationships and (v) mutual understanding. In that vein,

Japan pledged \$1 billion of ODA loans in September 2011 and has already determined or pledged to support \$1.4 billion of new infrastructure improvements. Further, the management of valuable water resources, which impacts the stability of the region, is an important challenge shared by the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. Japan, giving appropriate consideration to the areas of assistance and target priorities in each country, supports proactively building the environment to facilitate socio-economic stability in the region, and to achieve Middle East peace.

The points of focus are as follows.

- (1) Peacebuilding (Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestinian-Israel conflict)
- (2) Middle East peace process (assistance to the Palestinians, aid to the surrounding Arab countries, etc.)
- (3) Fair political process and government (including electoral assistance in Egypt and Tunisia, addressing disparity and enhancing stability by implementing aid projects in such areas as rural development, poverty reduction, water resources development, disaster prevention, and counter-terrorism and security)
- (4) Human resources development, socio-economic infrastructure development for job creation, and fostering of industries

(See page 110 for details regarding Afghanistan, Iraq and Palestine)

Oman

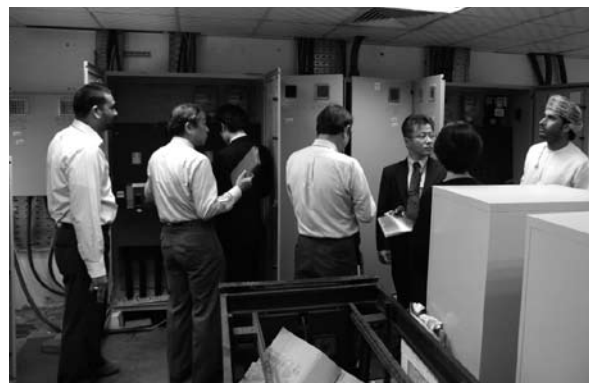
Project for Energy Conservation Master Plan in the Power Sector Technical Cooperation Project for Development Planning (January 2012 - Present)

People do not pay much attention to power conservation in Oman because electricity rates are low. Over 90% of the demand for power in Oman is satisfied by burning natural gases produced domestically. However, as power consumption has skyrocketed in recent years due to increased population and economic growth, planned blackouts have been occurring in summer. Thus, energy conservation has become a critical issue. Japan performed a rationalized survey on the electricity supply and demand management system in Oman from 1997 to 1998. The study suggested a system to optimally manage the power grid to meet demand and help power providers improve their systems. However, hardly any efforts were made on the consumer side at that time.

Oman then asked Japan to help encourage its consumers to conserve energy, and Japan began the Project for Energy Conservation Master Plan in the Power Sector in February 2012.

This plan is based on on-site surveys and energy diagnosis to determine the electricity use at factories, other business sites, buildings, stores and homes. With introducing Japan's experience and technology, it has been discussed the effectiveness and priority of policies such as energy consumption management for companies, creation of standards for and promotion of energy-efficient products, and activities to raise awareness of energy conservation. By March 2013, Japan plans to present an Energy Conservation Master Plan that includes a road map to 2020.

(As of December 2012)



Surveying power management conditions at an office building with Japanese experts. (Photo: JICA)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Middle East and North Africa Region

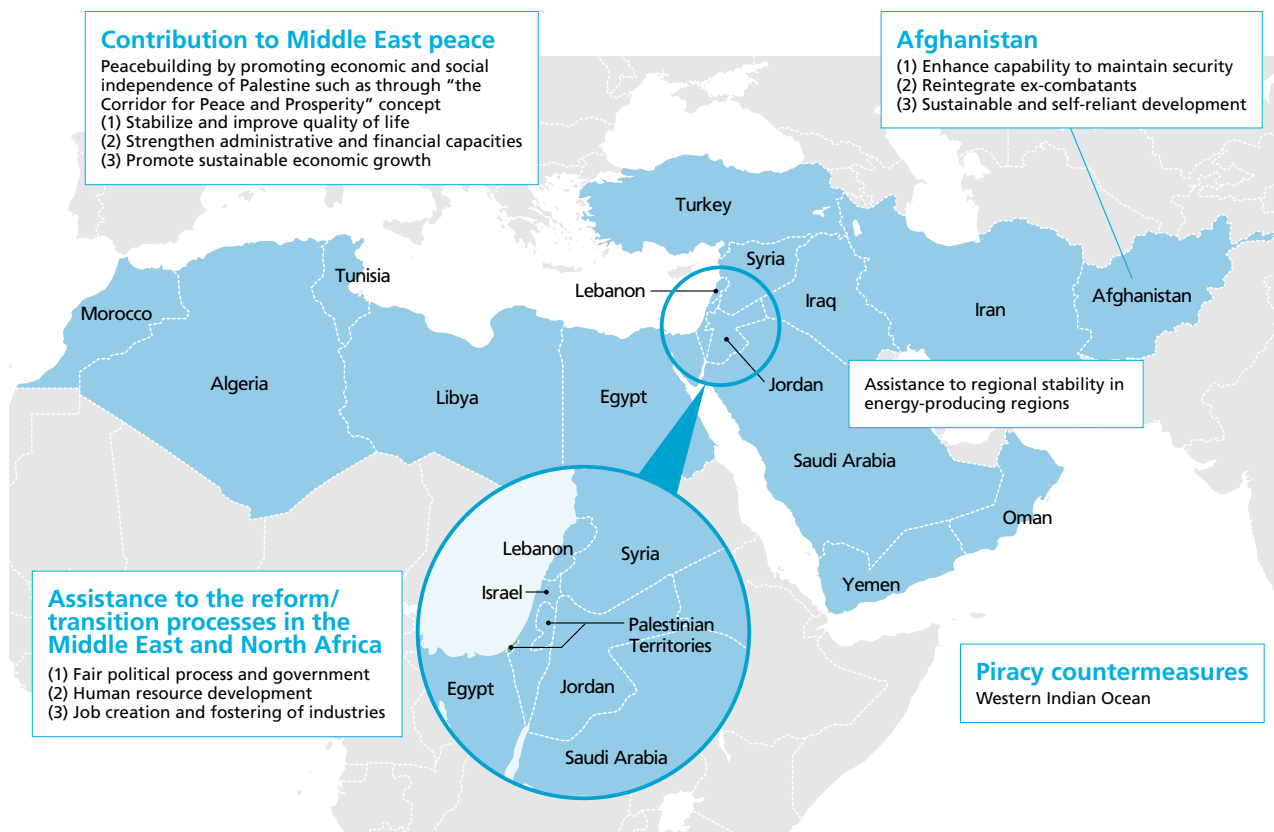


Chart III-11 Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

2011

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Afghanistan	686.12	598.99	64.22	750.34	—	—	—	750.34
2	Iraq	5.81	2.51	10.48	16.29	360.92	7.01	353.91	370.21
3	[Palestinian Territories]	64.60	36.23	10.23	74.83	—	—	—	74.83
4	Morocco	1.74	—	10.16	11.90	86.68	68.47	18.21	30.11
5	Turkey	12.44	—	8.71	21.15	204.64	200.14	4.50	25.66
6	Tunisia	0.16	—	7.68	7.85	101.02	83.90	17.13	24.97
7	Yemen	12.39	1.25	2.26	14.66	—	2.08	-2.08	12.58
8	Libya	8.13	8.13	0.05	8.18	—	—	—	8.18
9	Lebanon	3.65	2.52	1.84	5.49	10.03	8.83	1.20	6.69
10	Algeria	0.01	—	1.42	1.43	—	—	—	1.43
11	Iran	7.22	6.00	8.53	15.75	—	31.12	-31.12	-15.37
12	Syria	8.92	—	12.02	20.94	—	55.22	-55.22	-34.27
13	Egypt	0.14	—	34.88	35.02	80.27	206.57	-126.30	-91.29
14	Jordan	11.42	0.14	13.88	25.30	2.40	131.57	-129.16	-103.86
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa	1.56	1.39	0.91	2.47	—	—	—	2.47
	Middle East and North Africa region total	824.32	657.17	190.09	1,014.42	845.97	908.00	-62.04	952.38

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

Understanding of Culture and Lifestyles Will Save Endangered Wetlands

– Ecological Management of Anzali Wetland in Iran –



Training on guidelines for capturing non-native fish species at Izunuma in Miyagi Pref. Mr. Tanimoto is at the far right. (Photo: Shinichiro Tanimoto)

Anzali Wetland sits in the northern part of Iran and faces the southern parts of the Caspian Sea. Its total area is 193 km², and it is listed in the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, an international treaty for the preservation of wetlands, as a landing zone for migrating birds.

The population of Iran has continued to grow in recent years; the figure for the city of Rasht, which is upstream of Anzali Wetland, has swollen to 900,000, which is three times its size 20 years ago. The wetland environment is degrading rapidly due to inflow of wastewater from homes and factories, and sediment carried in from mountainous regions. There are laws to control runoff, but they are not fully enforced. Anzali Wetland has been added to the Montreux Record, a list of Ramsar Convention wetlands in urgent need of preservation.

“The nitrogen and phosphorous levels in the waters of Anzali Wetland are two to three times above Japanese standards,” said Shinichiro Tanimoto, who oversees the JICA project under which the wetland environment is managed. “It appears to be brimming with nature, but this is an effect of the wetland purifying itself. It cannot be restored if the contamination progresses past a certain level. It is an unpredictable situation.” In response to the request of the government of Iran, JICA began surveying Anzali Wetland in 2003. It established a master plan for preservation and launched the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project, a technical cooperation, in November 2007. However, the project was suspended one year later. Mr. Tanimoto was charged with managing the project on-site when it resumed in April 2011.

Mr. Tanimoto is an ecology expert who started working at Nippon Koei Co., Ltd., a consulting firm that works on aid planning for developing countries, in 2001. He has been involved with his company’s surveying from the Anzali Wetland Project since it began in 2003. “It was difficult to understand Iranian people and build good relationships with the workers at the Gilan Province office of the Iranian Department of Environment, Nippon Koei’s partner in this project,” he said. “Iranian people have a lot of pride in their history and culture. The flip side is that they are conservative and insular, and the Gilan Province director-general and other workers had little sense of impending crisis as to the decline of the wetland



An ecotour of Anzali Wetland. Many tourists come to see the blooming of lotus flowers, which are a religious symbol. (Photo: Shinichiro Tanimoto)

environment. The challenge was to figure out how to alter our partners’ awareness.”

A wetland management committee that cut across the relevant authorities of government organizations was absolutely vital to the execution of this project, but the vertically structured administrative system made forming one difficult. To overcome the difficulty, the Japanese Ambassador directly requested cooperation from the governor of Gilan Province, who had greater authority than the director-general. The governor took charge and established the committee at the request of the Ambassador and commanded relevant authorities to cooperate with the committee. This is how the project got off the ground.

Ecological monitoring, socioeconomic surveying, the launch of an ecological education center and ecotourism were carried out within the framework for preservation established for the project. The work became more specific, and local workers’ awareness grew little by little. Mr. Tanimoto believes that a training program in Japan was a perfect opportunity to raise workers’ awareness: “They visited the Kushiro Wetland and other places as part of the training and observed and learned about wetland management. Actually seeing it with their eyes allowed them to feel the effectiveness of Japanese technology and deepened their understanding of the need for preservation and the work involved with it. They also formed a deeper bond with Japan as a result of their experience with the warm hospitality of Japanese people, which gave them a more enthusiastic attitude toward the project.”

Much of the assistance related to wetland preservation is technical, but another important part of assistance is to build a relationship of trust between Japanese and Iranian people through their understanding each other’s culture and way of thinking. Mutual understanding is also an issue among Iranians concerned with Anzali Wetland. For example, some people earn a living from hunting and fishing in the wetland. Those people are allotted a special area for hunting and fishing, and the socioeconomic survey performed under the project showed that they had already been working to preserve nature for quite a long time. However, aside from those who make their living in the wetland, most people living in the basin dump wastewater into the river because they are unaware of the situation and indifferent toward wetland preservation.

“There are limits to one-sided Japanese assistance,” Mr. Tanimoto said. “Bringing out the possibilities that people already have is what leads to problem resolution. That is why I want to see the local people who are involved create more relationships, understand each other and work together.”

5. Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa, particularly the region located south of the Sahara Desert that is referred to as “Sub-Sahara,” continues to face serious problems of poverty. The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries (33 of the 48 countries) are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and approximately half the population lives at or below the poverty line of \$1.25 per day. In addition, many of the countries in the region face civil war and other conflicts, refugees, famine resulting from drought, the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and other serious problems that hinder

<Japan’s Efforts>

Japan has proactively cooperated in efforts led by African countries to address development issues through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which is based on the fundamental principle of Africa’s ownership as well as international cooperation (partnership). In May 2008, 15 years after TICAD was launched in 1993, TICAD IV was held in Yokohama. In May 2011, the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held in Dakar, Senegal. At the meeting, Japan stated that it would continue taking an active role in enhancing peace and stability in Africa, and expressed its unwavering determination to faithfully implement the TICAD IV pledges, overcoming the Great East Japan Earthquake. This received high praise from participated

development, and require a significant amount of aid from the international community. These problems in Africa are critical interests of the international community in such forums as the UN Security Council and, the G8 Summit.

At the same time, Africa is blessed with abundant natural resources, and has achieved remarkable economic growth in recent years. Being a “continent full of hope and opportunity,” Africa is drawing more and more attention from the international community.

countries and organizations.

At the UN General Assembly general debates in September 2011, then-Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda announced that Japan planned to host TICAD V in June 2013. At the Fourth TICAD IV Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco in May 2012, participants from many countries praised Japan for its consistent execution of the Yokohama Action Plan and began looking ahead to TICAD V, discussing issues on which TICAD V would focus. Participants in TICAD V will continue to support Africa’s own efforts to make its economic growth in recent years more robust and spread the benefits of that growth in every corner in the society.

Japan also contributes to efforts to achieve peace and



Nigerien women thrashing millet, their staple crop, with a mortar and pestle. (Photo: Seico Tamai)

stability in the African region. For example, assistance for Sudan and South Sudan was taken up as one of the priority areas at TICAD IV and also a good example of assistance for consolidation of peace, which emphasizes as one of the important pillars of Japan's African policy. At the Third Sudan Consortium Conference held in Oslo in 2008, Japan announced additional assistance of approximately \$200 million for the immediate future. This assistance bears in mind (i) the balance between Sudan and South Sudan, (ii) the gradual shift of Japan's assistance from the early recovery humanitarian stage to the reconstruction and development phase, and (iii) rectification of regional disparities. As of August 2010, approximately \$220 million had been disbursed. In particular, considering the referendum on the independence of Southern Sudan held in January 2011 to be the culmination of the process of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Japan has been working for the consolidation of peace in Sudan, for example, with emergency grant aid amounting to approximately \$8 million for the referendum. Japan has also been collaborating with international organizations and Japanese NGOs to provide food assistance and support for repatriation and

reintegration of refugees in addition to support for basic human needs and infrastructure improvement, etc. in recent years. (See page 117 for the section on Sudan and South Sudan)

Furthermore, Japan supports presidential elections and others to facilitate the democratic political process and consolidation of peace. Many elections took place in Africa between April 2011 and March 2012, and Japan collaborated with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to provide a total of \$9.2 million assistance to provide ballot boxes and other equipment for elections and improve the capacities of election administrators in Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, etc. This support contributed to implement democratic elections in these countries.

In FY2011, the Horn of Africa (the northeast part of the African continent consisting of Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Eritrea) was hit by a large-scale drought for the first time in 60 years. Meanwhile, the Sahel region including Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad (the area in West Africa at the southern tip of the Sahara Desert) struggled through worsening public security and drought. Japan provided urgent food assistance based on needs in each place in both cases.

Tanzania/Rwanda

Project for Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities Grant Aid (August 2011 - Present)

The Central Corridor is an international artery that runs by the south side of Lake Victoria, connecting the Indian Ocean port of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to the Rwandan capital of Kigali and is a vital economic corridor in the East African region. Rusumo Bridge spans the Tanzania-Rwanda border and is a critical point along the corridor for the distribution of goods between the two countries. However, it is not able to handle the increased traffic that comes with expanding trade because of its narrowness and deterioration by aging.

This project will serve to replace the decrepit Rusumo International Bridge and construct one-stop border post (OSBP*) facilities between Tanzania and Rwanda to facilitate smooth and efficient cross-border procedures. This will ease restrictions on the weights and speeds of vehicles crossing the border at Rusumo and shorten the procedures for crossing over. It is also expected to reduce transportation costs, help expand trade and investment between the two countries, and eventually contribute to the economic development of neighboring regions including landlocked Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

At TICAD IV in 2008, Japan pledged to support regional infrastructure in the African region and expand the OSBPs in order to streamline the border-crossing procedures and make an efficient logistic network. This program is a manifestation of the Japanese government's pledge to improve the African regional road network and maintain facilities for the simplification of customs procedures. (As of December 2012)

*OSBP: One-stop border post is an efficient framework that two bordering countries collectively conduct cross-border procedures such as immigration control and customs inspections at land borders.

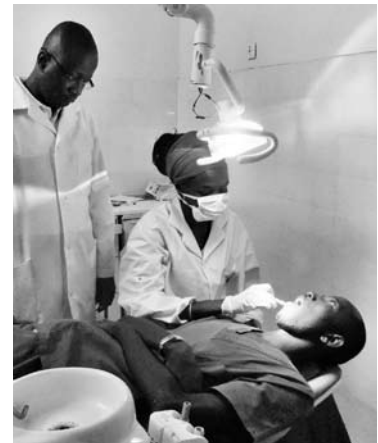


Rush hour (Photo: JICA)

Thies Health Center is a public health care facility established in 1975 and located about 70 km east of the Senegalese capital of Dakar. Many poor people use this center because its medical fees are lower than those of nearby regional hospitals and private clinics. However, it is difficult to treat many patients there because the building, built in the 1950s during the French colonial period, is very small and extremely decrepit.

The Japanese government, through Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, implements the Thies Health Care Improvement Project in collaboration with CSR activity of the Mitsubishi Corporation's Senegal Office as part of the Public-Private Partnership. The Japanese government built a dentistry facility of the center while Mitsubishi built an X-ray facility. Connecting economic cooperation activities from ODA with corporate activities of a public nature should improve publicity as "Visibility of Japanese Aid."

(As of December 2012)



Dental operatory built as part of the project

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

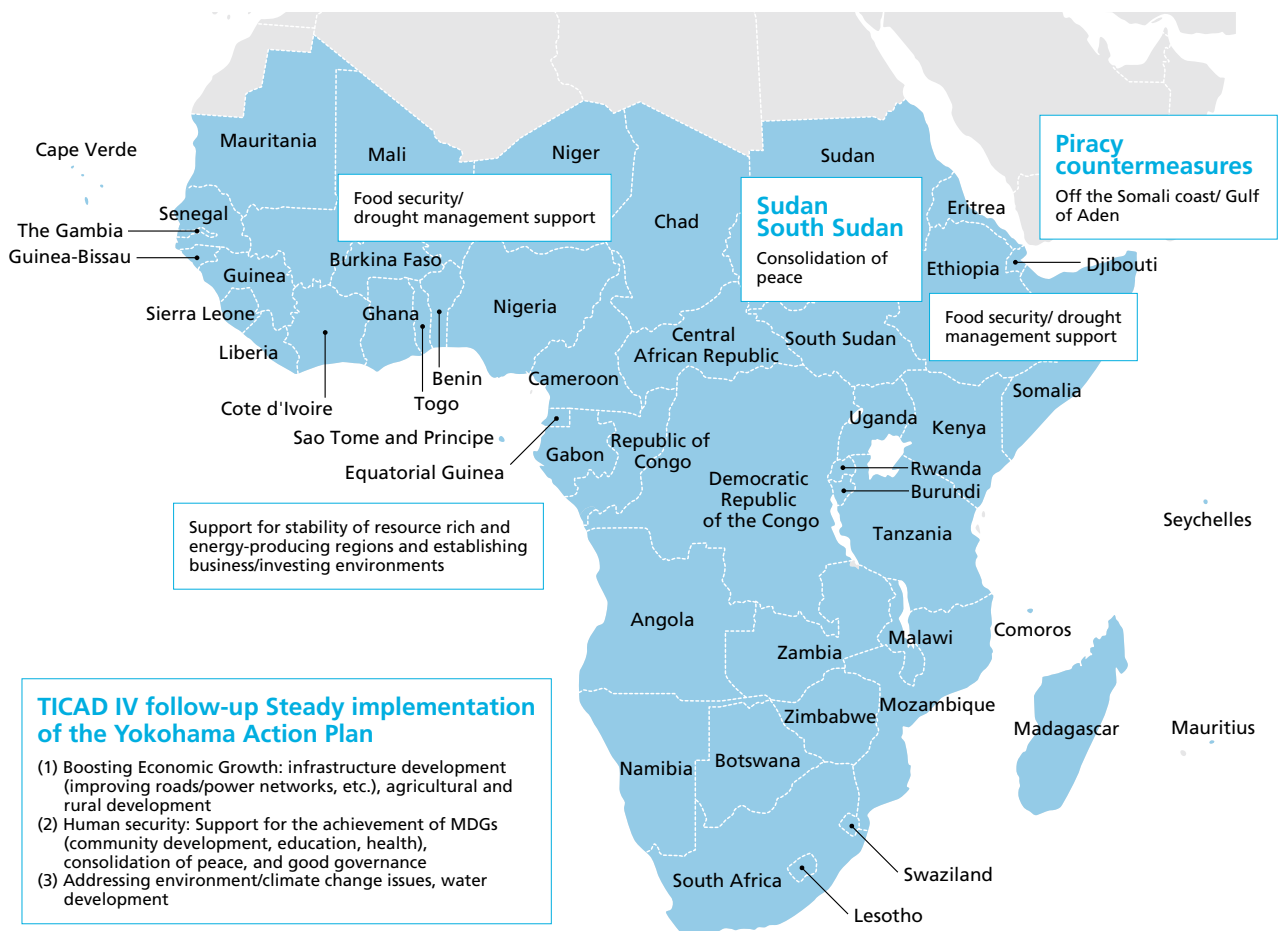


Chart III-12 Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

2011

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,206.16 (82.86)	35.37 (35.37)	9.62 (9.62)	1,215.78 (92.48)	—	1,029.04	-1,029.04	186.74 (92.48)
2	Ethiopia	86.12	30.89	33.59	119.70	—	—	—	119.70
3	Tanzania	43.73	8.65	37.80	81.53	37.91	—	37.91	119.44
4	Sudan	73.45	72.15	23.28	96.72	—	—	—	96.72
5	Senegal	56.34	2.74	26.49	82.83	—	—	—	82.83
6	Kenya	100.53	40.55	36.39	136.91	24.10	81.27	-57.17	79.74
7	Uganda	28.19	13.71	27.79	55.97	1.15	—	1.15	57.12
8	Somalia	51.96	51.96	0.01	51.97	—	—	—	51.97
9	Mozambique	14.20	—	17.08	31.28	17.21	—	17.21	48.49
10	Zambia	19.70	—	25.79	45.49	0.59	—	0.59	46.08
11	Ghana	22.04	0.89	23.90	45.94	—	—	—	45.94
12	Liberia	240.64 (40.27)	13.81 (13.81)	2.14 (2.14)	242.79 (42.42)	—	198.24	-198.24	44.55 (42.42)
13	Mali	36.70	—	7.36	44.06	—	—	—	44.06
14	Burkina Faso	24.08	0.82	16.22	40.30	—	—	—	40.30
15	Nigeria	25.26	20.38	13.30	38.57	—	—	—	38.57
16	Central African Republic	38.14	27.46	0.11	38.25	—	—	—	38.25
17	Malawi	11.37	—	17.27	28.64	—	—	—	28.64
18	Cape Verde	4.74	—	1.17	5.91	20.63	—	20.63	26.54
19	Sierra Leone	18.42	3.00	8.11	26.53	—	—	—	26.53
20	Benin	18.47	9.93	7.70	26.18	—	—	—	26.18
21	South Sudan	8.71	8.71	16.85	25.56	—	—	—	25.56
22	Namibia	0.15	—	3.36	3.51	27.72	6.03	21.69	25.21
23	Rwanda	11.84	2.20	12.44	24.28	—	—	—	24.28
24	Cameroon	13.03	—	6.69	19.72	3.96	—	3.96	23.68
25	Burundi	17.63	5.50	3.57	21.20	—	—	—	21.20
26	Chad	20.39	20.39	0.43	20.82	—	—	—	20.82
27	Lesotho	19.48	2.26	0.75	20.23	—	—	—	20.23
28	Zimbabwe	16.09	15.72	2.01	18.10	—	—	—	18.10
29	Djibouti	11.95	6.09	4.62	16.57	—	—	—	16.57
30	Niger	11.58	8.50	4.27	15.86	—	—	—	15.86
31	Swaziland	14.43	—	0.66	15.09	—	2.53	-2.53	12.55
32	The Gambia	11.27	—	0.18	11.45	—	—	—	11.45
33	Angola	7.65	4.81	3.77	11.42	—	—	—	11.42
34	Gabon	8.76	—	4.55	13.31	—	2.36	-2.36	10.96
35	Madagascar	—	—	10.70	10.70	—	—	—	10.70
36	Mauritania	9.03	2.00	0.96	9.99	—	—	—	9.99
37	Guinea-Bissau	8.71	0.50	1.07	9.78	—	—	—	9.78
38	Eritrea	7.25	1.50	2.19	9.44	—	—	—	9.44
39	Togo	126.61 (5.77)	0.16 (0.16)	3.10 (3.10)	129.70 (8.87)	—	120.44	-120.44	9.26 (8.87)
40	Côte d'Ivoire	6.25	6.25	0.36	6.61	1.56	—	1.56	8.17
41	South Africa	2.04	—	7.25	9.29	—	1.18	-1.18	8.11
42	Republic of Congo	6.94	6.82	0.28	7.21	—	—	—	7.21
43	Comoros	2.11	—	1.55	3.66	—	—	—	3.66
44	São Tomé and Príncipe	3.44	—	0.10	3.54	—	—	—	3.54
45	Guinea	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.98	—	—	—	1.98
46	Seychelles	1.12	—	0.12	1.24	—	—	—	1.24
47	Equatorial Guinea	0.28	—	0.04	0.32	—	—	—	0.32
48	Botswana	0.27	—	5.29	5.57	—	5.66	-5.66	-0.09
49	Mauritius	0.27	—	1.15	1.41	0.06	3.91	-3.85	-2.44
	Multiple countries in Sub-Sharan Africa	24.87	21.66	16.24	41.12	105.39	—	105.39	146.50
	Sub-Saharan Africa region total	2,493.41 (1,048.90)	446.38 (446.38)	450.63 (450.63)	2,944.05 (1,499.54)	240.28 (240.28)	1,450.66 (102.94)	-1,210.38 (137.34)	1,733.67 (1,636.88)

- *1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.
- *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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- *5 Including graduated countries in total.

African Development: Current Status and Challenges towards TICAD V



In recent years, Africa's average economic growth rate has exceeded 5% and against the background of soaring commodity prices, trade has quadrupled over the last 10 years. At present, Africa is attracting international attention as the continent of hope and opportunity, increasing its presence in the international community as the next economic frontier after Asia. Even so, Africa still faces conflict, poverty, hunger, economic disparities, and other challenges that need to be overcome. Africa also has advantages that it can leverage, such as rich natural resources and a demographic dividend, meaning its working-age population is relatively high compared to that of children and the elderly and can positively affect economic growth. With support from the international community, Africa aims to maintain its current economic growth, create an economy and society that allows all of its people (including socially vulnerable groups like women and the poor) to enjoy benefits, and increase its resilience to withstand economic and social changes and the threats presented by natural disasters like droughts.

One of the challenges that Africa has been addressing is infrastructure development. Despite benefiting greatly from soaring commodity prices, some aspects of African economies are

still easily influenced by world economic trends. For this reason, Africa needs to promote diversification of industry to achieve robust and sustainable growth. The infrastructure development that will lay the foundation for the robust and sustainable economy has grown in importance. Developed by African leadership, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) lays out plans for 51 investment projects totaling \$68 billion between 2012 and 2020 in the fields of transportation, energy, water resources, and information and communications technology (ICT). It will be a key issue for African countries and donor countries like Japan to come up with creative ways to implement these investment projects on a commercial basis through public-private partnerships.

Agriculture and food security is another challenge faced by Africa. Africa's agricultural sector provides a lot of employment, and development of agriculture and rural communities will contribute to poverty reduction if it gives consideration to small-holder farmers and women. Africa has been a net food importing region since 1980s. With crisis looming from frequent droughts and soaring worldwide food prices, it is another key issue to increase more food production within Africa in the light of food security. Currently, in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which aims to prioritize the agricultural investment under the African leadership, each country has been promoting policies aimed at increasing annual rates of agricultural productivity by 6% and allocating 10% of their national budgets to agricultural investment. Climate change is also a serious problem tied closely with African agriculture. Support for adaptation to climate change (selective breeding of drought-resistant crops, building of irrigation facilities, etc.) is another challenge faced by the region.

In terms of health, there has been a certain degree of success in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, further measures in the field of maternal and child health are needed to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. Comprehensive efforts aimed at accelerating the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are also needed for the entire Africa, especially for those countries struggling to achieve their MDGs by 2015.

Peace and stability are prerequisite to establishing a robust and sustainable economy and building an inclusive and resilient society for achieving MDGs. To meet these prerequisites, Africa has been proactive in addressing a number of problems through the African Union (AU) and regional organizations, including those of Sudan and South Sudan, piracy off the Coast of Somalia, and the Sahel region (the area in West Africa at the southern tip of the Sahara Desert). The international community also needs to buck up African efforts to consolidate peace in the region.

As a Japan-led policy forum that focuses on African development, the Tokyo International Conference on



Workers investigate land prices for power lines with Japanese expert in Rwanda. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

African Development (TICAD) is one of the major global platforms for assistance to Africa. Since TICAD I was held in Tokyo in 1993, TICAD has emphasized the twin principles of ownership for African countries and partnership between Africa and the international community including Japan in promoting African development efforts. TICAD is jointly organized by Japan, the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank. It is an international forum in which a great number of international organizations, regional organizations, civil societies, donors and Asian countries participate to discuss African development. More than just a platform for Japan to express support for Africa, it has also served as a platform to share Asian development experiences with Africa to strengthen partnership between Africa and its development partners. The TICAD process marks its 20th anniversary in June 2013 when TICAD V is held in Yokohama.

Over 3,000 people consisting of 51 African countries including 41 Heads of State, donor countries, and international organizations attended TICAD IV in Yokohama in 2008, making it the largest international conference ever to be held in Japan.

At TICAD IV, the Yokohama Action Plan was adopted to establish a direction for development in Africa, while Japan pledged further assistance to Africa. As its major pledges, Japan committed itself to doubling ODA provided to Africa to \$1.8 billion by 2012 and doubling support for Japanese private investment in Africa to \$3.4 billion by 2012. So far, Japan has steadily worked to honor these pledges.

After TICAD IV, the TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was established as a follow-up mechanism aimed at providing high-level policy guidance, reviews and evaluations of Yokohama Action Plan implementation. This meeting has been held in Africa every year since 2009 and receives high praise from the African side as a model that improves the accountability of Japan and other donors.

At the Fourth TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting held in Morocco in May 2012, participants discussed issues for TICAD V, including: (i) Africa's current economic growth and underlying challenges, (ii) Achieving MDGs in Africa and the post-MDG agendas to be addressed after 2015, (iii) consolidating peace and good governance, and (iv) climate change. These issues correspond to the aforementioned Africa's development challenges. To overcome these challenges, it is important both for donors to support Africa and for Africa to strengthen voluntary efforts that exhibit ownership. Africa and donors including Japan must cooperate for the success of TICAD V.

At TICAD V, it will be important to promote involvement of the private sector through public-private partnership (PPP). In August 2012, the TICAD V Joint-Consultative Meeting for Public Private Partnership was started ahead of TICAD V to examine how best to promote public-private partnership in support of trade



Ugandan farmer chats with a JOCV at a NERICA rice farm. (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

and investment in Africa. Co-chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the vice chairman of the Japan Business Federation (Keidanren), participants include top executives of major Japanese companies and representatives from related government ministries and agencies. At the Meeting, specific recommendations will be provided based on discussions on measures that the Japanese government and African countries should take in order to encourage Japanese companies to expand their business in Africa.

In June 2013, TICAD V will aim to establish robust and sustainable economy, build resilient and inclusive society to achieve MDGs, and consolidate peace and stability in Africa. To this end, Japan will promote measures that should prove useful in strengthening ownership from African nations and partnership between them and development partners. Through TICAD V, Japan expects to further strengthen its relationship with Africa and to continue developing it into a win-win relationship that benefits both parties.

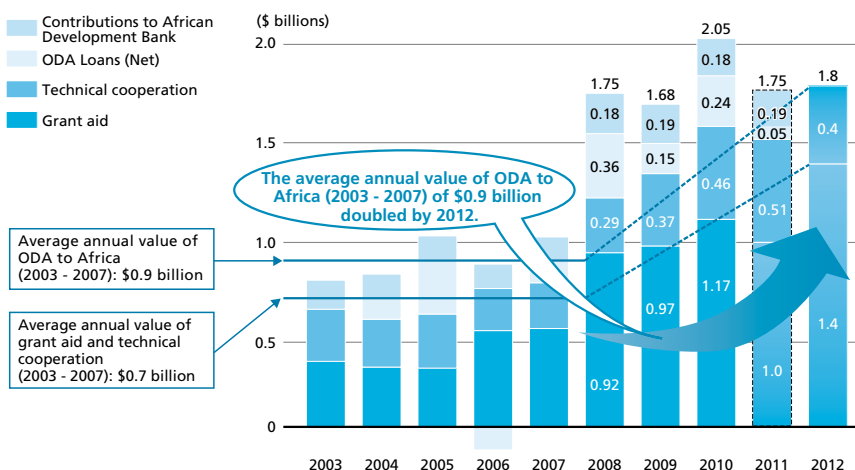
Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

TICAD is a Japan-led policy forum focusing on the development of Africa. Since its first conference in 1993, summit-level meetings are held every five years in Japan. The co-organizers of TICAD are the UN, the UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC).

Main characteristics

- Advocates the importance of "Africa's ownership" (self-help efforts) of its development as well as of the "partnership" between Africa and the international community.
- Serves as a "global forum" with the participation not only of African countries, but also donor countries, international organizations, NGOs, and a wide range of other organizations.
- Enhances accountability through a follow-up mechanism (monitoring function).

Total Japanese ODA to Africa (2003 - 2011)



Double ODA to Africa from \$0.9 billion (the average from 2003 to 2007) to \$1.8 billion by 2012.

TICAD I (1993)

In order to refocus international attention on the importance and urgency of African development issues after the Cold War, the "Tokyo Declaration" on African development was adopted.

TICAD II (1998)

The theme was "Poverty Reduction in Africa and integration of African Countries into World Economy." The "Tokyo Agenda for Action" was adapted to support social development (education, health, and poverty reduction), economic development (private sector development and agricultural development), and the basic foundation for development.

TICAD III (2003)

The "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration" was adopted. The three pillars of African development: consolidation of peace, human-centered development (education, water, health and medical care), and poverty reduction through economic development (rural development, infrastructure, promotion of trade/investment).

TICAD IV (2008)

The "Yokohama Action Plan" was adopted indicating the specific measures for boosting economic growth, achieving MDGs, consolidation of peace, addressing environment/climate change issues, etc. Assistance measures such as doubling ODA to Africa by 2012 were also announced.

TICAD V (2013)

Scheduled to be held in Yokohama in June 2013. Celebrating 20th anniversary of the TICAD process, the theme of TICAD V is "Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa." Aiming to improve the quality of growth in Africa, participants will discuss the expansion of private investment and cooperation for a variety of Africa's developmental and social challenges.

Selected achievements of Japan as of March 2012

Establishment of infrastructure	Installed regional transportation infrastructure (roads/ports, etc.) Assisted in implementing 13 one stop border posts (OSBPs) Installed regional power infrastructure (promoting geothermal and sustainable clean energy)
Agriculture	Assisted in rice sector development aimed at doubling rice production Trained 46,045 agricultural trainers Assisted in emergency food aid, such as drought countermeasures in the Horn of Africa
Water/sanitation	Provided human resource development for 13,064 water resource management staff Provided safe water to approximately 9.85 million people (installed rural and urban water supply and sanitation facilities)
Education	Constructed 874 primary and secondary schools (4,589 classrooms) Assisted in capacity building for approximately 400,000 math and science teachers Project for school management improvement at 18,376 schools
Health	Constructed/restored and/or equipped 3,935 hospitals and health centers in 32 countries Assisted in capacity building for 203,671 health workers ★According to WHO estimates, Japan, with the help of other donor and recipient countries, saved the lives of over 500,000 children in 12 countries between 2008 and 2012

African Union (AU): Launched in 2002 as the successor to the Organization of African Unity (founded 1963); the AU is the world's largest regional organization, consisting of 54 African countries and regions. It was established for the purpose of achieving greater political and economic unification of Africa, and enhancing efforts to prevent and resolve conflict. It has increased its role in development as well in recent years. The headquarters is located in Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa.

“Made in Botswana” Handicrafts Improve Lifestyles

– Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Works
in Minority Settlements –



Ms. Shiraiwa and local residents attending an exhibition to sell their goods (Photo: Ayumi Shiraiwa)

African elephants, lions and other wild animals still roam free in undeveloped areas of the South African nation of Botswana. Those same areas are also home to the San people (also referred to as “Bushmen” by White settlers), the indigenous population that traditionally makes their living by hunting and gathering. However, development in Botswana has progressed, and San people, who used to move around in pursuit of wild animals, now live in permanent settlements because of the central government policy.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Ayumi Shiraiwa was sent to an area in which many settled San people lived. While she was in high school, Ms Shiraiwa was involved in volunteer activities within Japan and was also involved in making accessories and silverwork. She wanted to volunteer in Africa and was sent to Botswana to work on community development.

In October 2010, Ms. Shiraiwa reported to her post in Letlhakane, a village in the middle of the Central District sub-district of Boteti about 600 kilometers removed from the capital of Gaborone. To learn the lay of the land and its people, she worked with social workers to distribute rations in the San settlements that dot the area.

Ms. Shiraiwa saw the way that San people lived in these villages. She saw that many of those who had lost their traditional livelihood of hunting were not able to find jobs and that, though daily necessities and cash were provided through government measures to protect indigenous peoples, they knew nothing of welfare systems and were reduced to poverty. She saw the condition of the settled San people and wondered what she, a Rural Community Development Officer, could do to help. “One day, San women brought baskets they had weaved with them to the office,” she said. “I also noticed a surprising number of people weaving baskets as I walked through the village. I realized that this was a traditional craft for them, so I posted flyers to begin searching for people interested



San women making baskets in the traditional way (Photo: Ayumi Shiraiwa)

in making things.”

Ms. Shiraiwa thought that manufacturing could improve people’s lives and regularly brought baskets the women made with her to Gaborone to sell. Women who had sold their baskets to the small number of people who came to the village and dictated what prices they would pay for them began giving their baskets to Ms. Shiraiwa to sell. She also offered the women excellent advice on product manufacturing, suggesting that they make smaller baskets for travelers to take with them and telling them that European and Japanese tourists would only buy high quality goods. The boundlessly cheerful San women responded eagerly to Ms. Shiraiwa’s earnest efforts.

Ms. Shiraiwa began working to build a craft shop in Letlhakane so that anyone who wanted to sell her crafts would have a space to do so. She believed that people could sell crafts from each of the 18 villages in the Boteti Sub-District at such a shop. Most daily necessities had been imported to Botswana from neighboring countries, and souvenirs for tourists were no exception. The actions of Ms. Shiraiwa and the basket makers developed a brand of crafts that proudly proclaimed, “Made in Botswana.” The Botswana Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism recognized their efforts and pledged its support.

The San people gradually became aware that selling things they made themselves could generate cash income, and their perspective changed. They began to make requests on their own – they asked for rides into the bush to collect materials for basket making, for classes on doll making and to introduce friends to Ms. Shiraiwa in hopes that she would help them sell their goods. Soon, Ms. Shiraiwa’s office became crowded with people asking her to sell their merchandise. She knew that they would need some space if they were to open a shop. She wrote a business plan and asked corporations for support. Fortunately, she found people who would cooperate, and they decided to help open a large shop. The shop is currently being prepared for a grand opening.

“Unfortunately, my two-year term came to an end and I had to return to Japan, but I am still making suggestions to JICA and UN Volunteers programme so that this project will continue,” Ms. Shiraiwa said. “I am not able to help on site, but this project belongs to the San women and the people of Botswana. It means nothing if they cannot continue it without me there. I hope that these women take the lead and continue this project.”

6. Latin America and the Caribbean

With a population of 590 million, Latin America and the Caribbean is an enormous market that boasts a regional gross production of \$4.8 trillion. The region has been also increasing its presence in the international community through the establishment of democracy and stable growth, playing a role as a provider of steel, 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

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has traditionally had a friendly relationship with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Through ODA, Japan provides support to those countries in achieving sustainable growth, reduction of poverty, correction of disparities, and consolidation of peace, South-South Cooperation*, etc. Assistance for sustainable growth in Latin America consists of aid for the improvement of infrastructure, the human resource development in various fields. In addition, Japan provides assistance for social development, such as health and medical care, education, and community development, in order to reduce poverty and improve the income gap, which are historical challenges in the region. Furthermore, Japan has provided emergency and reconstruction aid to countries affected by natural disasters, such as the earthquake which devastated Haiti in January 2010.

Japan cooperates with the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other regional organizations to formulate wide-ranging projects in order to implement more effective and



Carlos Morales Troncoso, the Dominican Republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Kenta Wakabayashi, Japan's Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, hold a conference.

relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is also characterized by a significant income disparity between the rich and the poor and a large number of people suffering from poverty. In addition, while the region is abundant with natural environments such as the Amazon Rainforest, it is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. Therefore, efforts to address the environment/climate change and disaster prevention are also important.

efficient aid related to development issues that are shared throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. For example, Japan has been cooperating with CARICOM member countries in a wide range of fields such as integration into the global economy, the environment and climate change in accordance with the Japan-CARICOM Partnership Programme.

Japan's long years of economic cooperation have paid dividends in Brazil, Mexico, Chile and Argentina. These four countries have reached the stage where they can finally start contributing to third countries and now cooperate with Japan on third country training* sessions, dispatching third country experts* and other support for countries in Latin America, Africa and beyond. For example, Japan works together with Brazil to provide agricultural development projects to Mozambique in Africa. Japan also worked with Mexico, Argentina, and the Dominican Republic to provide assistance in the reconstruction process after the earthquake in Haiti.

In addition to deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest, there are other environmental problems in Latin America and the Caribbean such as the growing hole in the ozone layer, declining glaciers in the Andes caused by climate change, and frequent natural disasters such as hurricanes. Japan provides assistance for natural environment conservation and disaster reduction in order to halt these problems and mitigate their impacts.

Under the public-private partnership (PPP), Japan cooperates in introducing the Japanese ISDB-T standards for terrestrial digital TV. By June 2012, this system will have been adopted by 10 Latin American countries. Japan supports these countries by transferring technology and training experts to enable smooth implementation of the system.

Moreover, Japan dispatched the Medical Team and Self-Defense Force Unit of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team immediately after the earthquake in Haiti, provided medical services, food, water, and shelters through the

cooperation with international organizations and supported relief activities through Japanese NGOs. To date, Japan has provided over \$100 million in assistance for reconstruction efforts and will continue providing Haiti medium- to long-term earthquake reconstruction support, with a focus on basic social services such as health, sanitation and education.

Furthermore, Japan provided emergency relief goods, such as generators and blankets to El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, all countries that were hit hard in floods caused by stagnating tropical storms in October 2011.



A Japanese expert explore a promising heat source in the mountainous regions of Peru. (Photo: JICA)

* Glossary

South-South Cooperation

Cooperation provided by advanced developing countries to other developing countries, using their own personnel and experiences in development. In most cases it is conducted among countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and are at a similar stage of development, etc. In addition, support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between such developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

Third Country Training

Training provided by developing countries that receive funds and technical assistance from donor countries and international organizations. These developing countries accept trainees from other developing countries, and transfer/disseminate development experience, knowledge, and technology. Japan provides financial and technical support for such efforts.

Third Country Experts

A system in which experts are sent from developing countries to other developing countries in order to provide effective technical cooperation.

Guatemala

Project for Construction of Center for Conservation and Research of Cultural Heritage of Tikal National Park Cultural Grant Aid (March 2010 - July 2012)

With giant pyramids towering over jungle, Guatemala's Tikal National Park, composed of a nature reserve and cultural heritage of the Mayan civilization, was registered as a UNESCO mixed World Heritage in 1979. It is now a prominent Guatemalan tourist site, attracting over 200,000 visitors a year. Tikal is one of the largest archeological sites of the Mayan civilization, with precious cultural assets like stone carvings and ceramics excavated. However, Guatemala had no facilities to preserve and restore these cultural assets, and they were facing serious risk of deterioration or damage.

Under these circumstances, Japan established the Center for Conservation and Research of Cultural Heritage of Tikal National Park, a complex facility that allows Guatemala to preserve and restore the precious cultural assets of Tikal, conduct research, and offer educational awareness programs for tourists. This project promoted "Visibility of Japanese Aid" in terms of the installation of Japan's advanced environmental technologies to minimize environmental burden as well as the involvement of Japanese researchers. A Japanese university has concluded an academic exchange agreement with the Guatemalan Ministry of Culture and Sports, with plans to make the center a focal point of their research activities.

In the future, it is expected that this cooperation between Japan and Guatemala will promote preservation and research of Tikal and encourage protection of cultural heritage and promotion of culture in Guatemala.



Exterior of the Center for Conservation and Research of Cultural Heritage of Tikal National Park



The center's exhibition hall

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region



Chart III-13 Japan's Assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean Region

2011

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation						
1	Brazil	4.09	—	28.65	32.74	241.51	121.61	119.90	152.63
2	Peru	43.33	0.13	19.61	62.94	135.68	123.35	12.33	75.27
3	Panama	1.06	—	6.48	7.54	64.15	8.78	55.37	62.90
4	Bolivia	23.18	—	15.89	39.08	—	0.22	-0.22	38.86
5	Haiti	17.78	2.68	4.45	22.24	—	—	—	22.24
6	Nicaragua	11.04	—	8.76	19.80	—	—	—	19.80
7	Guatemala	6.03	0.35	10.57	16.60	9.95	11.31	-1.37	15.23
8	Honduras	2.83	—	7.93	10.76	—	—	—	10.76
9	Antigua and Barbuda	9.14	—	0.50	9.64	—	—	—	9.64
10	Argentina	1.51	—	8.65	10.16	—	1.43	-1.43	8.73
11	Grenada	8.36	—	0.12	8.49	—	—	—	8.49
12	Cuba	0.48	—	4.25	4.73	—	—	—	4.73
13	Chile	1.25	—	3.65	4.90	—	1.27	-1.27	3.64
14	Venezuela	1.46	—	1.97	3.43	—	—	—	3.43
15	Commonwealth of Dominica	2.64	—	0.76	3.40	—	—	—	3.40
16	Colombia	3.46	—	7.99	11.45	—	9.02	-9.02	2.42
17	Saint Lucia	0.14	—	1.88	2.02	—	—	—	2.02
18	Belize	0.12	—	1.10	1.22	—	—	—	1.22
19	Guyana	0.14	—	0.72	0.85	—	—	—	0.85
20	Saint Christopher and Nevis	—	—	0.73	0.73	—	—	—	0.73
21	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	0.69	0.69	—	—	—	0.69
22	Uruguay	0.49	—	2.44	2.93	—	2.43	-2.43	0.51
23	Suriname	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	0.03
24	Costa Rica	1.74	—	5.64	7.38	11.38	21.89	-10.50	-3.12
25	Dominican Republic	2.49	—	8.70	11.18	—	17.36	-17.36	-6.17
26	El Salvador	3.84	—	11.08	14.92	—	23.57	-23.57	-8.65
27	Ecuador	9.63	—	5.64	15.27	—	25.56	-25.56	-10.29
28	Jamaica	0.35	—	2.17	2.51	—	25.14	-25.14	-22.63
29	Paraguay	3.72	—	14.88	18.60	3.44	45.96	-42.52	-23.92
30	Mexico	0.34	—	11.67	12.01	—	63.99	-63.99	-51.99
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	1.05	—	11.76	12.82	—	—	—	12.82
Latin America and the Caribbean region total		162.25	3.15	209.48	371.72	466.10	502.90	-36.80	334.93

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

Upgrades of Water Supply and Sewerage Systems Improve Health and Lives in Lima

— ODA Loan Supports Waterworks in Peruvian Capital —



Ms. Carmela Gavonel Parales at the Huachipa Water Treatment Plant (Photo: Shusuke Matsumoto)

The population of Peru is concentrated in the dry, coastal areas and especially in the capital city of Lima, home to 30% of Peruvians with a population of 9 million people. There is not much precipitation in Lima throughout the year, and improving the supply of drinking water to the entire population is a pressing issue. People who live in areas with no water supply or sewerage systems buy water from water trucks that make the rounds, but what they buy is no more than river water with a bit of chlorine added. People who live in villages in the hills have to carry plastic tanks full of water up steep stairs, and accidents happen when they fall down. Women and children are responsible for transporting the water, and the weight of it causes some of their backs to become crooked.

Since the 1990s, the Japanese government has been providing ODA loans to support the expansion and improvement of water supply facilities run by the public waterworks company in Lima (Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado de Lima, or “SEDAPAL”). In 2000, the Lima Marginal Areas Sanitary Improvement Project began. The Huachipa Water Treatment Plant was completed in July 2011, which provides a safe, consistent water supply to 2.4 million people. Also, a water supply and sewerage system for 250,000 people in 50,000 households was built.

However, the journey to this point has not been an easy one. This ODA loan project was decided upon during the Fujimori regime (1990-2000), but proposals from post-Fujimori Peruvian administrations to privatize SEDAPAL and other events nearly wiped out the loan to build water supply and sewerage systems. “The local residents voiced their dissent,” said SEDAPAL representative Carmela Gavonel Parales, who was assigned to negotiate with the people. “It was plain to see that construction would not happen in areas that would not turn a profit if waterworks were privatized. Zones connected to the water network then would see their tariffs skyrocket fivefold. People in the 18 targeted zones organized demonstrations.”

Through their demonstrations, residents opposed the privatization of SEDAPAL and called for the construction of water supply and sewerage systems. Finally, the Peruvian

government accepted the claims of the people by deciding to start the project.

Before the water supply and sewerage systems were built, sewage would leak out into the streets, drying into sludge and blowing through the air in the summer and causing many people to suffer from bronchial infectious diseases. Diarrhea, typhoid, dengue fever from mosquitoes and other infectious diseases owing to the lack of a sewerage system became huge problems. The sicknesses receded dramatically after the water supply and sewerage systems were completed, which led to lower medical expenses for families and higher attendance rates at schools.

Construction of the water supply and sewerage systems changed the lives of local women in a huge way. Before the systems were built, the women would bring enormous loads of clothing to laundry areas (simple pools made of concrete) and wash together on Saturdays. They struggled to carry the laundry over long distances on foot. Now, they can do laundry any time they please, day or night. Women have been heard saying that they never knew how easy it was to do laundry at home.

The construction produced an unforeseen, fortunate benefit: residents in the relatively rainless district of San Juan de Lurigancho began growing lettuce hydroponically using tap water. They attended a seminar hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture where they learned that they could easily grow lettuce using nothing but water. The residents themselves raised the required funds, consumed and sold the lettuce they produced and used the profits to purchase water pipes and other materials and equipment.

Ms. Gavonel noted how water supply and sewerage system construction has enabled citizens to have aspirations. “In the future, they would like to see root crops grown to help improve nutrition for children,” she said. The construction of the water supply and sewerage systems accomplished through international cooperation from Japan has greatly improved the very lives of the people of Lima.



Homes on a steep slope. Plastic buckets (right) were used to carry water prior to the construction (Photo: Regina Torme)



Citizens bearing a banner that says, “Water is a Right” (Photo: Regina Torme)

7. Oceania

The Pacific island countries are not only Japan's "neighbors" that 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. Thus the peace and prosperity of the Pacific islands 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. In

<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)²¹, 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 in every three years since 1997.

The Sixth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM6) was held in Nago City, Okinawa in May 2012, under the catchphrase '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 in 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 shares lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami and intends to cooperate with the improvement of the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System.

The Pacific island countries have development challenges in the areas of the environment/climate change, education, and health. In order to achieve sustainable development of these countries, Japan provides cooperation not only for each individual country, but also

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 sea-level rise. Moreover, the region also has issues related to democratization such as political turmoil in Fiji. Based on such circumstances, Japan provides assistance taking into consideration the situation in each country and region, as a good partner to the Pacific islands.

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 South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional organization located in Samoa, to support the formulation of the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy and human resource development in the area of waste management.



Discussions held at the Sixth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM6).
(Photo: Kyodo News)

Note 21: PIF member countries/regions: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Cook, Niue

In the Pacific island country of Tonga, due to lifestyle changes and expansion of imports, the amount of waste from plastics containers and private vehicles that the environment cannot process naturally has been increasing. In addition, due to the limited land areas, solid waste management methods become one of social problems. On Vava'u Island, located 300 km away from the capital city of Nuku'alofa in Tongatapu Island, waste disposal is left to households and villages. They make virtually no efforts to establish a solid waste collection system and separate valuables (iron, aluminum, used paper, and other unnecessary items that can be sold).

In island countries, it is not enough to simply establish landfills and educate citizens. These countries also need to establish ways to recycle/export valuables such as cans and bottles, and attempt to reduce waste. In particular, it is important to make exporting these valuables a business in terms of sustainable solid waste management. Okinawa has experienced these in the past.

For that reason, Naha City and the Okinawa Citizens Recycling Movement have taken an active role, taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of Okinawa, to assist in the establishment of a valuables recycling system in Vava'u Island.

(As of December 2012)



Holding a recycling workshop (Photo: JICA)



A JOCV works at the emergency outpatient care department at Betio Hospital in Kiribati. (Photo: Fumio Kinoshita)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceania Region

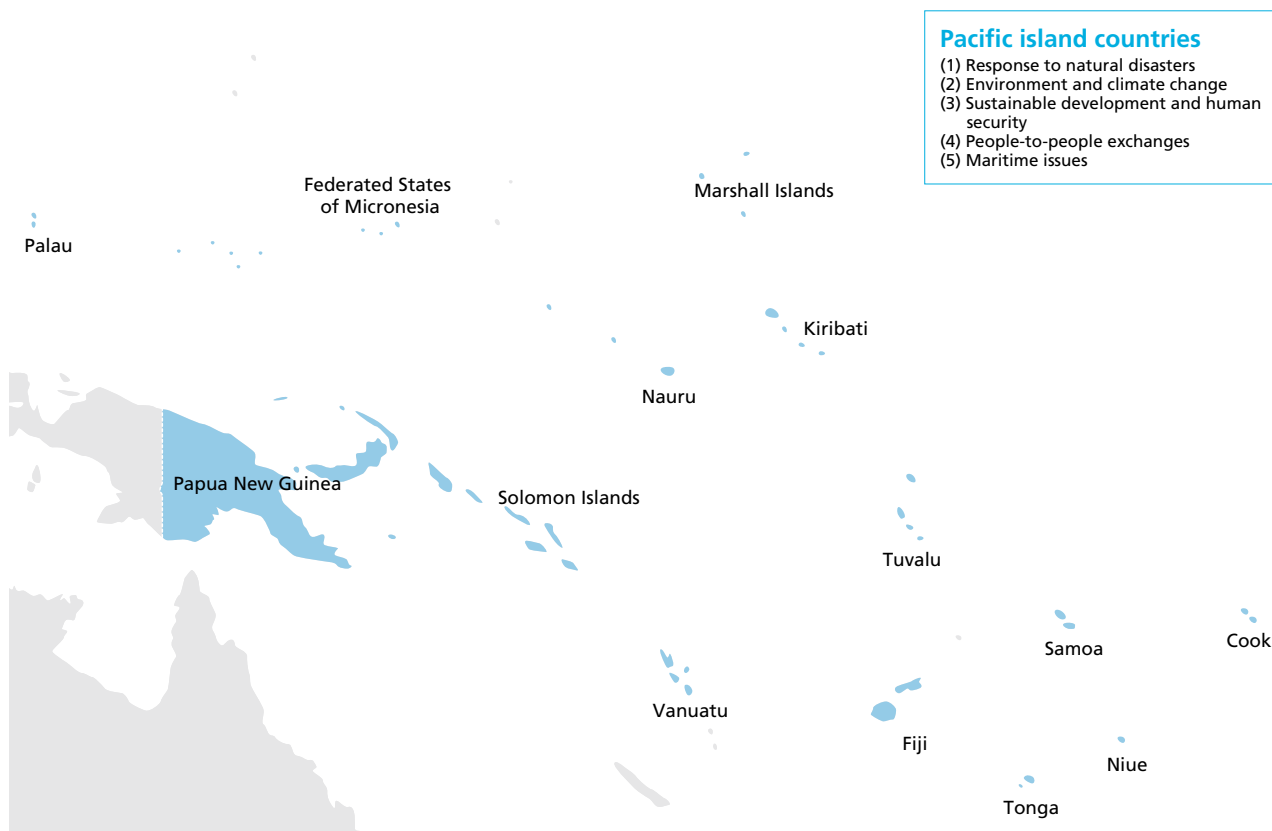


Chart III-14 Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceania Region

2011

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions					Technical cooperation	
1	Federated States of Micronesia	25.53	—	2.86	28.39	—	—	—	28.39
2	Solomon Islands	19.95	—	4.15	24.11	—	—	—	24.11
3	Fiji	9.39	—	10.90	20.29	—	1.52	-1.52	18.76
4	Tonga	15.12	—	3.49	18.61	—	—	—	18.61
5	Samoa	0.66	—	4.11	4.76	12.63	—	12.63	17.39
6	Tuvalu	12.73	—	1.40	14.13	—	—	—	14.13
7	Papua New Guinea	23.03	—	10.98	34.01	0.10	22.77	-22.67	11.34
8	Vanuatu	3.75	—	3.64	7.39	—	—	—	7.39
9	Marshall Islands	3.91	—	2.30	6.21	—	—	—	6.21
10	Kiribati	2.99	—	0.86	3.84	—	—	—	3.84
11	Palau	1.08	—	2.64	3.73	—	—	—	3.73
12	Nauru	1.77	—	0.05	1.82	—	—	—	1.82
13	Cook	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07
14	[Niue]	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	0.04
	Multiple countries in Oceania	0.92	0.43	2.30	3.22	—	—	—	3.22
	Oceania region total	120.84	0.43	49.80	170.63	12.73	24.29	-11.56	159.07

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

Improving Lifeline of Kiribati, a Remote Island Country in the Pacific

— Enabling Large Ships to Berth at Betio Port —



Mr. Anan with an officer from the Kiribati Ministry of Communication, Transport and Tourism Development (MCTTD) (Photo: Masanori Anan)

The Republic of Kiribati is a nation made up of islands scattered across an area around the equator in the South Pacific Ocean, spanning as vast as 4,000 km from east to west and 2,000 km from north to south. The total land area of more than 30 islands is only 720 km², or about the size of Tsushima in Nagasaki Prefecture. The soil on the islands encircled with coral reefs is not suitable for agriculture, so the country depends on imports for most of its vegetables and other daily necessities from New Zealand and Australia. Supplies from overseas are received at Betio Port on Tarawa Atoll, which is the country's capital. Betio Port is also Kiribati's only international port and is certainly the lifeline of the island nation.

Japan has been involved in the development of Betio Port for many years. From 1997 to 2000, the Japanese government improved a pier and container yard to enable cargo vessels to berth and the port to handle containers. Later Japan also repaired shore protection damaged by unusual ocean waves, considered to be caused by El Niño weather patterns. The size of cargo vessels has become larger in recent years, and some of them cannot berth at Betio Port because the water in front of the pier is not deep enough. In such cases, it is necessary to moor vessels in deep enough water, load their containers onto barges and unload at the pier. The cost of such transfer increases prices of goods.

The Project for Expansion of Betio Port (Main Construction), four years of grant assistance that started in 2011, will enable large cargo vessels to berth and unload directly at the port. Site Director Masanori Anan belongs to the joint-venture group consisting of Dai Nippon Construction and Toa Corporation and was involved in the initial assistance of Improvement of Betio Port Project that started in 1997. Mr. Anan, who has been working on-site on foreign aid projects for 15 years since he started his career at Dai Nippon Construction, said, "There is only a limited number of products, such as fish and coconuts that Kiribati is able to produce self-sufficiently. Fuel, foodstuffs and other items sold at stores are mostly imported. If stores run out of merchandise, all they can do is wait for the next

scheduled ship."

Kiribati also has to procure all of its materials from overseas. The Japanese government chartered a cargo vessel to carry 10,000 tons of materials from Japan for this project. Mr. Anan was surprised at the excellent work done by the Kiribati workers charged with unloading: "The workers were more skilled than we anticipated. In fact we were worried that some of the supplies would suffer damage during unloading. Once they finished, though, we found that the supplies were in perfect condition." The construction works done in Kiribati through ODA to date have improved the quality of Kiribati workers.

The current project has entered its second year. Steel-pipe piles manufactured in Japan are being driven into the ocean floor. The latest construction method is adopted to ensure dependable quality and the work is moving forward quite smoothly because the crew is familiar with it. Mr. Anan feels that locals have begun to see the need for this project. The government of Kiribati has taken the initiative to handle paperwork and provide other assistance to promote the project. A majority of the citizens of the small country understand that the port is being improved through Japanese assistance, and they have expressed their gratitude. Dai Nippon Primary School was so named to pay respect to Dai Nippon Construction, the company involved in implementing Japanese assistance to build roads to connect islands to one another. Mr. Anan reflected on the thanks he has received from people:

"I hope that they maintain what we have built after we are finished. I believe that growth depends heavily on people taking care of things they have." Betio Port is Kiribati's lifeline, and Mr. Anan offered his heartfelt hopes that people will take good care of the port so that Kiribati will further develop.



Full view of a bridge under construction with the container yard in the background (Photo: Masanori Anan)

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 toward economic development based on market economies under democratic administrations. Japan has provided assistance for efforts

such as the transition to market economies, reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and addressing environmental issues. The aim is to keep stability and development in these regions and in Europe as a whole, as well as to build relationships that can share the universal values (human rights, democracy, market economy, and rule of law).

<Japan's Efforts>

Reforms had once slowed down in the Western Balkans²² due to the impact of conflicts which occurred in the 1990s. However, assistance from donor countries and international organizations and their own efforts for reform have enabled them to graduate from the stage of receiving aid for reconstruction. Currently, they are at the stage of requiring 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 that was held jointly by Japan and the EU in 2004, as its priority areas for assistance. 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 (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 efforts to consolidate democracy and establish market economies.

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 aid to less developed countries in Europe. At the same time, Japan continues 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 intends to focus 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.

In addition, 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 as a donor country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project on Informatics Curricula Modernization Phase 2 Technical Cooperation Project (August 2010 - Present)

Even now, 17 years after the end of conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, deep-rooted distrust continues to persist among ethnic groups. Integrated education intended to reconcile the tensions among these groups started in 2002, but students of different ethnicities still receive lessons with different curriculums and textbooks in different classrooms based on their ethnicity.

In response in 2006, Japan started the Project on Informatics Curriculum Modernization at the Gimnazija Mostar, which had been known as a prestigious school in the former Yugoslavia. Based on IT textbooks used in Japanese high schools, Japan developed new textbooks written in the local language, allowing both Bosnjak and Croat students to take the same IT classes under the same curriculum. As word of this activity spread, Phase 1 of the Project on Informatics Curricula Modernization was started in 2008, expanding to Serbian and 18 high schools from across the country. It is not easy to work, respecting the ethnic sentiments and pride of each of the three ethnic groups as well as religious perspectives. However, in Phase 2, since 2010, Japan has worked to introduce a common IT curriculum, which enables all students to receive IT education regardless of ethnic boundaries in all secondary schools nationwide.

(As of December 2012)



Students of different ethnicities studying together. (Photo: JICA)

Note 22: Western Balkan countries: Albania, Croatia, Kosovo, Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro

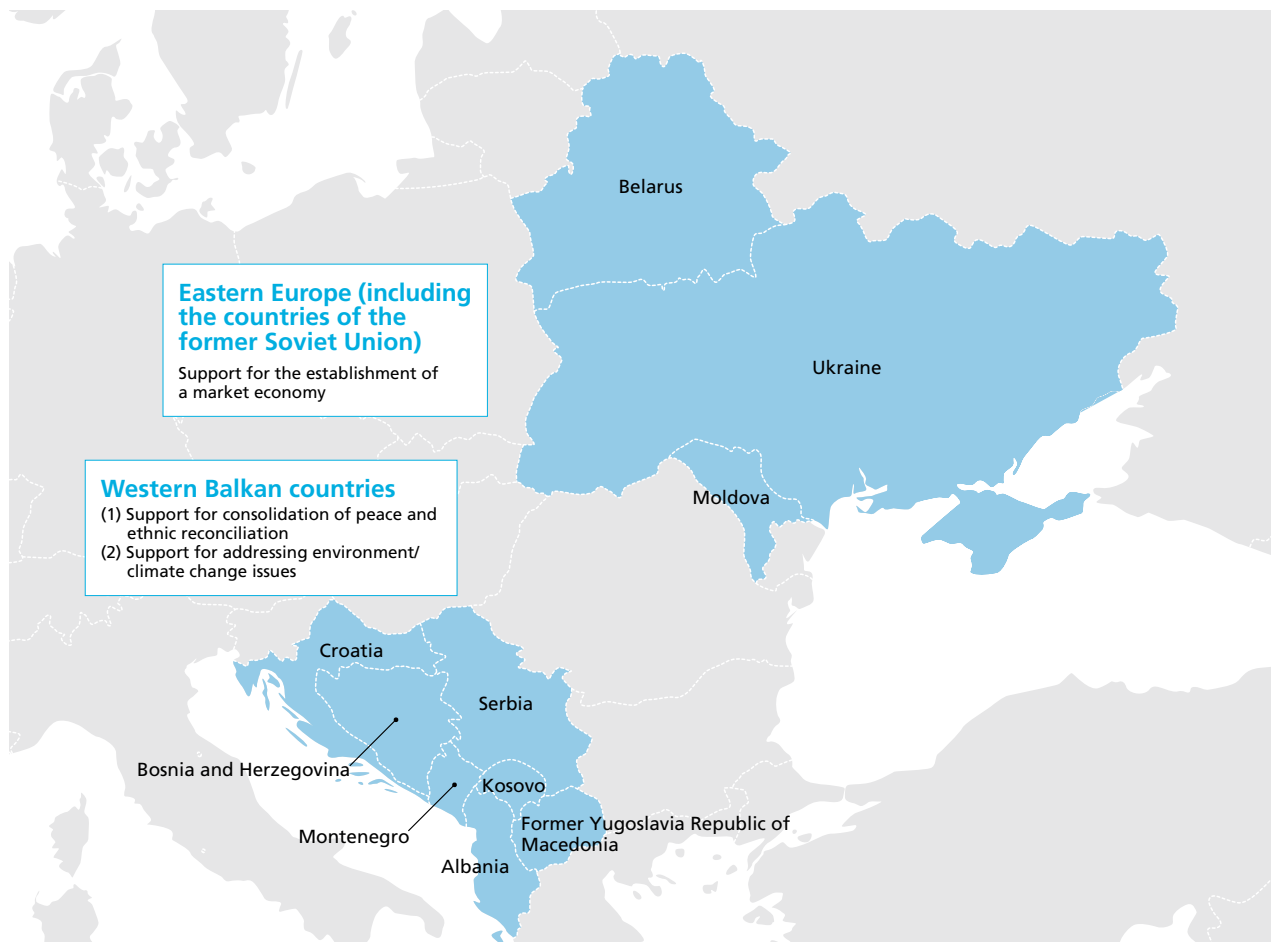


Chart III-15 Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region

2011 (Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Ukraine	0.98	—	3.24	4.22	107.08	—	107.08	111.30
2	Serbia	4.71	—	4.73	9.44	—	0.28	-0.28	9.17
3	Moldova	5.48	—	2.62	8.10	—	—	—	8.10
4	Albania	6.02	—	2.22	8.23	1.87	4.26	-2.39	5.85
5	Montenegro	4.60	—	0.07	4.67	—	—	—	4.67
6	Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia	0.57	—	1.82	2.39	7.92	6.57	1.35	3.75
7	Kosovo	0.39	—	1.49	1.88	—	—	—	1.88
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.36	—	1.68	3.04	0.16	1.69	-1.53	1.51
9	Belarus	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	0.08
	Multiple countries in Europe	0.63	0.63	0.34	0.97	—	—	—	0.97
Europe region total		28.97	0.63	23.67	52.64	194.14	72.96	121.17	173.82

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.
 *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 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
 *5 Including graduated countries in total.

Section 4 Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation

The Japanese government provides assistance in compliance with the assistance philosophy of the ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (especially sovereign right, equality, and non-intervention in domestic matters) as well as the principles of implementation of assistance below, and after comprehensively considering such elements as the developing countries' need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and bilateral relations with the recipient country.

- (1) Environmental conservation and development should be compatible.
- (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.

● Specific Operation

For specific operation of the principle of ODA implementation, it is vital that judgments are made not by mechanically applying a series of set standards, but by comprehensive evaluation on a case-by-case basis that considers the various conditions in the recipient country and other related circumstances. In addition, humanitarian considerations for the people of the developing country must be made as well. If development aid is suspended or

reduced according to the principle of ODA implementation, it is the ordinary people of these developing countries, in particular the impoverished people that have to suffer from the most serious impact. Accordingly, even in cases in which assistance is suspended or reduced, it is necessary to consider combining such judgment with measures that give special consideration to the implementation of emergency or humanitarian assistance.

● Consideration of the Environment and Society

In promoting economic development, consideration must be given to the burden on the environment and the impacts on the local communities. Japan has suffered numerous instances of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease. Japan utilizes these experiences to implement ODA carefully in order to minimize adverse impacts on the environment. Japan also gives consideration to ensuring that its development policies do not have undesirable impacts on local societies, in particular on the socially vulnerable such as the poor, women, ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities. For example, JICA proclaimed the new "JICA

guidelines for environmental and social considerations" in April 2010, based on which JICA ensures that the 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 perspective at all stages of projects—including policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation—in order to promote "gender mainstreaming in development."

● Avoidance of Military Uses and of Encouragement of International Conflict

In order to avoid the use of Japan's ODA in developing countries for military purposes or to encourage international conflict, Japan does not implement ODA directly to the military or military personnel in developing countries.

Japan proactively contributes to the fight against

terrorism and peace-building, but in order to prevent aid materials and funds provided by Japan from being used for military purposes, Japan gives sufficient attention to the principles of ODA implementation even when the assistance is provided for anti-terrorism measures.

● Response for Promoting Democratization and for Ensuring Basic Human Rights and Freedoms

The new government formed after political turmoil in developing countries might have doubts regarding their democratic legitimacy. In such situations, the constitutions might be suspended that should halt infringement of human rights, or the basic human rights would be violated. There is also the possibility that the human rights of the people would be threatened by government suppression in

developing countries where that anti-government demonstrations occur frequently. In such cases, Japan deals cautiously with implementing ODA assistance by ensuring that ODA is used appropriately and also conveying to the recipient country its deep concern regarding the status of democratization and human rights in developing countries.

Myanmar

In the past with regard to economic cooperation, Japan decided to consider and implement on a case-by-case basis projects centering on basic human needs (BHN) which would directly benefit the people of Myanmar while closely following the progress of democratization and improvement of human rights situations in Myanmar. However, from 2011, based on measures taken by the government of Myanmar including the release of political prisoners, direct dialogue between President Thein Sein and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and the ceasefire with ethnic minority armed opposition groups, and as a result of the parliamentary by-election on April 1st 2012, the achievement of the political participation of a wide-range of concerned parties including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and progress in economic reform such as the abolition of the multiple currency exchange system, Japan announced in the Japan-Myanmar Summit Meeting on April 21st its review of the economic cooperation policy towards Myanmar, and agreement regarding the course for clearing its arrears in a comprehensive way as a precondition for fully resuming Japan's assistance. In January 2013, Myanmar was able to clear its overdue debts to the World

Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Japan through the use of bridge loans provided for repayment and debt relief. Subsequently, ODA loans from Japan were resumed after a 26-year hiatus, and full-fledged assistance from the World Bank and ADB was also restarted after a 30-year gap. Under a new economic cooperation policy, in order to support Myanmar's efforts for reforms in various areas towards its democratization, national reconciliation and sustainable economic development, Japan will extend economic cooperation focusing on the following areas, while continuously observing the progress of these efforts so that a wide range of people can enjoy the benefits from democratization, national reconciliation and economic reforms;

- (i) Improvement of people's livelihood (including assistance for ethnic minorities and the poor 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 the sustainable economic development"

Syria

Since March 2011, anti-government demonstrations have been taking place in various regions of Syria, and the country's security force suppresses demonstrators by using weapons. 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 decided to withhold the implementation of new ODA except for assistance in an emergency or in case of humanitarian need.

Section 5

Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

The ODA Charter categorizes measures for providing more efficient and effective ODA into three parts: “system for formulation and implementation of ODA policy,” “increasing public participation,” and “requirements for implementation of strategic and effective assistance.”

1. System for Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Formulation of Consistent Aid Policy

In August 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) reorganized the Economic Cooperation Bureau and established the International Cooperation Bureau. The International Cooperation Bureau comprehensively plans and drafts ODA policies, while also playing a central role in coordinating throughout the entire government. In July 2009, the International Cooperation Bureau underwent organizational reform to strengthen the ODA policy planning and proposal function of MOFA. The Aid Policy Planning Division, that oversaw the planning and proposal of ODA policy, and the Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Division and the Loan Aid Division that oversaw aid schemes, were consolidated, thereby

strengthening the Country Assistance Planning Divisions. This organizational reform has 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 aid and multilateral aid, strengthen the strategic nature of international cooperation, and implement more effective aid. 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 Organizations

MOFA works with the aid-implementing organization JICA to enable the prompt utilization of each type of aid implementation policy such as the Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation that MOFA formulates each fiscal year.

In October 2008, JICA, which had implemented technical cooperation and promoted grant aid, and the overseas economic cooperation division of the former

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which had been in charge of providing ODA loans and other loan aid, were merged into a new JICA. A portion of the work related to implementation of grant aid that had been handled by MOFA was transferred to JICA, making it a comprehensive aid organization that provides technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid, in an integrated manner.

(3) Strengthening Policy Dialogue

Japan holds detailed policy discussions and works to share awareness and understanding with developing countries, in order to implement development assistance in a more effective manner. Although Japan implements ODA with its emphasis on requests from developing countries, from the perspective of supporting their self-help efforts, it also

deliberates on policies with governmental parties from the partner country, at a stage prior to the receipt of a request. The aim of these discussions is to understand the developing country's development policies and needs for assistance, and to coordinate them with Japan's assistance policies.

(4) Strengthening Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen policy dialogue with the recipient governments, Country-based ODA Task Force²³, consisting of the Japanese embassy and the local offices of JICA and other agencies in each country, has been established in each recipient country of Japan's ODA. The Task Forces also participate in decision making on country assistance policy and rolling plans of aid projects with good understanding on the development needs of the recipient country. The Task Forces also engage in discussions regarding policies with the governments of recipient countries. In addition, the Task Forces work together with other donor countries and international organizations to offer suggestions related to cooperation

with different ODA schemes, consider and select candidate projects for Japan's ODA.

Further, in order to meet a trend of aid coordination* at the field level including preparation and revision of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*, Japan began to assign coordinators for economic cooperation at several overseas diplomatic missions since FY 2006. Their role is to collect information and implement research related to aid coordination, to disseminate information on Japan's aid policies to other countries, and to make recommendations to the Japanese government from the field.

* Glossary

Aid coordination

Aid coordination refers to the sharing of information by multiple donors and cooperation to formulate aid strategy and to plan and implement projects, etc., to increase the impact of assistance. In the past, aid coordination focused on collaboration and coordination between donors on individual projects, but in recent years, comprehensive aid coordination in which donors provide assistance under shared strategy and procedures in accordance with the development policies of the recipient countries has been implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa and other nations around the world.

PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

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, to provide funds not repaid due to debt relief for measures to reduce poverty. The Paper was created incorporating the views of representatives from donor countries, NGOs, research institutes, and the private sector, under the ownership (self-help efforts) of the governments of developing countries.

Note 23: Excluding some countries under the direct control of JICA Headquarters.

(5) Partnership with Various Actors

Japan engages in international cooperation in partnership with the private sector, NGOs, universities, local

governments, international organizations, and other donor countries.

● Partnership with NGOs

In recent years, NGOs have fulfilled an important role in the international community by recommending policies on major diplomatic issues such as development, the environment, human rights, trade, and disarmament. Japanese NGOs implement high-quality aid activities in developing countries, including education, health and medical care, rural development, refugee assistance, and mine clearance. In addition, Japanese NGOs provide prompt humanitarian assistance in areas affected by conflict or natural disasters like earthquakes. As NGOs

work at a grass-roots level where governmental assistance has difficulty reaching, NGOs are deeply familiar with the region and are able to provide suitable response to the needs of people, as well as to promote “Visibility of Japanese Aid.” Japan has advocated the promotion of partnerships with NGOs in the ODA Charter and other policies. Japan engages in a variety of collaborative measures related to NGO aid activities, including financial assistance, capacity building, and increasing dialogues between NGOs and MOFA.

a. Cooperation with NGO Projects

Japan cooperates in a variety of ways to enable NGOs to implement aid activities smoothly. For example, in FY 2011, 45 organizations utilized Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, which provides funds to grassroots-level socio-economic development projects by NGOs, to implement 81 projects, including the construction of schools, assistance for disabled persons, vocational training, and improvement of maternal and child health (the scale of the financial assistance has doubled over the last 5 years). In addition, as of July 2012, 36 NGOs participated in the Japan Platform, an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business community. The Japan Platform utilizes ODA funds as well as donations from the private sector and individuals that have been contributed in advance to distribute emergency supplies and medical assistance

when a major disaster occurs. In FY 2011 a total of around ¥2.4 billion was disbursed for projects implemented by NGOs through the JPF in 8 countries, including projects assisting the victims of the Haiti Earthquake, the droughts in the "Horn of Africa", flooding in Pakistan, and humanitarian aid in South Sudan, Northern Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In some cases, JICA's technical cooperation projects are outsourced to the private sector including NGOs, putting to use the expertise and experience of NGOs, universities, and a variety of other organizations. Further, as part of its ODA activities, JICA conducts "JICA Partnership Program (JPP)"* to outsource projects that have been proposed by NGOs, universities, and local government bodies that directly contribute to the improvement of the lives of local residents in developing countries. In FY 2011, JPP provided funds for 219 projects in 48 countries.



Local Peruvian farmers manufacturing handicrafts with alpaca fur using equipment provided. (Photo: José Sato/Embassy of Japan in Peru)



A craft center in Tanzania assisting the employment of persons with disabilities. (Photo: Masayuki Hattori/Embassy of Japan in Tanzania)

b. Establishing Better Environment for NGO Activities

Further measures to support NGO activities include projects for establishing better environments for NGOs. For example, under the “NGO Consultant Scheme,” staff of Japanese NGOs who have experience and a favorable record of performance are commissioned by MOFA to address inquiries from the public and NGO stakeholders regarding NGO activities in international cooperation, or the management of NGO and development education. NGO consultants also provide site services at international cooperation events and conduct classes and seminars on international cooperation, and otherwise provide opportunities for many people to deepen their understanding of NGOs and international cooperation activities. Further, measures are taken to support NGOs in strengthening their organizations, capabilities and specializations, through hosting of “NGO study groups” that serve as workshops and symposiums on such themes as “International Cooperation NGO Fundraising (raising

funds for activities)” and “Strengthening the Capabilities of Local International Cooperation NGOs.

JICA also provides a variety of training for NGO staff. For example, JICA conducts (i) training for NGO organizational strengthening through the “Improve organizational skills! NGO Human Resource Development Training” for NGO staff that are to play active roles both domestically and overseas in future, (ii) Project cycle management (PCM)* method training to enable personnel to acquire project planning, proposal, and evaluation skills in developing countries, (iii) dispatching of advisors with suitable knowledge and experience to strengthen NGO’s institutional capacity in terms public relations, fundraising, and accounting, and (iv) dispatching of advisors to strengthen overseas NGO projects that provide expert guidance in strengthening abilities necessary to the effective implementation of projects in overseas.

c. Dialogue and Partnership with NGOs

Since 1996, MOFA has held the NGO-MOFA Regular Meetings to promote a stronger partnership and encourage dialogue between NGOs and MOFA. NGOs and MOFA are exchanging opinions regarding ODA policies and funding assistance for NGOs such as Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. Since 2002, the NGO-Embassy Meeting has been held to exchange ideas and opinions on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA among the staff of Japanese embassies, other assistance organizations and Japanese NGOs that work in developing

countries. The meetings have been held in 33 countries, including Nepal and Sri Lanka. JICA also hosts the NGO-JICA Meeting in order to promote the realization of effective international cooperation and the understanding and participation of civil society in international cooperation, based on an equal partnership with NGOs. In addition to supporting local NGO activities, Japan has also established an NGO-JICA Japan Desk in 21 countries to strengthen projects conducted jointly by NGOs and JICA.

* Glossary

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

A technical cooperation program implemented by JICA as part of ODA to contribute to the development for people in developing countries at the grass-roots level in collaboration with partners in Japan willing to engage in international cooperation, such as NGOs, universities, local governments and public interest corporations. There are three types of JPP based on the size and nature of the organizations, which are classified as follows: (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)

The PCM method is a participatory development method of utilizing a project overview chart to manage operation of the cycle of analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of a development assistance project. It consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation. The technique is used by JICA and international organizations, etc., at the site of development assistance.

Project Aims to Reduce Infant and Child Mortality Rate in Zambia

— AMDA-MINDS Works on Project for Strengthening Child Health Promotion System —



Mr. Suzuki checking the progress of activities with the Ministry of Health monitoring team and health care center staff members (Photo: Shunsuke Suzuki)

In the southern African nation of Zambia, 119 of every 1,000 children aged zero to five years die before reaching school age. This amounts to around 25,000 children per month.

The government of Zambia was quite pleased with the results of JICA's 10-year project to improve the health care system in urban communities of the capital of Lusaka, which began in 1997. It asked the Japanese government to implement the Project for Strengthening Community-based Child Health Promotion System in Urban Areas, a technical cooperation that JICA launched in March 2011. The project seeks to improve health systems in the selected urban areas beyond Lusaka to lower the child mortality rate. A private company is teaming up with AMDA Multisectoral & Integrated Development Services (AMDA-MINDS), a specified nonprofit organization well versed in the improvement of health care services to provide this technical cooperation.

Shunsuke Suzuki is a project leader who works with six other long- and short-term experts. "I believe the government of Zambia has put forth considerable effort, but the insufficient public sector budget, inadequate human resources in the medical and health fields and the difficulty for international aid to reach every corner of society has left it unable to produce desired results," Mr. Suzuki said of the challenges associated with the infant and child mortality rates. "The urban areas are missing the traditional human relations seen in the countryside, parents are not able to earn enough money though they both work, and people are not receiving proper education about nutrition and hygiene. It is important to take the approach of strengthening the health system itself to solve these problems because so many factors are coming together to cause them."

Under the Ministry of Health, local health offices in each province and district and health centers belonging to each catchment area provide both curative and preventive services. At the community level, neighborhood health committee members and health volunteers respond to the local population



Health care volunteers monitoring the growth of a child (Photo: Shunsuke Suzuki)

who seek medical help for their children. One committee member is elected for roughly every 500 households, and the members help manage health centers and primary health care activities. Health volunteers, on the other hand, receive training on the subjects such as nutrition, major diseases and personal hygiene, and they use their level of knowledge to play a central role in administering regular physicals and other services for infants and children as well as in environmental hygiene activities.

However, while these frameworks exist in theory, the question of whether they are actually serving their purposes is a different matter. The Ministry of Health will cooperate with this project, which will determine whether health systems based in three local communities are functioning to their fullest. The project also seeks to help administer training programs to shore up weaknesses and enhance the system so that infants and children have continuous access to preventive health care services.

One type of training provided by the Ministry of Health to which Mr. Suzuki and his coworkers assist will deepen mutual trust between health center staff and volunteers by having them learn together for six weeks. "The people who live in each area are the ones who know it best," Mr. Suzuki said. "Some poor people whose children are battling health problems will not seek help at a health center on their own. Only fellow locals can give those people the courage to take the first step. If health centers and volunteers band together, they can spur activity in their communities and come closer to solving problems."

This project focusing on three urban areas of Zambia has been encouraging the counterpart health officers to observe, analyze and learn from the way community-based preventive health services are managed in Lusaka. They are greatly inspired and become more convinced that they can improve their own situations as well. This project will end in March 2014, but its terminal evaluation will be conducted six months before that, so there is not much time left. Mr. Suzuki believes that any result this project can produce in these areas will have an effect on other areas, and he is scrambling to push the project along and figure out how to produce those results in this limited amount of time.

● Partnership with Private Business

a. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for boosting growth

Japanese private companies' activities in developing countries make significant contribution, by creating opportunities for local employment, augmenting tax revenue, expanding trade and investment, contributing to the acquisition of foreign currency, and transferring Japan's superior technology. In April 2008, Japan announced the "Public-Private Partnership for Growth in Developing Countries" - a new policy to strengthen partnerships between ODA and Japan's businesses and to promote activities by private businesses in developing countries. 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.

In the past, 13 public-private partnership projects have been authorized including those which utilized Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. One instance was a project to utilize Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects for mine clearance and unexploded ordnance disposal from farmland when Japanese businesses conducted herbal medicine cultivation in Laos. Another case was a project to utilize technical cooperation to invite a team of Mexican physicians to Japan for training of sophisticated medical technology (catheterization surgery) that had been developed by a Japanese company. (See page 18 for details)

Likewise, attention has focused recently on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, in which private

businesses aim to contribute proactively to resolving the issues in local communities they enter, and also on BOP business*, which aims to contribute to improving lives and resolving social issues through businesses focusing on the low-income demographic. In cases where these activities are implemented by private corporations in partnership with local NGOs, it has been allowed to utilize Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects and technical cooperation. In addition, Japan works on Public-Private Partnership* (PPP) that aim to implement highly public projects more efficiently and effectively, and provides consistent assistance from the planning stages of the project, such as institutional development and human resource development through technical cooperation, with 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 towards to the achievement of the MDGs through providing them 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 health and post MDGs, for example.

■ Cooperation Preparatory Surveys for PPP Infrastructure Projects and BOP Business Projects

To encourage participation to international cooperation from Japanese businesses with excellent technologies, knowledge and experience which are interested in overseas expansion, JICA provides two types of preparatory survey schemes based on private sector proposals. These schemes offer conducting a feasibility study* to private companies that submitted the proposals for PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business projects. In the past, JICA has selected 34 PPP infrastructure projects such as expressways, water supply and sewerage systems, and 52 projects related to BOP business projects in the areas of health and medical care and agriculture. In addition to utilizing the specialized knowledge, funds, and technologies of private sectors to resolve the development issues of developing countries, this gives a push to the

overseas expansion of private business as well.



Organic solutions staff engaged in the mobile retail of microorganisms cultivated in Rwanda. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

■ Assisting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

It is crucial to incorporate the economic growth of rapidly developing emerging and developing countries for Japanese businesses in terms of their future growth. In particular, although Japan's small and medium enterprises (SMEs) possess superior products and technologies, 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 will be utilized to resolve socio-economic issues in developing countries. In response to this situation, since FY 2012, MOFA has started needs surveys such as for the products and technologies of Japanese SMEs in developing countries, studies to formulate ODA projects, and outsourcing projects for proliferating products and technologies through ODA. This attempts to resolve development issues in developing

■ Private-Sector Investment Finance

The high risk involved in projects in developing countries often makes funding from private financial institutions difficult. Therefore, Japan uses JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance* to assist the development projects implemented by private businesses in developing countries through direct investment and financing. Regarding Private-Sector Investment Finance, the "Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Corporations" announced in December 2001 stipulated that there would be no investment and financing except for projects authorized before the end of 2001. However, due to an increase in the necessity to respond to new demands of

■ Infrastructure Exports*

The "Ministerial Meeting on Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems" was established to respond to the enormous infrastructure demand particularly in Asia, support efforts by private business in the infrastructure area, and make dynamic, cross-national, and political leadership. In this context, MOFA has appointed 126 "Specialists in Infrastructure Projects"* at 58 overseas

countries while contributing to the overseas expansion of Japanese businesses. Additionally, as to assist the development of global human resources required by SMEs, the "Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System"*, which dispatches staff from SMEs to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV), while keeping their membership in enterprises was established in 2012. Through this system, Japan proactively assists to build SMEs' network within developing countries. Similarly, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) has also assisted the overseas expansion of Japan's SMEs through the new Global Internship Program by dispatching young business persons, and a symposium on fostering global human resources co-hosted with JICA in November 2012. (For further details on assisting SMEs, see Part I, page 24).

high development impact through the private sector, a resumption was decided in June 2010, and trials of Private-Sector Investment Finance from JICA to private businesses were resumed in March 2011.

As a result, government review of a pro-poor micro-financing project (small-scale financing service) in Pakistan and an industrial human resource development project in Viet Nam was completed in 2011, and also in 2012 of a project related to an environmentally-friendly industrial park in Long An Province, Viet Nam. After that, it was fully resumed in October 2012.

diplomatic missions in 50 countries (as of October 2012), to strengthen systems for gathering information through overseas diplomatic missions, and enhance communication with related local organizations and chambers of commerce. In addition, the Prime Minister and members of the cabinet are leading Japan's marketing effort to receive orders for infrastructure projects.

Affordable Refrigerators for the People at the Base of the Pyramid Made in India "ChotuKool"

– Developing Manufacturing Industry Leaders –



Professor Shiba holding a T-shirt with the project logo. The "third eye" of the Buddha is designed in its logo. (Photo: JICA)

India has been undergoing rapid economic development, but the manufacturing industry is lagging behind in terms of its portion of gross domestic product. The country faces the pressing challenges of expanding the manufacturing industry, which has a high rate of labor absorption, and developing human resources capable of high-level management to achieve such expansion. Sensing the urgency, the Indian government made improving the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry a core policy and requested assistance from Japan. Then, in 2006, Japanese and Indian heads of state came to an agreement to launch "Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing (VLFM) Program" as a joint national project. This was India's first project on which industry, government and academia collaborated, and it served as a business school for developing leaders charged with transforming the manufacturing industry. The Indian government asked JICA to launch the program, and JICA obliged in 2007 and chose Shoji Shiba, Professor Emeritus at the University of Tsukuba, as its Chief Advisor.

Professor Shiba had researched and taught business administration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. He is a foremost authority on Breakthrough Management, by which groundbreaking business is created amidst turbulent social conditions. "Those involved in India came to persuade me to take part even long before the project started," he said. "I was moved by their dedication to their country."

The program teaches the essence of Japanese "monozukuri" (way of manufacturing) with the aim of developing human resources capable of overcoming difficult circumstances and bringing innovation to fruition in the field of manufacturing and development. Professor Shiba believes that people go out into the field and experience things for themselves so that they can learn by doing so. "If you want to know about goldfish, jump into the fishbowl," he says to encourage students to change their way of thinking. "VLFM merely provides a learning environment. Indian people need to jump in and swim by themselves, to see things with their own

eyes, to look inward to find out what they have learned. If they do this, they will see another new fishbowl. This is how one should learn in a true sense."

One of the learners of this program, G. Sunderraman, the vice president of major Indian corporation Godrej said, "VLFM taught me to change my viewpoint. I learned to reject my desire to act in self-interest and strive to contribute to society with a feel for the greater good."

Over one billion people in India are at the base of the pyramid (BOP*) and cannot afford to buy refrigerators. Godrej developed "ChotuKool," a 43-liter mini-refrigerator that embodies the learning from the VLFM Program. ChotuKool refrigerators can maintain an inner temperature between 5°C and 15°C, allowing people to cool drinks, store vegetables at home without damaging them and cut down on living expenses. It is possible for independent storeowners to sell cold drinks. They cost 3,500 rupees (about 5,300 yen), which is roughly half of traditional mini-refrigerators' cost. They require only a 12-volt power supply and can run on batteries or solar power, meaning that people in off-grid rural areas can use them.

In the developing process of ChotuKool, Godrej personnel frequented rural areas and spent much time with people at the BOP to gain a deeper understanding of their lifestyles. They also incorporated the opinions of female entrepreneurs near the BOP into the making of this product. To establish distribution routes, they used the postal distribution network and built a sales network through the female entrepreneurs. ChotuKool is already being sold in Southern India and is slated to go on sale throughout India in 2013.

Mr. Sunderraman explained the significance of Professor Shiba and the VLFM Program to the development of ChotuKool: "We learned to 'jump into the fishbowl' from VLFM. That helped us discover potential demand in a difficult environment with poor infrastructure and insufficient consumer education. We want to continue to keep that 'third eye of the Buddha' open and looking into the unforeseen future, as Professor Shiba trained us to do."

More than eight hundred people have already passed through VLFM. Professor Shiba has hope for what the program can bring to India's future: "ChotuKool represents India's attempt to establish its own manufacturing industry. I want India not to focus on copying Japan or the United States, but to go beyond what they have learned and create India's own management style."

* See Page 165



Vice President Sunderraman of Godrej introducing the ChotuKool. (Photo: JICA)

b. Acceleration of ODA Loans Procedures

Public-private partnership has become widely recognized as necessary for development assistance to developing countries. It is important to produce development effects promptly through effectively incorporating ODA loans and private-sector business. From the standpoint of promoting effective public-private partnership (PPP) as well, further efforts are required to provide ODA loans at the same pace of private sector business activities.

While giving attention to ensure accountability and appropriate procedures, through ensuring ownership of the recipient countries, preventing fraud and corruption, and

considering the environmental and social impact of projects, Japan announced Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Procedures in July 2010, with consideration to its “Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Procedures” announced in 2007 and “Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Procedures by Expediting Public-Private Partnerships” published in 2009. The measures include additional actions such as the implementation of “pre-pledges,” increasing the number of countries which hold on-site monitoring meetings and detecting problems at an early stage, and holding discussions regarding countermeasures.

* Glossary

BOP (Base of Pyramid) business

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)

A new method of cooperation in which governmental ODA projects are conducted in collaboration with private investing projects. Input from private businesses is incorporated at the formation stage of the project. For example, basic infrastructure is developed with ODA, while investing and operations/maintenance is conducted by the private sector. In this manner, roles are divided between the public and private sectors. The technologies, knowledge, experience, and funds of the private sector are then used in an effort to implement projects that are more efficient and effective, as well as to improve development efficiency.

(Areas for PPP: Water and sewer systems, airport construction, motorways, railways, etc.)

Feasibility study

Verification that a proposed project can be executive (achieved), and planning/formulation of a project that is suitable for implementation. An investigation regarding what possibilities the project has, whether it is appropriate, and what investment effect it will have.

Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System

This system dispatches staff from SMEs to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV), and contributes to the development of global human resources of enterprises and the overseas business expansion. The country, occupation type, and duration of dispatch are determined in response to requests from private enterprises. Volunteers are dispatched to countries being considered for the expansion of a business, and it is expected that the culture, commercial practices, and technical level therein will be ascertained through activities, and that volunteers acquire not only language skills but also communication skills, problem solving skills and negotiating skills that will be put back into corporate activities upon their return.

JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance

Utilization of JICA's loan aid to provide the investment and financing required for development business implemented by Japanese private companies in developing countries. The projects of private businesses in developing countries create employment and lead to the revitalization of the economy, but in many cases there are a variety of risks and no outlook for high gains, so it is difficult to obtain sufficient funds from private financial institutions. Private-Sector Investment Finance by JICA is used to support development in developing regions by providing the investment and financing for such businesses. The aid targets (i) MDGs and the poverty reduction, (ii) acceleration of infrastructure development and growth, and (iii) measures against climate change. Unlike ODA loans, which consist of economic cooperation provided to the governments of developing countries, Private-Sector Investment Finance contributes to development by supporting the activities of Japanese private businesses that are conducted with non-governmental private businesses in developing countries.

Infrastructure Exports

This concept is related to infrastructure demands primarily from Asia which supports the efforts of private businesses in relation to overseas infrastructure upgrades by Japanese businesses such as electricity, railways, water, and road projects. It focuses not only on structural (hard) infrastructure such as facility construction, but assists as far as non-structural (soft) infrastructure upgrades such as the transfer of knowledge, experience and skills necessary to run the project, as well as human resource development related to administrative operation.

Specialist in Infrastructure Projects

Personnel assigned to individual overseas diplomatic missions to support infrastructure exports, by gathering and consolidating domestic and overseas information regarding infrastructure projects, and by serving as liaison for communication and coordination with related organizations, chambers of commerce, etc.

● Partnership with Universities and Local Governments

Japan utilizes the practical knowledge accumulated by universities, as well as local governments to implement ODA more effectively. JICA promotes the joint implementation of comprehensive technical cooperation and ODA loan projects to make it possible to utilize the specialized knowledge possessed by universities to address

the challenges of developing countries. In addition, JICA cooperates with local governments to utilize their knowledge and experience to work toward qualitative improvement of ODA projects, development of human resources for aid activities, and vitalization of regional project development.

● Partnership with Local Governments and NGOs of Developing Countries

Partnerships with local governments and NGOs in developing countries strengthen not only the socio-economic development of developing countries, but also lead to the strengthening of civil society and NGOs in those countries as well. Japan mainly utilizes Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects to support socio-economic development projects implemented

by aid-related personnel. This financial cooperation has also received high praise in developing countries as a detailed and rapid form of assistance that provides direct benefit at the grassroots level including the construction of schools, upgrading of hospital basic medical equipment and digging of wells.

● Partnership with International Organizations and Other Countries

In recent years, from the perspective of improving the quality of aid and aid effectiveness, based on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) and Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, various countries and aid organizations have been working to coordinate their aid policies in order to achieve international development goals such as MDGs. Currently, working groups have been formed for various development issues 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. Further, in 2005, Japan, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) have prepared a Joint-Strategy partners initiative for Bangladesh to support a poverty reduction strategy (PRS). Subsequently, the Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) to Bangladesh was formulated in June 2010 with the participation of 18 development partners to work together in coordination and collaboration for more effective and efficient cross-sectors assistance (for instance, having a link between health and education fields). Likewise, as specific cooperation with the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), in 2005 the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) was setup together with the Africa Development Bank (AfDB), and to date cooperation of over \$1 billion has been implemented to attempt to smoothly supply funds to Africa's private sector and promote private sector investment for upgrading of roads and electricity, etc. Furthermore, in 2012, together with the Inter-American Development Bank, Confinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CORE) was set up as a co-finance framework with a vision of a maximum of \$300 million worth of cooperation over five years.

Recently, Japan has also been proactive in cooperation and collaboration with international organizations that have offices in Japan. Moreover, Japan promotes initiatives that aim for an effective partnership of multilateral aid and

bilateral aid. The objectives of this partnership are to reflect trends in international aid into the bilateral aid policies, and at the same time promote mainstreaming of Japan's bilateral aid methods which have comparative advantage, within the recipient countries and the international community.

In the past, members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have been the main donor countries in the international community, but in recent years, non-DAC member countries that are referred to as "emerging donors" such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil have begun to have a significant impact on the development of developing countries. Within the framework of the G20 also, consultation on development issues has begun to be implemented not only by the main donor countries but also including emerging and developing countries. Japan has encouraged the emerging donors to promote aid coordination and harmonization with international efforts. For example, significant progress was made in the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Republic of Korea in November 2011, that a new framework for cooperation to solve global issues called "Global Partnership" was created among DAC member countries including Japan, emerging donors, the private sector, and other organizations. Similarly, the Asia Development Forum was held in Bangkok in July 2012 to share the Asian experience in implementing development assistance.



Village meeting in Tanzania. Villages tackle community issues themselves. (Photo: Yoshiaki Kakizaki/JICA Tanzania Office)



Post Busan and Emerging Countries

In recent years, a significant change has occurred in the development architecture. Within the world economy, the influence of emerging countries is rapidly expanding, and necessity to respond to global development issues such as climate change, infectious diseases and food security are growing increasingly important. In responding to such issues and needs, attention has begun to focus not only on the traditional aid donors, but also on the role that new actors of development, such as the private sector, civil society and emerging countries. The private sector is said to actually account for around 70% of financial flows to developing countries. Likewise, according to estimates of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the volume of assistance in 2008 from the emerging donors such as China, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and India was as high as 10% of the total volume of the DAC member countries' ODA.

With this background of the changing climate surrounding aid, the "Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness" (hereinafter the Busan HLF), a major international conference, was held in Busan, Republic of Korea at the end of November 2011.

The Busan HLF was a ministerial level meeting held to discuss how to enhance the effectiveness of future development and of cooperation between donor countries international organizations and developing countries. In the Busan HLF, it was newly agreed that "respect for the ownership of developing countries," "emphasis on results," "inclusive partnership" and "transparency of aid and fulfillment of accountability" are major principles to achieve the development goals of the international community. Likewise, the importance of wide-ranging actors such as in particular, "emerging countries," "actors of triangular cooperation/south-south cooperation" and the "private sector" was confirmed.

While a characteristic of the Busan HLF was the participation of many new actors of development, half a year after the Busan HLF in June 2012, the "Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation" (hereinafter, the Global Partnership) was established officially as a new framework in which wider range of development actors could participate. As opposed to the past discussions on the enhancement of aid effectiveness which were carried out primarily among the traditional donor countries and international organizations, and also within the DAC, the activities of the Global Partnership will commence under the joint efforts of the DAC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a forum held where new development actors such as emerging countries and the private sector participate.

Within the Global Partnership, in order to push forward more effective development cooperation, a discussion among participants is scheduled concerning the way in which development issues of a global scale should be

handled, and the extent of the progress of efforts that each participant committed to in the Busan HLF. The Global Partnership is an epoch-making forum in the sense that it gathers the traditional donor countries, emerging countries, the private sector, civil society and furthermore, the aid recipient countries to discuss development issues. The ministerial-level meeting of the Global Partnership is co-chaired by the Secretary of State for International Development of the United Kingdom Justine Greening representing the developed countries, Finance Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala of Nigeria representing the developing countries, and the National Development Planning Minister Armida Alisjahbana of Indonesia representing the emerging countries. Emerging countries are expected to play a unique role as a bridge between developing countries and developed countries through sharing their own experiences of growth with developing countries and as the countries that are in the developmental stage to maintain a close acquaintance with and listen to developing countries. Emerging countries themselves are also in the process of acquiring experience as donor countries, so are required to study the rules and procedures of aid implementation that have been practiced within the international community in the past, and implement aid accordingly. At the same time, rather than the conventional donor-nation/recipient-nation relationship with emerging countries, developed countries can learn a great deal about development aid from them as equal partners. Developed, developing and emerging countries and also the private sector and civil society are required to learn and share knowledge together. A diverse selection of development aid from diverse actors of development is also critical to effectively implement aid. Among post-Busan efforts, the question as to what will be required of the continued interaction with emerging countries of particularly major influence such as China, Brazil and India will undoubtedly be one of the focus areas.



Triangular cooperation in partnership with Viet Nam during a project for rice productivity improvement in Mozambique. Vietnamese experts participate in training with the local irrigation association (Photo: Mika Tanimoto/JICA)

Teaming Up With Viet Nam to Improve Rice Cultivation in Mozambique

– Project for Improvement of Techniques for Increasing Rice Cultivation Productivity –



Mr. Tamura meeting with water user association directors about construction of irrigation facilities (Photo: Masato Tamura)

Mozambique endured a 17-year civil war after gaining independence from Portugal in 1975. Once peace was established in the nation on the east coast of Africa, a democratic election was held in 1994 and it has experienced rapid economic growth of 6-8% per year since the late 1990s. The capital city of Maputo developed wonderfully, but farming communities around local cities stayed poor. JICA has been implementing the Project for Improvement of Techniques for Increasing Rice Cultivation Productivity in Nante, Maganja da Costa District, Zambezia Province, a technical cooperation project, since January 2011. Rice paddies spread out across the Nante District in Zambezia Province in the northern part of Mozambique. However, the irrigation facilities established under Portuguese rule were destroyed during the civil war and are nearly unusable. This technical assistance aims to develop farming techniques suitable for the land in the area, involve farmers in the repair of irrigation facilities and improve the capacity of the area to enable continuous farming.

Of special note is the fact that this project marks the first time that JICA and Viet Nam have engaged in Triangular Cooperation* on the African continent. Japan manages the progress and financial affairs of the project while experts from Viet Nam, a prominent rice-producing country among those in Asia, are in charge of technical guidance on rice cultivation. Mozambique and the southern part of Viet Nam both have a tropical climate. Their weather conditions are similar to each other, and a good portion of Vietnamese rice cultivation techniques are compatible in Mozambique. They improved rice fields and cultivated rice on an experimental basis in the target district of Nante. However, the district lacks farm equipment. The Vietnamese experts have cut down bamboo and used it to make tools for cultivation. If there are no irrigation pumps, they cleverly lift water by tying ropes to buckets.

"Viet Nam is also a developing country," JICA expert Masato Tamura, the project manager said. "The Vietnamese experts are working hard to teach agriculture in their own country, too."



Vietnamese experts providing rice cultivation training for farmers (Photo: Masato Tamura)

That is why they have been able to keep the farming work going even when they face inconveniences like a lack of agricultural machinery and farm tools. I think experts from a developed country would have complained about it."

Rice was planted in test fields in January 2012. The village in which project headquarters is located is around 45 km away from the project site. The experts wake up at five o'clock every morning and spend one hour traveling to the project site. Unfortunately, roads became impassable because of lingered bad weather. The rice planting should have taken one day to complete; it took three weeks. This project is also the first time Viet Nam has given assistance to an African country with JICA. The experts on the project have an enthusiastic, never-say-die attitude. One time, the growing rice plants became infested with pests. The earnest Vietnamese experts were worried that the rice plants would die if left in that condition, so they anxiously asked Mr. Tamura if they could send away to Viet Nam for pesticides and spray them over the plants. Mr. Tamura, who himself has been involved in international agricultural assistance as a farming expert for over 35 years, explained to the Vietnamese experts that fish in the canals, which farmers eat, would all die if pesticides were used. He told them that they did not have to provide pesticides and that he would take responsibility if anything happened to the rice plants, which finally calmed the Vietnamese experts.

The first rice plants produced rice in the test fields in May. The yield was seven to eight tons per hectare, which was two to three times the yield under local farmers' cultivation methods. The quiet dedication of the Vietnamese experts and the actual harvest began to change the perspectives of local farmers, and they began to voice their opinions proactively. "More rice can be harvested in this environment than in Japan if irrigation facilities are upgraded and we can establish a system of organized farming," Mr. Tamura said of the project goal. "The great gains of this project can spread into neighboring areas, and since it is low-budget, the Mozambican Ministry of Agriculture can apply this project to the entire country. We are trying to get local people to feel confident that they can do a fine job themselves by the time this project is finished in two years. Then, we want them to grow delicious rice and build a brand so that they can increase profits as well as volume and improve their lives. That will give Viet Nam more confidence, too."

This inaugural collaboration aid between Japan and Viet Nam is looking to improve rice cultivation in Mozambique in a huge way.

* When developing countries (Mozambique and Viet Nam) cooperate for development (South-South Cooperation) and the side providing aid (Viet Nam) has restrictions in terms of capabilities, a developed country (Japan) provides supplementary techniques, funds, aid experience and knowledge. This is called Triangular Cooperation.

2. Increasing Public Participation

(1) Importance of Promoting Public Understanding and Support

The “ODA Review Final Report” publicized in June 2010 emphasized the importance of obtaining public understanding and support for ODA.

MOFA and JICA provide opportunities to the public to experience ODA in the field so that a broad range of people can participate directly in the actual assistance of developing countries. Public participation is enhanced at a variety of levels in a variety of ways, which includes; encouraging discussions and dialogues regarding development assistance, promoting development education, publishing information regarding the current state of development assistance, and communication of such activities to a wide audience including those in local cities and various groups of people and organizations. At the same time, it is recognized that development of human

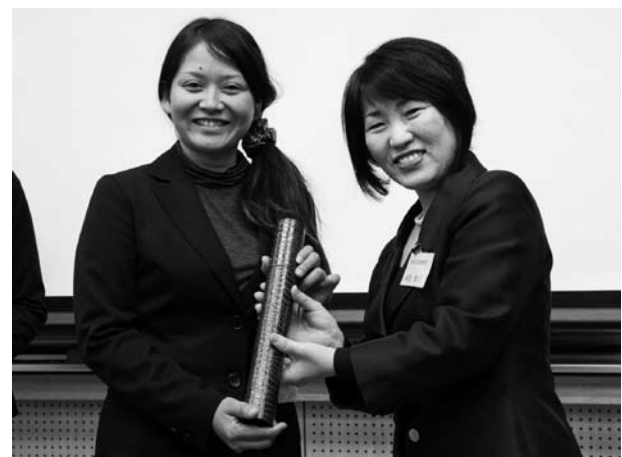
resources, developmental research and public-private partnership (PPP) are important to appropriately respond to the diversifying and increasing complexity of development issues. It is also important to promote an understanding of Japan's philosophy regarding development assistance in the international community; meanwhile the importance of partnerships with education and research institutions such as universities is also becoming more and more important.

Further, it is also very important, in implementing ODA projects to make efforts for the people in developing countries to understand Japan's assistance, and Japan enhances local public relations in collaboration between overseas diplomatic missions and local JICA offices.

(2) Direct Participation in Assistance to Developing Countries by the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV)

JICA implements the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV) programs to promote the participation in international cooperation by young people and a broad spectrum of Japanese citizens who have a variety of experiences. JOCV is a public-participation program that dispatches young Japanese aged between 20 and 39 to developing countries for two years, to assist the socio-economic development of those countries while living and working with the locals. JOCV has a history spanning nearly half a century, and is an example of the “Visibility of Japanese Aid” that has received high praise overseas over the years. SV, the corresponding JOCV program for elder male and female participants (aged between 40 and 69) who possess a wide range of skills and abundant experience, is a public-participation program. Through the program, the Japanese government supports the activities of people who are willing to assist the development of partner countries on a volunteer basis.

The volunteer programs, which forge consistent links between people, create grass-roots connections between Japan and developing countries, and have also the effect of deepening local people's affinity for Japan. This also contributes to the assistance received from various nations following the Great East Japan Earthquake. Similarly, in recent years attention has been drawn to the point that experienced volunteers can also contribute to the advance of the private sector into developing countries.



Ms. Yumiko Yamada of JOCV receives a letter of appreciation on her return from Mozambique from the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Toshiko Abe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Letter of Appreciation Conferential Ceremony for JICA volunteer program participants.



A volunteer teaches electronic engineering at a vocational school in Peru. (Photo: JICA)

(3) NGO Assistance and Participation in Activities

The most familiar examples of citizen participation in international cooperation are support for NGOs that engage in international cooperation and participation in those activities. The number of Japan's NGOs expanded greatly since the enactment of the "Act on the Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities" (NPO Act) in 1998 and progress of legal provisions. There are said to be around 400 organizations actually engaged in international cooperation activities. MOFA is strengthening collaboration with NGOs which it considers to be essential partners in promoting the "Visibility of Japanese Aid." More specifically, MOFA financially cooperates projects implemented overseas by Japan's NGOs, (such as Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects), and implements projects aimed to enhance the capabilities of NGOs. It is expected that Japan's NGOs broaden ODA horizons,

develop excellent human resources in the area of international cooperation, and play a role to promote the "Visibility Japanese Aid". (For further details on partnership with NGOs, see page 159)



Local residents and NGO personnel expressing their joy at the opening ceremony of a health post in Zambia. (Photo: TICO)

(4) On-site ODA Experience

Providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience development cooperation by visiting at actual sites where ODA projects are implemented is one of the most effective ways to deepen their understanding of ODA. Japan also promotes support for on-site ODA observation through study tours (e.g. university seminars), or by teachers and representatives from local governments. In addition, partnerships with travel agencies to conduct the experience tours and observation tours are being strengthened. A new program, "International Cooperation Reporters" (implemented by JICA), began in 2011, in which the public observes actual ODA project sites and reports at various events after returning home. Reporters were sent to Kenya and Viet Nam in August 2011, and to Uganda and Sri Lanka in August 2012 to observe Japan's ODA projects (10 people are sent to each country).



An international cooperation reporter takes memos of an explanation while Kenyan children peer over her shoulder. (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

(5) Promotion of Discussion and Dialogue

MOFA and JICA have held explanatory meetings throughout Japan regarding ODA activities such as supporting SMEs utilizing ODA. Likewise, lectures and symposiums to introduce trends in international cooperation and Japan's efforts are held as a venue for dialogue with concerned citizens on the role of diplomacy and ODA as necessary. Furthermore, JICA utilizes its

domestic offices such as regional Centers and Branch Offices to promote locally born international cooperation and revitalize local regions, while holding roundtables and lectures with representatives from local industries, governments, experts, local universities, and school officials.

(6) Human Resource Development and Research in the Area of Development

In order to develop professional human resources in the area of development, from FY 2011 MOFA started the “International Development Professional Training Program.” It is a practical program to develop human resources to take the leadership roles in the development field, and contains courses to supplement doctoral programs of universities that already have a Faculty of Development. More specifically, the project consists of six courses, (i) courses on Japanese corporate culture, industrial history and business history by working business people, (ii) courses on Japan’s contribution to development in Asia and the practical side of applying the Asian economic development model in other regions (South-South Cooperation), (iii) courses on international public law, (iv) negotiation role-playing workshops, (v) media training to improve interview and presentation skills, and (vi) exchange projects such as special lectures and talks given by global distinguished experts in the area of development.

In 2003, JICA established the International Cooperation Personnel Registration System in order to recruit and

utilize human resources who possess specialized knowledge and diverse experience. The system provides information on job opportunities at JICA, NGOs, international organizations, and other groups related to international cooperation through the website named “PARTNER (Participatory network for expert recruitment)” (<http://partner.jica.go.jp/>), as well as registration of human resources, information on training and seminars, career counseling, etc.

Furthermore, Senior Advisor System is used to secure professional human resources who have highly specialized abilities and abundant experience working in developing countries, while the Associate Specialist System has been established to enhance the ability of young people who have a certain degree of expertise but limited experience. The JICA Research Institute, established in October 2008, conducts empirical and policy researches using internationally recognized methodologies based on the actual experience as an aid agency, while addressing information to the governments of developing countries and to the international aid community.

(7) Development Education

MOFA sends staff to junior-high and high-schools, universities, local governments and NGOs to give “ODA Delivery Lectures” which explain and comment on international cooperation and ODA. Similarly, on MOFA’s Japanese language homepage, there is a “Development Education Promotion Homepage for Compulsory Education” (“Let’s explore our world!”) setup, which provides teaching materials for development education as necessary. In addition, in order to promote development education, JICA holds the “Global Education Contest”²⁴ (JICA has been the main sponsor since FY 2011) to solicit teaching materials for 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 experienced JOCV to schools as lecturers, and they implement “International Cooperation Delivery Lectures” that communicate life in developing countries and stories of personal experiences and aim to promote understanding of different cultures and international understanding, as well as the “International Cooperation Experience Program” that focuses on high-school and university students, and

the “JICA International Cooperation Junior-High and High-School Student Essay Contest” for junior-high and high-school students. Furthermore, “Development Education Instructor Training” is provided to teaching staff, and the “Teachers’ Overseas Training” dispatches teaching staff to developing countries, aiming to fully utilize such experiences in lessons.



A staff member of MOFA explains Japan's ODA in an ODA Delivery Lecture.

Note 24: Formerly the Development Education/International Understanding Education Contest (changed in FY2009)

(8) Strengthening Public Relations, Information Disclosure and Information Dissemination

MOFA and JICA have each launched websites related to ODA²⁵ that are linked to each other, which aim to release and disseminate accurate information. In October 2010, the “ODA *mieru-ka* site” (website for visualization of ODA) was launched within the JICA website to provide an easily understandable explanation of the current state of ODA projects and other aspects of the overall flow. In addition, an ODA email magazine is issued which introduces stories of experiences and episodes from actual aid in the field from the staff of overseas diplomatic missions, and JICA personnel.

Since FY 1997, a series of television programs have been broadcast to promote public interest in and understanding of international cooperation. In FY 2012, TV Tokyo’s “Chikyu VOCE” covered Japanese aid workers in developing countries, and introduced the current state of developing countries, the reasons why assistance is necessary, and the impact of Japan’s ODA projects.

Global Festa JAPAN is held annually around the time of the International Cooperation Day (6th of October)* as

Japan’s largest international cooperation event. The event is co-hosted by MOFA, JICA, and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) on Saturday and Sunday at Hibiya Park in Tokyo with participation from NGOs, international organizations, private companies and related ministries. Approximately 100,000 people attended the 2012 event.

In addition, Japan conducts activities overseas to promote a better understanding of Japan’s proactive international contribution through ODA. For example, Japan has provided press releases at the time of signings and handover ceremonies and otherwise cooperated with interviews of the local press. In addition, Japan attaches Japanese flag stickers (in English and Arabic) and the Japanese ODA logo (in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, and Portuguese) to aid supplies from Japan. Japan’s overseas diplomatic missions provide opportunities for the local press to address Japan’s cooperation by planning site-visit tours to Japan’s ODA projects. Furthermore, Japanese embassies disseminate information via various talks and websites and pamphlets in English and local languages.



Many NGOs also participate in the Global Festa.

* Glossary

International Cooperation Day

On October 6, 1954, Japan joined the Colombo Plan (Formed in 1951, the earliest international organization after World War II to provide aid to developing countries) with a decision by the cabinet, and started economic cooperation. In conjunction with this, October 6 was designated as “International Cooperation Day” with the authorization of the cabinet.

Note 25: Ministry of Foreign Affairs ODA page: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda>
JICA: <http://www.jica.go.jp> Website for visualization of ODA: <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda>

3. Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance

In the “ODA Review Final Report” publicized in June 2010, in addition to enhancing the transparency (“visualization”) of aid including the evaluation results of aid projects, the PDCA cycle, consisting of project formation (Plan), implementation (Do), evaluation

(Check), Follow-up (Act), was introduced with the aim of improving ODA accountability. Furthermore in January 2011, based on this policy, it was decided to (i) strengthen the PDCA cycle, (ii) strengthen the Program Approach, and (iii) reinforce “visualization.”

(1) Strategic Aid Implementation

● Program Approach

The Program Approach is an approach whereby the main development goals (program objectives) are shared through policy consultation with developing countries, from which point the specific ODA project is determined. For example, to achieve the goal of reducing the mortality rate of pregnant women in specific regions, one potential

approach is to determine projects of hospital construction using Grant Aid and midwives training through technical cooperation. At present, trial programs are progressing in Indonesia, Tanzania and Ghana, and the experiences and results will be also utilized in assisting other countries.

● Country Assistance Policy

The Country Assistance Policy is Japan’s country-specific assistance policy formulated based on a consideration of the political and socio-economic circumstances as well as development plans and development issues, etc. of each recipient country. As a general rule, Japan aims to have such policies formulated for all recipient countries of

Japan’s ODA within three years. Japan will integrate past Country Assistance Programs for individual countries and the Rolling Plans that were formulated under them, reorganize them into a more concise and highly strategic plan, and strive to clarify the direction of aid through “selection and concentration”.

(2) Effective Aid Implementation

● Website for visualization of ODA

The “ODA *mieru-ka* site” (website for visualization of ODA) was launched on the JICA website in April 2011 to enhance transparency as a means to deepen public understanding and support for ODA. Photographs, ex-ante/ex-post evaluations, and other information is posted as needed, in order to communicate to the people, in an easy-to-understand manner, an overview of each loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation projects that JICA is implementing as ODA projects around the world, as well as the process from project formation to completion. In principle, efforts are taken to publicize the status and impact of all ODA projects. Likewise, lists summarizing the specific achievement status of projects implemented in the past, including those where a sufficient effect was not produced, have already been publicized twice in January and October 2011.



ODA visualization site, the “ODA *mieru-ka* site” <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda>

● PDCA Cycle

Regarding strengthening the PDCA cycle, efforts are proceeding in relation to (i) formulating Country Assistance Policies for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA, (ii) establishing Development Project Accountability Committee, and (iii) strengthening the evaluation framework. In particular, the Development Project Accountability Committee established in 2011 plays a central role in the PDCA cycle. Before surveys are implemented to formulate new grant aid and loan aid

● Enhancement of Evaluation

In order to implement ODA more effectively and efficiently, there is a need for its continuous improvement by reflecting accurate understanding of the implementing process and its effects. To this end, MOFA, other related ministries, and JICA conduct monitoring and evaluation of ODA. ODA evaluations are positioned within the PDCA cycle. The lessons and recommendations gained from the evaluation results are conveyed to the relevant departments of MOFA and JICA, and the governments of recipient countries in order to utilize them in future planning and implementation processes. In addition, it is important to explain to the Japanese people how ODA is used and what effects have been achieved. Thus, MOFA publishes the results of ODA evaluations through websites in order to fulfill its accountability.

Currently, MOFA mainly implements evaluations at the policy-level (country assistance evaluations and priority issue evaluations) and evaluations at the program-level (aid modality evaluations and sector program evaluations). Policy and program-level evaluations implemented by MOFA are made in accordance with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability), and assess whether relevant policies have been taken, whether the development effects have been increased by the assistance, and whether the processes of implementing assistance have been appropriate. To secure its objectivity and transparency, evaluations are conducted by third parties.

MOFA makes continuous efforts to improve ODA evaluation. To further increase the independence of

projects, six external experts from NGOs, the business sector, academic societies and the press exchange candid views on the details of the surveys with MOFA and JICA departments so that past experiences and the perspectives of external experts are incorporated into the new projects. A certain amount of praise has been received for such efforts, and efforts are continuing to further improve the PDCA cycle.

evaluation, the ODA Evaluation Division was relocated from the International Cooperation Bureau, which implements assistance, to the Minister's Secretariat, in addition to appointing an external evaluation specialist as the Director of the Division. Similarly, new approaches are also being attempted regarding ODA evaluation such as not simply development but also diplomatic viewpoints are considered.

Meanwhile, JICA implements evaluations on each technical cooperation, ODA loan, and grant aid project as well as on its theme. In addition to conducting consistent evaluations from the pre-implementation stage, the implementation stage, to the post implementation stage, JICA has established consistent evaluation mechanism of these three assistance modalities. These evaluations are conducted in accordance with the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance, with projects that exceed a certain monetary amount being subject to ex-post evaluations by an external party.

Response measures to each recommendation and lesson obtained from these ODA evaluations are reflected in future planning and implementation of ODA.

MOFA also conducts policy evaluations on economic cooperation policies in general, ex-ante evaluations on projects that exceed a certain amount of money, and ex-post evaluations on pending projects that have not proceeded for five years, and incomplete projects* that have not concluded after ten years. These 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 since the decision was made 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 since the decision was made to implement the project.

● Preventing Fraudulent Practices

Given that Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent use of funds provided through aid must not be allowed under any circumstances. Accordingly, the government and JICA work to ensure the transparency of procurement and other procedures.

At the procurement stage for ODA projects, tendering procedures are conducted by developing countries in accordance with the guidelines. After the verification of the results, to increase transparency JICA discloses information not only on 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.

Efforts are also being made for auditing. These efforts include expanding external auditing, implementing spot audits, and taking measures to improve auditing based on audit results. With regard to external audits, they are being implemented at JICA by accounting auditors. Regarding grant aid, external audits of Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects worth ¥3 million or more must be conducted by outside auditors, and are being steadily implemented.

As for loan aid, a mechanism has been introduced for audits that can be conducted where necessary for projects agreed upon by the governments. For technical cooperation, JICA conducts internal audits via sampling. JICA also conducts technical audits of grant aid.

Japan has ratified the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and is strict in its fair handling of fraudulent business with foreign government-related parties, including the application of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act, in order to ensure confidence in ODA projects.

Improprieties were discovered in ODA loan projects in Viet Nam and in 2008 persons concerned in a relevant Japanese company in Viet Nam were prosecuted and convicted. To prevent the recurrence of similar fraud and corruption, an exploratory committee was established under the supervision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, composed of external specialists. The committee submitted its report in September 2009. Based on this report, MOFA and JICA reviewed their guidelines to determine how measures should be imposed against companies engaged in fraudulent practices. In addition, a support structure was established to support overseas arms of Japanese companies through embassies and local JICA offices, thereby urging related industries to comply with laws. Other initiatives include hosting seminars concerning international contract terms and conditions for Japanese companies, through the cooperation of industry associations, enhancing the involvement of JICA during the selection of consultants by partner countries, and holding discussions to prevent fraud and corruption with other donor countries. These efforts were compiled in February 2011.

(3) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

When implementing assistance, confirmation is made to ensure appropriate consideration has been paid to the impact that the counterpart governments and organizations implementing the project elicit on the environment and local community, such as the relocation of residents and the violation of the rights of indigenous people and women. Traditionally, loan aid and technical cooperation, the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations have been established based on the views of advisors such as academics and NGOs, and have been applied to those projects to protect the environment and local society. As for grant aid as well, assistance has been provided in accordance with the Grant Aid Screening

Guidelines. In line with the launch of the new JICA in October 2008, the previous guidelines of JICA and JBIC were integrated, and on April 1, 2010, the new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations were issued. These efforts make it possible to ensure transparency, predictability, and accountability related to consideration of environmental issues.

In addition, meetings of the Development Project Accountability Committee, at which knowledgeable and experienced experts exchange views before the project survey is implemented, are open to the general public to improve the effectiveness of ODA projects, and to increase transparency.

(4) Securing the Safety of Personnel Engaged in Development Assistance

Security situations in developing countries where ODA personnel are involved in development operations vary considerably 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 have increased and frequent global terrorist activities still exist as well. In peace-building activities, how to safeguard ODA personnel has become a considerably critical issue.

Japan examines the domestic security situation in each country mainly through Japanese embassies, provides travel information, and shares information among people engaging in ODA. 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 management advisors*, and installing security equipment in the living quarters of ODA personnel. In addition, JICA prepares

security manuals tailored to the security conditions of the various countries and regions by exchanging information with Japanese embassies and local offices of international organizations, and it implements other appropriate and timely security measures. In addition, efforts are being taken to enhance safety, as joint training for emergency and risk management is conducted with JICA and the Regional Centre for Emergency Training in International Humanitarian Response (eCentre) of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 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 made to ensure the safety of Japanese corporations that take on projects through such measures such as the provision of information.

* Glossary

Security management advisor

In order to strengthen safety measures in the field, JICA has employed people who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned to serve as security management advisors. In this way, JICA ensures the collection and offering of information and around-the-clock response to a wide range of tasks from housing security to traffic accidents.

Part IV

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Chapter 1 Japan's ODA Budget

Section 1 FY2012 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart IV-1 ODA Budget

(Units: JP¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2011			FY 2012		
	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	572.7	-46.0	-7.4	561.2	-11.6	-2.0
Project budget (net)	1,190.9	23.3	2.0	1,098.6	-92.3	-7.7
Scale of projects (gross)	1,785.6	18.9	1.1	1,701.6	-84.0	-4.7
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥89	—	—	¥81	—	—

Chart IV-2 ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries, 2 Agencies and Cabinet Office)

(Units: JP¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2011			FY 2012		
	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	508.3	-6.0	-1.2	504.3	-4.1	-0.8
1. Bilateral Grants	410.3	-15.1	-3.5	418.1	7.8	1.9
(1) Economic development assistance and others	151.9	-2.3	-1.5	161.6	9.7	6.4
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	256.9	-12.8	-4.7	255.0	-1.9	-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	98.0	9.1	10.2	86.1	-11.9	-12.1
(1) UN and other international organizations	68.3	7.3	11.9	57.3	-11.0	-16.1
(2) MDBs, etc.	29.7	1.8	6.5	28.8	-9.0	-2.9
II Loans	64.4	-40.0	-38.3	56.9	-7.5	-11.6
JICA (ODA loan division)	64.4	-40.0	-38.3	56.9	-7.5	-11.6
III Total	572.7	-46.0	-7.4	561.2	-11.6	-2.0

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-3 Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: JP¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2011				FY 2012			
	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	828.2	-36.7	-4.2	46.4	810.0	-18.3	-2.2	47.6
Loans	957.3	55.5	6.2	53.6	891.6	-65.7	-6.9	52.4
Total (project scale)	1,785.6	18.9	1.1	100.0	1,701.6	-84.0	-4.7	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-594.7	—	—	—	-603.0	—	—	—
Net	1,190.9	23.3	2.0	—	1,098.6	-92.3	-7.7	—

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-4 ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries, 2 Agencies and Cabinet Office)

(Units: JP¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2011			FY 2012		
	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	828.2	-36.7	-4.2	810.0	-18.3	-2.2
1. Bilateral grants	477.9	-3.7	-0.8	488.4	10.5	2.2
(1) Economic development assistance, and others	151.9	-2.3	-1.5	161.6	9.7	6.4
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	324.4	-1.4	-0.4	325.2	0.8	0.2
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral organizations	350.4	-33.0	-8.6	321.6	-28.8	-8.2
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	69.9	7.7	12.4	58.9	-11.0	-15.8
(2) MDBs, etc.	280.5	-40.7	-12.7	262.7	-17.8	-6.3
II Loans	957.3	55.5	6.2	891.6	-65.7	-6.9
(1) JICA (Loan Aid Section)	950.0	59.0	6.6	880.0	-70.0	-7.4
(2) Other	7.3	-3.5	-32.2	11.6	4.3	58.1
III Total (project scale)	1,785.6	18.9	1.1	1,701.6	-84.0	-4.7
(Reference) Recoveries	-594.7	—	—	-603.0	—	—
Net	1,190.9	23.3	2.0	1,098.6	-92.3	-7.7

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-5 Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

FY2011 project budget
Gross ¥1.7855 trillion (1.1% increase)

FY2012 project budget
Gross ¥1.7016 trillion (4.7% decrease)

Expenditure by type of assistance		Budgetary sources		Budgetary sources		Expenditure by type of assistance	
Grant aid 151.9 billion (1.5% decrease)	Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year) UN and other international organizations (contributions) 69.9 billion (12.4% increase)	General account 572.7 billion (7.4% decrease)	MOFA 417.0 billion (1.0% increase)	General account 561.2 billion (2.0% decrease)	MOFA 418.0 billion (0.3% increase)	Grant aid 161.6 billion (6.4% increase)	
Technical cooperation 324.4 billion (0.4% decrease)			Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 155.8 billion (24.1% decrease)		Total for 12 ODA-related ministries and agencies 143.1 billion (8.1% decrease)		Technical cooperation 325.2 billion (0.3% increase)
MDBs and others (subscriptions/contributions) 280.5 billion (12.7% decrease)		Issuance of government bonds for contributions 250.8 billion (14.5% decrease)	Special account 29.7 billion (7.9% increase)	Issuance of government bonds for contributions 233.9 billion (6.7% decrease)	UN and other international organizations (contributions) 58.9 billion (15.8% decrease)	MDBs (contributions) 262.7 billion (6.3% decrease)	
ODA loan, etc. 957.3 billion (6.2% increase)		Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 934.5 billion (12.9% increase)	Special account 27.5 billion (50.0% increase)	Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 876.8 billion (6.2% decrease)		ODA loan, etc. 891.6 billion (6.9% decrease)	
(Net ¥1.1908 trillion (2.0% increase) Amounts received -594.7 billion)				(Net ¥1.0986 trillion (7.7% decrease) Amounts received 603.0 billion)			

* The FY 2011 budget amount shown above differs from the amount published in last year's ODA white paper due to budget revisions.

Section 2

Project Budget of Ministries and Agencies (Initial Budget) and Project Outlines

Chart IV-6 ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (General Account)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY 2011	FY 2012		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
Cabinet Office	0	45	45	100
National Police Agency	14	13	-1	-10.3
Financial Services Agency	105	101	-4	-3.5
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	721	693	-28	-4.0
Ministry of Justice	133	161	28	20.9
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	416,989	418,033	1,043	0.3
Ministry of Finance	94,663	86,276	-8,387	-8.9
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	28,697	28,727	30	0.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,685	6,111	-574	-8.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3,482	3,066	-416	-11.9
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	19,072	17,103	-1,969	-10.3
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	360	329	-31	-8.6
Ministry of the Environment	1,827	521	-1,306	-71.5
Total	572,749	561,177	-11,572	-2.0

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-7 ODA Budget by each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY 2011	FY 2012		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
Cabinet Office	0	45	45	100.0
National Police Agency	14	13	-1	-10.3
Financial Services Agency	105	101	-4	-3.5
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	721	693	-28	-4.0
Ministry of Justice	133	161	28	20.9
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	417,203	421,129	3,926	0.9
Ministry of Finance	1,272,378	1,182,467	-89,911	-7.1
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	28,697	28,727	30	0.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	7,252	6,668	-585	-8.1
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	10,830	14,683	3,852	35.6
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	42,265	42,415	150	0.4
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	360	329	-31	-8.6
Ministry of the Environment	5,566	4,146	-1,420	-25.5
Total (project scale)	1,785,525	1,701,576	-83,949	-4.7
(Reference) Amounts received	-594,709	-602,978	—	—
Net	1,190,816	1,098,598	-92,218	-7.7

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

* The FY 2011 budget amount shown above differs from the amount published in last year's ODA white paper due to budget revisions.

Chart IV-8 FY2012 Project Budget and Project Outlines by each Ministry and Agency

1. Grant Aid

(1) Bilateral Grants

(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (161,580)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Grant Aid for General Projects: Provides necessary funds so that developing countries can implement various projects concerning basic human needs including facility improvement and materials and equipment procurement. (2) Grant Aid for Community Empowerment: Provides necessary funds to support the development of overall skills of people in communities facing poverty. (3) Non-Project Grant Aid: Provides necessary funds for developing countries to purchase materials and equipment from overseas to support implementation of economic and social development effort such as poverty reduction. (4) Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects: Provides necessary funds to support small-scale grassroots projects undertaken by local governments and NGOs in developing countries to enhance human security. (5) Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Provides necessary funds to support economic and social development projects, emergency humanitarian assistance projects, and other projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions. (6) Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction: Supports developing countries vulnerable to natural disasters by providing necessary funds to maintain facilities for disaster prevention and to restore facilities as part of the post-disaster recovery efforts. (7) Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement: Provides necessary funds to fight against terrorism and piracy as an effort to enhance peace and security which are vital for economic and social development in developing countries. (8) Grant Aid for Environmental/Climate Change Countermeasure Programs: Provides necessary funds to formulate and implement policies and plans to fight against global warming in order to strengthen the efforts against climate change. (9) Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Provides financial support to those developing countries who are striving to implement and achieve poverty reduction strategies, and have adequate financial management capabilities. (10) Grant Aid for Human Resource Development: Provides necessary funds to support developing countries to develop human resources by accepting trainees at Japan's institutes of higher education. (11) Grant Aid for Fisheries: Provides necessary funds to support economic and social development projects in fisheries-related industries in developing countries. (12) Cultural Grant Assistance: Provides funding necessary to implement development projects with the objectives of promoting culture and higher education, as well as preserving cultural heritage in developing countries (procurement of equipment, construction of facilities, etc.). These projects are implemented through two types of schemes: "General Cultural Grant Assistance" for government organizations and "Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects" for NGOs and local government bodies for small-scale projects. (13) Emergency Grant Aid: Provides necessary funding to assist people affected by natural disasters, conflicts, or sudden accidents, etc., to support democratization for governments experiencing political trouble, and to assist in reconstruction and development for regions transitioning from the emergency humanitarian aid stage to long-term development. (14) Food Aid: Provides necessary funds for developing countries facing food shortages to purchase grains such as rice, wheat and maize in accordance with the Food Aid Convention. (15) Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers: Provides necessary funds to purchase fertilizer, farm machinery, etc., in order to support the self-help efforts of developing countries to improve their food self sufficiency.

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (13)	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	(17)	Introduce financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and provide financial administration training for human resource development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	(483)	<ol 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	(161)	<ol 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.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (145,379)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 the self-reliant and continuous economic and social development in developing countries. 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, plus "the project to provide equipment" necessary to achieve the above two, are organically combined and carried out. (2) Dispatch of volunteers: Grassroots technical cooperation carried out by the people of Japan. People, who hope 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 knowledge and experience. The two pillars of dispatching volunteers are "the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers between the ages 20 – 39" and "the Senior Volunteers between the ages 40 – 69." (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. (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 contributes to promoting deeper understanding toward international cooperation. (5) Technical cooperation for investigating development plans: Assist with research regarding policymaking or formulating public works project plans. In principle, financial assistance from Japan is not necessarily expected. (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. (7) Country and issue based projects (including project formation, etc.): In order to secure mobility and swiftness at the preparatory stage of project formation, and to realize 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. (8) Operations evaluation: From the pre-project phase to feedback after the project, evaluate operations following a systematic framework so as to not only offer improvements for future operations but also to fulfill the accountability. (9) Others: Provide aid and instructions to those living overseas.
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,566)	The Japan Foundation efficiently and comprehensively conducts international cultural exchange activities with the objectives of developing a favorable international environment, as well as contributing to the maintenance and expansion of harmonious relationships between Japan and other countries. This is done by deepening other nation's understanding of Japan, increasing mutual understanding among nations, and contributing to the world in cultural and other fields.

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Others (55,421)	(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) match ODA support for developing countries with overseas expansion of small and medium sized enterprises' (survey of needs, feasibility studies, dissemination to developing countries); (4) develop an environment for Japanese NGO activities and report expenses necessary for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (5) report administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total 207,366	
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (42,718)	(1) Hold seminars 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 (27,529)	Based on the Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students of 2008 and the New Growth Strategy of 2010, Japan is aiming to welcome 300,000 foreign students, and also to send 300,000 Japanese students abroad by 2020. There are currently approximately 138,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education (May 2011), with approximately 60,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2009). (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) (709)	This project aims to foster human resources capable of being globally active, and to assure the quality of mechanisms for the mutual recognition of credits and grade management through an international framework by supporting exchange through collaborative education with ASEAN universities that conduct study-abroad programs for Japanese students and strategic acceptance of foreign students.
	Others (426)	Provide support through projects and international organizations to accept researchers and others from developing countries and to dispatch experts directly from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as Japanese language education to the speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports.
	Total 28,664	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,274)	(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 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), Asia Pacific Regional Skills and Employability Programme (SKILLS-AP), and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,478)	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 the preservation and creation of forests overseas and sustainable forest management; 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 for overseas development plans (1,400)	The development of mining and manufacturing industries is the foundation of economic growth in developing countries. As part of development research on mining and manufacturing industries, as the first step in developing their industries, research teams comprising experts are dispatched, who then, through engaging in local research and domestic operations, create reports or specifications which contribute to the promotion of "formulation of development plans" and the "formulation of project implementation plans" in developing countries
	Project for basic surveys for joint resource exploration (672)	Through Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) and other institutions, 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 15 areas in 9 countries in FY2010.)

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project to develop infrastructure in LDCs for distribution of goods and industries utilizing Japan's environment conservation technologies (440)	Surveys are conducted to facilitate the swift formation of ODA loans and private-sector driven projects which aim for: facilitating the development of the lagging industrial and distribution infrastructure that impedes growth in developing countries, helping resolve global environment problems including through CO ² reduction, and helping secure natural resources. Also, in order to increase orders received by Japanese companies for overseas infrastructure project, a framework of core nodal development strategy will be used to step up project proposal. Together with this, overseas expansion for Japanese companies engaged in domestic infrastructure work will be promoted. This includes SMEs, focusing mainly on operators whose overseas expansion has been delayed.
	Operations to support development of human resources in economy and industries (2,163)	In order to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries, accept industrial trainees from developing countries at companies in private sectors, develop human resources that contribute to industries in developing countries, dispatch experts to give instructions and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques, and support international students who have the potential to lead industries in the future. (Accepted 2,388 trainees, dispatched 89 experts, and accommodated approximately 300 international students at corporate dormitories in FY2011.)
	Operations to promote research cooperation (309)	To solve technical development issues (technical needs) that are unique to developing countries, and that are difficult to be solved using only the capabilities of developing countries, provide consistent research assistance in cooperation with the countries concerned. Such cooperation is not intended for transferring Japan's existing technologies, but rather the cooperation takes advantage of the Japan's technological capabilities and research and development capabilities. Examples include construction of research facilities such as plants at local sites and research and analysis conducted jointly with research institutions of the partner country. Conducted research cooperation on 10 themes in FY2011.
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (7,093)	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 basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries.
	Others (26,668)	Dispatch experts to developing countries to improve the environment for trade and investment, and carry out success-proven operations to disseminate Japan's technologies, such as energy conservation technology, in developing countries.
	Total	38,745
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(215)	Conduct the following technical cooperation in various fields relating to the work of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) Economic stimulus aid for developing countries; (2) Promotion of human resources development and international cultural and educational exchange; (3) Promotion of international cooperation and exchange programs; (4) Promotion of international cooperation concerning the environment, human security and disaster reduction; (5) Support for sustainable urban development through the diffusion of environmental technologies; (6) Strengthening of Asian regional partnerships through the promotion of fundamental infrastructure development; and (7) Acceleration of growth of least developed countries (LDCs), etc., by promoting the development of infrastructure essential for peoples' lives.
Ministry of the Environment	(3,895)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative. (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: Costs for preventative measures for asbestos dispersion (technical assistance for asbestos preventative measures in Asian countries); and costs for transboundary air pollution control measures (survey expense to consider strategies for East Asia air pollution prevention); 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 build new international offset credit mechanisms. (5) Projects to verify/substantiate co-benefits in developing countries (including co-benefit projects using CDMs).

(iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ 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 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

(2) Contributions to Multilateral institutions (Contributions, Subscriptions, and donations of which are a part of ODA)

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Cabinet Office	Contributions (45)	Contributions of the necessary funds for managing the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Medical Services Selection Committee.
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (84)	Contributions of the necessary funds to promote formation and implementation of programs and technical assistance projects 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 (209)	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) (3,463) Contributions to the Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (957)	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 promoting respect for 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) (811)	From the perspective of human security focused on each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists projects 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 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2,661)	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 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (2,400)	UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to contribute to the peace and security of the world by promoting collaboration among nations and their citizens through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. It also promotes intellectual exchange in various fields across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries.
	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1,482)	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 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (585)	The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance toward sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1,937)	UNICEF offers mid- and long-term aid for children by improving maternal/child health and nutrition, and providing drinking water, education, etc. Countries receiving aid include nearly all developing countries.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (5,156)	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); and (4) promote the conclusion of agreements by countries for the protection of refugees.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,099)	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 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (208)	The UNRWA provides services to Palestinian refugees for education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of housing, etc.), welfare (conducting foster programs, operating public community halls, etc.), and for assisting small-scale financial and entrepreneurship activities, through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to environmental issues (4,004)	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 Development Programme (UNDP) (6,518)	The UNDP, the central coordinating organization in the field of development in the UN system and the largest funding contributor, assists sustainable development of developing countries in a multitude of ways by focusing on activities in the four areas of poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and sustainable development. Japan provides not only contributions to the core fund, but also establishes and makes contributions to a range of special funds each catered for specific purpose, and implements UNDP's projects funded by grant aid, and assists developing countries by providing further contributions financed by supplementary budgets to UNDP.	

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (856)	The IAEA provides assistance through the establishment of a technical cooperation fund based on the request of the developing country, with the dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, acceptance of trainees and strengthening of nuclear security, in the respective fields of nuclear physics; nuclear power engineering and technology; exploration of, mining, and disposal of nuclear material; nuclear power safety; and use of radiation in the agriculture, medical, industrial, etc., sectors.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (291)	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 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (229)	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 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (10,268)	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 the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2,965)	With the objective of empowering small-scale farmers in member countries to overcome poverty, grant aid and loans are provided in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage and processing etc.
	Others (2,196)	Provides various contributions and assessed contributions to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Total	49,086
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (12,332)	The IBRD and IDA, working toward 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 resource development for the improvement of policy.
	Subscriptions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (3,921)	The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, and non-financial services such as analytical and advisory services.
	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (111,857)	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) (700)	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.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (6,936)	The ADB supports necessary efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. 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) (8,301)	The ADB supports necessary efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (44,002)	The primary work of the ADF is to offer grants and loans at very low interest rates and on relaxed terms and conditions, to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (373)	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, and, in order to assist the private sectors of AfDB member countries, provide technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises.
Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (2,109)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region.	

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (12,812)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on relaxed terms and conditions for the developing countries of the African region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (796)	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) (1,479)	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.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank Fund for Special Operations (FSO) (416)	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) (36)	The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member-countries of the Soviet Union in shifting their economies toward market-based economies, and promotes laissez-faire activities by entrepreneurs and the private sectors of these countries. These contributions are a necessary expenditure to participate in the management of EBRD.
	Contributions to Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (12,094)	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.
	Contributions to the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) (37,062)	A multilateral fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to assist developing countries with their climate change initiatives. Contributes to projects to diminish greenhouse gases, carries out appropriate forest preservation measures, and supports the renewable energy field.
	Other Contributions (4,523)	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), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
Total	259,479	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions (63)	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) (3,583)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN established with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (1,116)	With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are voluntarily 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 (695)	Assessed contributions to the ILO. Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific (SKILLS-AP).
Total	5,394	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions and others (1,588)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), umbrella organizations of the Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), International Co-operative Alliance, (ICA) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and United Nations University, in order to contribute to global food security and the resolution of global issues, including climate change and cross-border diseases, through the sustainable development of the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries, as well as farming, mountain, and fishing villages of developing countries.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions and others (2,069)	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Secretariat, APEC Business Advisory Council, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, International Energy Agency (IEA), Asia Pacific Energy Research Center. Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (114)	Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations that provide development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism, meteorology, and transportation: the ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism; and the World Meteorological Organization.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (251)	Contributions and assessed contributions are made to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United National Environment Program – International Environmental Technology Center (UNEP-IETC), the United Nations Environmental Program – Regional Office for Asia Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the United Nations Center for Regional Development (UNCRD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI).

2. Loans and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance (Note)	ODA loans and private-sector investment finance (880,000)	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 budget, the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, and private funds.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (11,616)	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 fund, etc.

Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements

Section 1 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

Chart IV-9 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2010	2011	Percentage increase from the previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	6,955	8,230	18.3
		Grant aid	3,466	4,687	35.2
		Technical cooperation	3,488	3,543	1.6
		Loan aid	474	-1,720	-462.9
	(Bilateral) Total		7,428	6,511	-12.4
	Contributions to multilateral institutions		3,684	4,239	15.1
	(ODA) Total		11,112	10,750	-3.3
(% of GNI)		(0.20)	(0.18)	—	
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Official credits (over one year)		-992	-509	48.7
	Direct investment finances		6,151	5,402	-12.2
	Concessional lending to multilateral institutions		485	-362	-174.7
	(OOF) Total		5,644	4,531	-19.7
Private flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)		-8,637	2,915	133.8
	Direct investment		26,300	49,106	86.7
	Other bilateral securities investments		4,020	4,928	22.6
	Concessional loans to multilateral agencies		992	-419	-142.2
	(PF) Total		22,674	56,531	149.3
Grants by private non-profit agencies		692	497	-28.1	
Total resource flows		40,123	72,309	80.2	
(% of GNI)		(0.71)	(1.19)	—	
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion)		5,629.3	6,056.7	7.6	

*1 The 2010 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥87.7606. The 2011 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.7068 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*3 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the dispersed amount.

*5 ODA=Official Development Assistance; OOF=Other Official Flows; PF=Private Flows

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2010	2011	Percentage increase from the previous year
Grants			6,942.7	8,216.0	18.3
	Technical cooperation		2,670.0	2,747.1	2.9

* Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

Chart IV-10 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Income group	2010	2011	Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2011)
LDCs	2,711.4	2522.0	48
LICs	1,342.3	188.6	5
LMICs	823.2	2158.7	39
UMICs	740.5	-331.4	50
Unclassifiable	1,720.0	2054.4	—
Total	7,337.4	6592.3	142

- *1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and 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 The countries and regions comprising the recipient country groups differ between 2010 and 2011.
 *5 See Chart IV-36 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.
 *6 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

- *6.1 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	32 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

A 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.

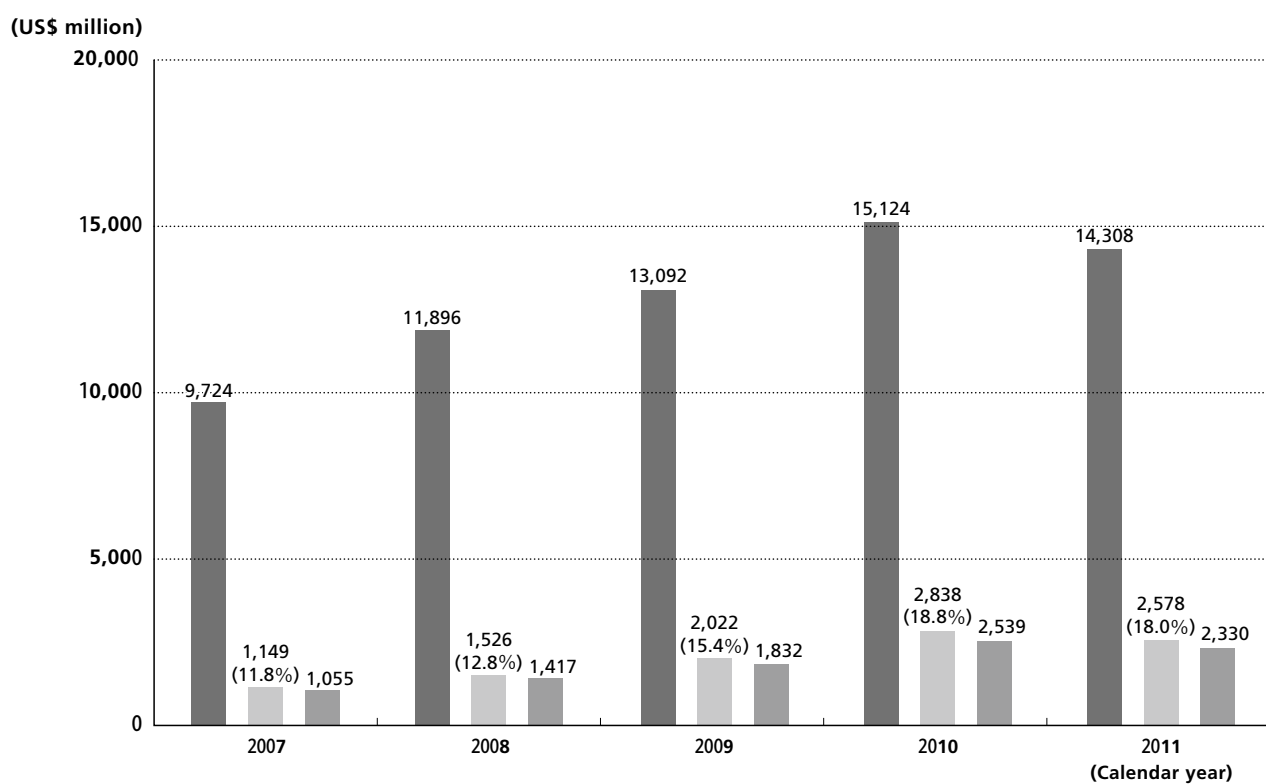
EVI: Economic Vulnerability Index

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.

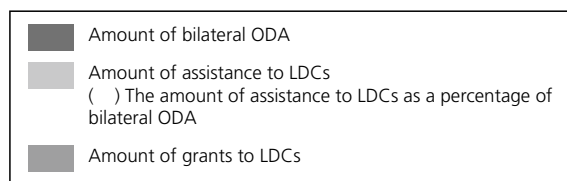
- *6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,005 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).
 *6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,006 but less than or equal to US\$3,975 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).
 *6.4 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 IV-11 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



*1 Gross disbursement basis
 *2 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries
 *3 Excludes debt relief



Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2011)							
		Grants			Total	Loan aid			
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Amount disbursed		Amount recovered	Total		
Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Total								
Asia		840.73	358.12	1,050.82	1,891.55	5,854.85	6,375.18	-520.32	1,371.22
East Asia		282.94	28.11	798.47	1,081.41	3,397.69	5,020.98	-1,623.29	-541.88
Northeast Asia		71.88		310.58	382.46	575.00	1,362.95	-787.95	-405.49
China		13.42		286.97	300.38	560.44	1,342.14	-781.70	-481.32
[Hong Kong]*				0.19	0.19				0.19
Mongolia		58.47		23.42	81.88	14.56	20.81	-6.25	75.63
Southeast Asia		210.93	28.11	481.67	692.59	2,822.68	3,658.02	-835.34	-142.75
Brunei*				0.09	0.09				0.09
Cambodia		62.12	14.67	50.25	112.37	20.88	2.32	18.56	130.93
Indonesia		23.95	0.98	110.17	134.12	879.74	1,647.58	-767.83	-633.71
Laos		8.60	1.00	36.63	45.23	6.85	3.57	3.28	48.51
Malaysia		6.87		22.03	28.91	163.82	213.74	-49.92	-21.01
Myanmar		19.70	7.70	22.80	42.50				42.50
Philippines		37.62	0.81	59.00	96.62	311.79	975.30	-663.51	-566.89
Singapore*				1.09	1.09				1.09
Thailand		7.25	1.25	45.89	53.14	240.89	478.04	-237.15	-184.01
Timor-Leste		18.08	1.69	8.63	26.71				26.71
Viet Nam		26.74		125.07	151.81	1,198.72	337.48	861.24	1,013.05
(ASEAN)		192.84	26.41	473.04	665.88	2,822.68	3,658.02	-835.34	-169.46
ODA for multiple countries in East Asia		0.13		6.23	6.36				6.36
South Asia		463.66	306.49	147.76	611.42	2,305.64	1,254.98	1,050.65	1,662.07
Bangladesh		23.35	11.69	32.80	56.15	145.47	133.72	11.76	67.91
Bhutan		18.26		7.67	25.93	5.95		5.95	31.88
India		5.82	2.41	28.09	33.91	1,585.04	822.58	762.46	796.37
Maldives				2.31	2.31	2.24		2.24	4.55
Nepal		51.45	0.88	23.26	74.71	0.31	11.55	-11.24	63.47
Pakistan		336.85	289.63	22.35	359.20	214.12	44.85	169.26	528.47
Sri Lanka		27.87	1.84	29.96	57.82	352.51	242.28	110.23	168.05
ODA for multiple countries in South Asia		0.07	0.04	1.31	1.38				1.38
Central Asia and the Caucasus		71.90	15.21	32.83	104.73	151.53	99.22	52.31	157.05
Armenia		2.71		0.98	3.70	6.93	3.22	3.71	7.41
Azerbaijan		4.85		1.08	5.93	115.58	16.04	99.54	105.47
Georgia		0.75		0.55	1.30	6.68	3.26	3.42	4.71
Kazakhstan		1.42	1.06	3.70	5.12	13.88	40.52	-26.64	-21.51
Kyrgyz Republic		20.46	3.96	9.81	30.27		0.37	-0.37	29.90
Tajikistan		31.00	9.01	4.28	35.28				35.28
Turkmenistan		0.48	0.40	0.51	0.99		2.74	-2.74	-1.75
Uzbekistan		10.19	0.78	10.78	20.97	8.45	33.06	-24.60	-3.64
ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus		0.03		1.15	1.18				1.18

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Japan's ODA (2011)							
	Type	Grants			Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
ODA for multiple countries in Asia	22.22	8.31	71.76	93.98				93.98
Middle East And North Africa	824.32	657.17	190.09	1,014.42	845.97	908.00	-62.04	952.38
Afghanistan	686.12	598.99	64.22	750.34				750.34
Algeria	0.01		1.42	1.43				1.43
Bahrain*			0.07	0.07				0.07
Egypt	0.14		34.88	35.02	80.27	206.57	-126.30	-91.29
Iran	7.22	6.00	8.53	15.75		31.12	-31.12	-15.37
Iraq	5.81	2.51	10.48	16.29	360.92	7.01	353.91	370.21
Israel*			0.24	0.24				0.24
Jordan	11.42	0.14	13.88	25.30	2.40	131.57	-129.16	-103.86
Kuwait*			0.09	0.09				0.09
Lebanon	3.65	2.52	1.84	5.49	10.03	8.83	1.20	6.69
Libya	8.13	8.13	0.05	8.18				8.18
Morocco	1.74		10.16	11.90	86.68	68.47	18.21	30.11
Oman*	0.01		0.55	0.56				0.56
[Palestinian Territories]	64.60	36.23	10.23	74.83				74.83
Qatar*			0.05	0.05				0.05
Saudi Arabia*			1.67	1.67		113.10	-113.10	-111.43
Syria	8.92		12.02	20.94		55.22	-55.22	-34.27
Tunisia	0.16		7.68	7.85	101.02	83.90	17.13	24.97
Turkey	12.44		8.71	21.15	204.64	200.14	4.50	25.66
United Arab Emirates*			0.14	0.14				0.14
Yemen	12.39	1.25	2.26	14.66		2.08	-2.08	12.58
ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa	1.56	1.39	0.91	2.47				2.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,493.41	446.38	450.63	2,944.05	240.28	1,450.66	-1,210.38	1,733.67
	(1,048.90)	(446.38)	(450.63)	(1,499.54)	(240.28)	(102.94)	(137.34)	(1,636.88)
Angola	7.65	4.81	3.77	11.42				11.42
Benin	18.47	9.93	7.70	26.18				26.18
Botswana	0.27		5.29	5.57		5.66	-5.66	-0.09
Burkina Faso	24.08	0.82	16.22	40.30				40.30
Burundi	17.63	5.50	3.57	21.20				21.20
Cameroon	13.03		6.69	19.72	3.96		3.96	23.68
Cape Verde	4.74		1.17	5.91	20.63		20.63	26.54
Central Africa	38.14	27.46	0.11	38.25				38.25
Chad	20.39	20.39	0.43	20.82				20.82
Comoros	2.11		1.55	3.66				3.66
Côte d'Ivoire	6.25	6.25	0.36	6.61	1.56		1.56	8.17
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,206.16	35.37	9.62	1,215.78		1,029.04	-1,029.04	186.74
	(82.86)	(35.37)	(9.62)	(92.48)				(92.48)
Djibouti	11.95	6.09	4.62	16.57				16.57
Equatorial Guinea	0.28		0.04	0.32				0.32
Eritrea	7.25	1.50	2.19	9.44				9.44

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2011)						
		Grants			Total	Loan aid		
		Grant aid		Amount disbursed		Amount recovered	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation					Total
Ethiopia		86.12	30.89	33.59	119.70			119.70
Gabon		8.76		4.55	13.31		2.36	10.96
The Gambia		11.27		0.18	11.45			11.45
Ghana		22.04	0.89	23.90	45.94			45.94
Guinea		1.00	1.00	0.98	1.98			1.98
Guinea-Bissau		8.71	0.50	1.07	9.78			9.78
Kenya		100.53	40.55	36.39	136.91	24.10	81.27	79.74
Lesotho		19.48	2.26	0.75	20.23			20.23
Liberia		240.64	13.81	2.14	242.79		198.24	44.55
		(40.27)	(13.81)	(2.14)	(42.42)		-198.24	(42.42)
Madagascar				10.70	10.70			10.70
Malawi		11.37		17.27	28.64			28.64
Mali		36.70		7.36	44.06			44.06
Mauritania		9.03	2.00	0.96	9.99			9.99
Mauritius		0.27		1.15	1.41	0.06	3.91	-2.44
Mozambique		14.20		17.08	31.28	17.21		48.49
Namibia		0.15		3.36	3.51	27.72	6.03	25.21
Niger		11.58	8.50	4.27	15.86			15.86
Nigeria		25.26	20.38	13.30	38.57			38.57
Republic of Congo		6.94	6.82	0.28	7.21			7.21
Rwanda		11.84	2.20	12.44	24.28			24.28
São Tomé and Príncipe		3.44		0.10	3.54			3.54
Senegal		56.34	2.74	26.49	82.83			82.83
Seychelles		1.12		0.12	1.24			1.24
Sierra Leone		18.42	3.00	8.11	26.53			26.53
Somalia		51.96	51.96	0.01	51.97			51.97
South Africa		2.04		7.25	9.29		1.18	8.11
South Sudan		8.71	8.71	16.85	25.56			25.56
Sudan		73.45	72.15	23.28	96.72			96.72
Swaziland		14.43		0.66	15.09		2.53	12.55
Tanzania		43.73	8.65	37.80	81.53	37.91		119.44
Togo		126.61	0.16	3.10	129.70		120.44	9.26
		(5.77)	(0.16)	(3.10)	(8.87)		-120.44	(8.87)
Uganda		28.19	13.71	27.79	55.97	1.15		57.12
Zambia		19.70		25.79	45.49	0.59		46.08
Zimbabwe		16.09	15.72	2.01	18.10			18.10
ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa		24.87	21.66	16.24	41.12	105.39		146.50
Latin America and the Caribbean		162.25	3.15	209.48	371.72	466.10	502.90	334.93
Antigua and Barbuda		9.14		0.50	9.64			9.64
Argentina		1.51		8.65	10.16		1.43	8.73
Barbados*		0.52		0.09	0.61			0.61
Belize		0.12		1.10	1.22			1.22
Bolivia		23.18		15.89	39.08		0.22	38.86
Brazil		4.09		28.65	32.74	241.51	121.61	152.63

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Japan's ODA (2011)							
	Grants				Loan aid			Total
	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
Chile	1.25		3.65	4.90		1.27	-1.27	3.64
Colombia	3.46		7.99	11.45		9.02	-9.02	2.42
Commonwealth of Dominica	2.64		0.76	3.40				3.40
Costa Rica	1.74		5.64	7.38	11.38	21.89	-10.50	-3.12
Cuba	0.48		4.25	4.73				4.73
Dominican Republic	2.49		8.70	11.18		17.36	-17.36	-6.17
Ecuador	9.63		5.64	15.27		25.56	-25.56	-10.29
El Salvador	3.84		11.08	14.92		23.57	-23.57	-8.65
Grenada	8.36		0.12	8.49				8.49
Guatemala	6.03	0.35	10.57	16.60	9.95	11.31	-1.37	15.23
Guyana	0.14		0.72	0.85				0.85
Haiti	17.78	2.68	4.45	22.24				22.24
Honduras	2.83		7.93	10.76				10.76
Jamaica	0.35		2.17	2.51		25.14	-25.14	-22.63
Mexico	0.34		11.67	12.01		63.99	-63.99	-51.99
Nicaragua	11.04		8.76	19.80				19.80
Panama	1.06		6.48	7.54	64.15	8.78	55.37	62.90
Paraguay	3.72		14.88	18.60	3.44	45.96	-42.52	-23.92
Peru	43.33	0.13	19.61	62.94	135.68	123.35	12.33	75.27
Saint Christopher and Nevis			0.73	0.73				0.73
Saint Lucia	0.14		1.88	2.02				2.02
Saint Vincent			0.69	0.69				0.69
Suriname			0.03	0.03				0.03
Trinidad and Tobago*	0.02		0.05	0.07				0.07
Uruguay	0.49		2.44	2.93		2.43	-2.43	0.51
Venezuela	1.46		1.97	3.43				3.43
ODA for multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	1.05		11.76	12.82				12.82
Oceania	120.84	0.43	49.80	170.63	12.73	24.29	-11.56	159.07
Cook			0.07	0.07				0.07
Fiji	9.39		10.90	20.29		1.52	-1.52	18.76
Kiribati	2.99		0.86	3.84				3.84
Marshall	3.91		2.30	6.21				6.21
Federated States of Micronesia	25.53		2.86	28.39				28.39
Nauru	1.77		0.05	1.82				1.82
[New Caledonia]*			0.01	0.01				0.01
[Niue]			0.04	0.04				0.04
Palau	1.08		2.64	3.73				3.73
Papua New Guinea	23.03		10.98	34.01	0.10	22.77	-22.67	11.34
Samoa	0.66		4.11	4.76	12.63		12.63	17.39
Solomon	19.95		4.15	24.11				24.11
Tonga	15.12		3.49	18.61				18.61
Tuvalu	12.73		1.40	14.13				14.13
Vanuatu	3.75		3.64	7.39				7.39

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Japan's ODA (2011)								
	Type	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
ODA for multiple countries in Oceania	0.92	0.43	2.30	3.22				3.22	
Europe	28.97	0.63	23.67	52.64	194.14	72.96	121.17	173.82	
Albania	6.02		2.22	8.23	1.87	4.26	-2.39	5.85	
Belarus			0.08	0.08				0.08	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.36		1.68	3.04	0.16	1.69	-1.53	1.51	
Croatia*	3.39		0.16	3.55				3.55	
Cyprus*			0.05	0.05				0.05	
Estonia*			0.16	0.16				0.16	
Kosovo	0.39		1.49	1.88				1.88	
Latvia*			0.16	0.16				0.16	
Lithuania*			0.19	0.19				0.19	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.57		1.82	2.39	7.92	6.57	1.35	3.75	
Malta*			0.01	0.01				0.01	
Moldova	5.48		2.62	8.10				8.10	
Montenegro	4.60		0.07	4.67				4.67	
Serbia	4.71		4.73	9.44		0.28	-0.28	9.17	
Slovenia*			0.18	0.18				0.18	
Ukraine	0.98		3.24	4.22	107.08		107.08	111.30	
(the former Yugoslavia)	15.02		10.14	25.16	8.08	8.53	-0.45	24.71	
ODA for Multiple countries in Europe	0.63	0.63	0.34	0.97				0.97	
Eastern Europe	0.84		4.48	5.33	77.10	60.17	16.93	22.26	
Bulgaria*	0.73		0.89	1.61	0.69	12.13	-11.44	-9.83	
Czech Republic*			0.31	0.31				0.31	
Hungary*			1.34	1.34				1.34	
Poland*			0.74	0.74		14.51	-14.51	-13.76	
Romania*	0.12		1.05	1.17	76.41	26.11	50.30	51.48	
Slovakia*			0.14	0.14		7.43	-7.43	-7.29	
ODA for Multiple countries in Eastern Europe*			0.01	0.01				0.01	
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	216.50	156.21	1,568.99	1,785.49				1,785.49	
Bilateral ODA total	4,687.02 (3,242.51)	1,622.08 (1,622.08)	3,543.48 (3,543.48)	8,230.50 (6,785.99)	7,614.07 (7,614.07)	9,334.00 (7,986.28)	-1,719.93 (-372.21)	6,510.57 (6,413.78)	

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*4 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*6 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

*7 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

*8 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

*9 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

*10 (the former Yugoslavia) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia.

Chart IV-13 Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type
1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including debt relief) in 2011

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,206.16	1	China	286.97
2	Afghanistan	686.12	2	Viet Nam	125.07
3	Pakistan	336.85	3	Indonesia	110.17
4	Liberia	240.64	4	Afghanistan	64.22
5	Togo	126.61	5	Philippines	59.00
6	Kenya	100.53	6	Cambodia	50.25
7	Ethiopia	86.12	7	Thailand	45.89
8	Sudan	73.45	8	Tanzania	37.80
9	[Palestinian Authority]	64.60	9	Laos	36.63
10	Cambodia	62.12	10	Kenya	36.39
Ten-country total		2,983.20	Ten-country total		852.39
11	Mongolia	58.47	11	Egypt	34.88
12	Senegal	56.34	12	Ethiopia	33.59
13	Somalia	51.96	13	Bangladesh	32.80
14	Nepal	51.45	14	Sri Lanka	29.96
15	Tanzania	43.73	15	Brazil	28.65
16	Peru	43.33	16	India	28.09
17	Central Africa	38.14	17	Uganda	27.79
18	Philippines	37.62	18	Senegal	26.49
19	Mali	36.70	19	Zambia	25.79
20	Tadzhikistan	31.00	20	Ghana	23.90
Twenty-country total		3,431.92	Twenty-country total		1,144.31
21	Uganda	28.19	21	Mongolia	23.42
22	Sri Lanka	27.87	22	Sudan	23.28
23	Viet Nam	26.74	23	Nepal	23.26
24	Federated States of Micronesia	25.53	24	Myanmar	22.80
25	Nigeria	25.26	25	Pakistan	22.35
26	Burkina Faso	24.08	26	Malaysia	22.03
27	Indonesia	23.95	27	Peru	19.61
28	Bangladesh	23.35	28	Malawi	17.27
29	Bolivia	23.18	29	Mozambique	17.08
30	Papua New Guinea	23.03	30	South Sudan	16.85
Thirty-country total		3,683.10	Thirty-country total		1,352.26
Developing countries total		4,687.02	Developing countries total		3,543.48

Loan aid, etc			Bilateral ODA total.		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Viet Nam	861.24	1	Viet Nam	1,013.05
2	India	762.46	2	India	796.37
3	Iraq	353.91	3	Afghanistan	750.34
4	Pakistan	169.26	4	Pakistan	528.47
5	Brazil	119.90	5	Iraq	370.21
6	Sri Lanka	110.23	6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	186.74
7	Ukraine	107.08	7	Sri Lanka	168.05
8	Azerbaijan	99.54	8	Brazil	152.63
9	Panama	55.37	9	Cambodia	130.93
10	Romania *	50.30	10	Ethiopia	119.70
Ten-country total		2,689.29	Ten-country total		4,216.49
11	Tanzania	37.91	11	Tanzania	119.44
12	Namibia	21.69	12	Ukraine	111.30
13	Cape Verde	20.63	13	Azerbaijan	105.47
14	Cambodia	18.56	14	Sudan	96.72
15	Morocco	18.21	15	Senegal	82.83
16	Mozambique	17.21	16	Kenya	79.74
17	Tunisia	17.13	17	Mongolia	75.63
18	Samoa	12.63	18	Peru	75.27
19	Peru	12.33	19	[Palestinian Authority]	74.83
20	Bangladesh	11.76	20	Bangladesh	67.91
Twenty-country total		2,877.35	Twenty-country total		5,105.63
21	Bhutan	5.95	21	Nepal	63.47
22	Turkey	4.50	22	Panama	62.90
23	Cameroon	3.96	23	Uganda	57.12
24	Armenia	3.71	24	Somalia	51.97
25	Georgia	3.42	25	Romania *	51.48
26	Laos	3.28	26	Laos	48.51
27	Maldives	2.24	27	Mozambique	48.49
28	Cote d'Ivoire	1.56	28	Zambia	46.08
29	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.35	29	Ghana	45.94
30	Lebanon	1.20	30	Liberia	44.55
Thirty-country total		2,908.50	Thirty-country total		5,626.15
Developing countries total		-1,719.93	Developing countries total		6,510.57

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2011 calendar year.

2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding debt relief) in 2011

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Afghanistan	686.12	1	China	286.97
2	Pakistan	336.85	2	Viet Nam	125.07
3	Kenya	100.53	3	Indonesia	110.17
4	Ethiopia	86.12	4	Afghanistan	64.22
5	Democratic Republic of the Congo	82.86	5	Philippines	59.00
6	Sudan	73.45	6	Cambodia	50.25
7	[Palestinian Authority]	64.60	7	Thailand	45.89
8	Cambodia	62.12	8	Tanzania	37.80
9	Mongolia	58.47	9	Laos	36.63
10	Senegal	56.34	10	Kenya	36.39
Ten-country total		1,607.44	Ten-country total		852.39
11	Somalia	51.96	11	Egypt	34.88
12	Nepal	51.45	12	Ethiopia	33.59
13	Tanzania	43.73	13	Bangladesh	32.80
14	Peru	43.33	14	Sri Lanka	29.96
15	Liberia	40.27	15	Brazil	28.65
16	Central Africa	38.14	16	India	28.09
17	Philippines	37.62	17	Uganda	27.79
18	Mali	36.70	18	Senegal	26.49
19	Tadzhikistan	31.00	19	Zambia	25.79
20	Uganda	28.19	20	Ghana	23.90
Twenty-country total		2,009.83	Twenty-country total		1,144.31
21	Sri Lanka	27.87	21	Mongolia	23.42
22	Viet Nam	26.74	22	Sudan	23.28
23	Federated States of Micronesia	25.53	23	Nepal	23.26
24	Nigeria	25.26	24	Myanmar	22.80
25	Burkina Faso	24.08	25	Pakistan	22.35
26	Indonesia	23.95	26	Malaysia	22.03
27	Bangladesh	23.35	27	Peru	19.61
28	Bolivia	23.18	28	Malawi	17.27
29	Papua New Guinea	23.03	29	Mozambique	17.08
30	Ghana	22.04	30	South Sudan	16.85
Thirty-country total		2,254.86	Thirty-country total		1,352.26
Developing countries total		3,242.51	Developing countries total		3,543.48

Loan aid, etc			Bilateral ODA total.		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Viet Nam	861.24	1	Viet Nam	1,013.05
2	India	762.46	2	India	796.37
3	Iraq	353.91	3	Afghanistan	750.34
4	Pakistan	169.26	4	Pakistan	528.47
5	Brazil	119.90	5	Iraq	370.21
6	Sri Lanka	110.23	6	Sri Lanka	168.05
7	Ukraine	107.08	7	Brazil	152.63
8	Azerbaijan	99.54	8	Cambodia	130.93
9	Panama	55.37	9	Ethiopia	119.70
10	Romania *	50.30	10	Tanzania	119.44
Ten-country total		2,689.29	Ten-country total		4,149.19
11	Tanzania	37.91	11	Ukraine	111.30
12	Namibia	21.69	12	Azerbaijan	105.47
13	Cape Verde	20.63	13	Sudan	96.72
14	Cambodia	18.56	14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	92.48
15	Morocco	18.21	15	Senegal	82.83
16	Mozambique	17.21	16	Kenya	79.74
17	Tunisia	17.13	17	Mongolia	75.63
18	Samoa	12.63	18	Peru	75.27
19	Peru	12.33	19	[Palestinian Authority]	74.83
20	Bangladesh	11.76	20	Bangladesh	67.91
Twenty-country total		2,877.35	Twenty-country total		5,011.37
21	Bhutan	5.95	21	Nepal	63.47
22	Turkey	4.50	22	Panama	62.90
23	Cameroon	3.96	23	Uganda	57.12
24	Armenia	3.71	24	Somalia	51.97
25	Georgia	3.42	25	Romania *	51.48
26	Laos	3.28	26	Laos	48.51
27	Maldives	2.24	27	Mozambique	48.49
28	Cote d'Ivoire	1.56	28	Zambia	46.08
29	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.35	29	Ghana	45.94
30	Lebanon	1.20	30	Mali	44.06
Thirty-country total		2,908.50	Thirty-country total		5,531.40
Developing countries total		-372.21	Developing countries total		6,413.78

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2011 calendar year.

Chart IV-14 List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	98.70
Belize	Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan	Argentina	23.92
Bhutan	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Barbados	127.49
Cambodia	China	Commonwealth of Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	Belize	4.46
China	Kiribati	Eritrea	Costa Rica	Bhutan	58.29
Gambia	Laos	Laos	Fiji	Cambodia	23.23
Honduras	Malaysia	Malaysia	Gambia	Commonwealth of Dominica	11.39
Kiribati	Mongolia	Maldives	Laos	Costa Rica	92.36
Laos	Myanmar	Mongolia	Malaysia	Eritrea	91.78
Malaysia	Paraguay	Paraguay	Maldives	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17.99
Maldives	Philippines	Saint Lucia	Mongolia	Gambia	74.68
Mauritius	Seychelles	Saint Vincent	Panama	Grenada	33.51
Mongolia	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Saint Lucia	Guinea-Bissau	6.40
Myanmar	Swaziland	Tuvalu	Saint Vincent	India	3.67
Oman	Tanzania	Uzbekistan	Seychelles	Laos	9.06
Paraguay	Uzbekistan	Viet Nam	Sri Lanka	Maldives	91.62
Philippines	Viet Nam		Turkey	Mongolia	210.75
Saint Christopher and Nevis			Tuvalu	Myanmar	8.58
Saint Lucia			Viet Nam	Panama	1,191.36
Saint Vincent				Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.72
Samoa				Saint Lucia	2.55
Saudi Arabia				Saint Vincent	0.87
Sri Lanka				Sri Lanka	155.43
Swaziland				Tonga	23.77
Trinidad and Tobago				Turkey	543.49
Tuvalu				Uruguay	11.36
Viet Nam				Viet Nam	807.81
(27 countries)	(17 countries)	(16 countries)	(19 countries)	(27 countries)	

Source: DAC statistics on OECD-STAT

*1 Does not include regions.

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2010):

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Botswana, Chile, Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, Gabon, Iraq, Kiribati, Liberia, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Palau, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tuvalu, (Total of 27 countries)

Chart IV-15 Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements up to 2011)

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA: 189
 (2) Number of countries and regions that received Japanese assistance in the 2011 calendar year: 168
 For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart IV-12).

Regions indicated in parenthesis

Region	Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA	Graduated Countries and Regions	Total
East Asia	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	Brunei, (Hong Kong), Republic of Korea(ROK), (Macao), <u>Singapore</u> , (Taiwan)	Total of 17 countries / regions
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka		Total of 7 countries
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan		Total of 8 countries
The Middle East and North Africa	Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, (Palestinian Territories), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	<u>Bahrain</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>United Arab Emirates</u> , <u>Oman</u>	Total of 21 countries / regions
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, (Saint Helena), São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Soudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	(Reunion)	Total of 51 countries / regions
Latin America and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Commonwealth of Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Uruguay, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, (Montserrat), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Venezuela	Bahamas, (Netherlands Antilles), (Cayman Islands), (Bermuda), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (French Guiana), (Aruba), <u>Barbados</u> , <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	Total of 41 countries / regions
Oceania	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, (Niue), (Wallis and Futuna Islands)	(<u>New Caledonia</u>), (French Polynesia), (United States Minor Outlying Islands), (Northern Mariana Islands)	Total of 19 countries / regions
Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine	<u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Cyprus</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Malta</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Spain</u>	Total of 25 countries / regions

*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 FY2011 are underlined.

*2 Regarding Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna, and British Montserrat, although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2011.

*3 The currently independent Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Northern Marianas Islands are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

Reference: Countries/regions to which Japan has not provided ODA (8):

Asia: North Korea, Africa: Mayotte, Latin America: Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Virgin Islands, Oceania: Tokelau.

Section 4 Distribution by Sector

Chart IV-16 Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2011(calendar year)

(Commitment basis, units: US\$ million)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilateral ODA	
							Share(%)
I. Social infrastructure & services		1,138.73	1,139.45	2,278.18	1,531.74	3,809.92	24.51
1. Education		294.35	542.36	836.71	86.42	923.12	5.94
2. Health		147.05	119.35	266.40	62.64	329.04	2.12
3. Population policies and reproductive health		20.10	42.41	62.51	—	62.51	0.40
4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)		260.36	153.50	413.87	1,278.66	1,692.53	10.89
5. Government and civil society		370.73	140.44	511.17	104.02	615.19	3.96
6. Other social infrastructure & services		46.13	141.39	187.53	—	187.53	1.21
II. Economic infrastructure & services		544.33	293.58	837.91	5,609.60	6,447.51	41.48
1. Transport and storage		403.58	148.81	552.39	3,112.78	3,665.17	23.58
2. Communications		3.50	33.11	36.61	—	36.61	0.24
3. Energy		134.71	75.46	210.18	2,496.81	2,706.99	17.42
4. Banking and financial services		2.12	24.73	26.85	—	26.85	0.17
5. Business support		0.42	11.47	11.89	—	11.89	0.08
III. Production sectors		111.55	468.05	579.60	858.89	1,438.48	9.26
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing		87.28	255.34	342.62	313.89	656.51	4.22
1) Agriculture		68.93	190.01	258.94	116.30	375.24	2.41
2) Forestry		4.61	41.00	45.61	197.59	243.20	1.56
3) Fishing		13.75	24.32	38.07	—	38.07	0.24
2. Manufacturing, mining and construction		21.30	112.53	133.83	545.00	678.82	4.37
1) Manufacturing		21.30	93.60	114.90	545.00	659.90	4.25
2) Mineral resources and mining		—	18.61	18.61	—	18.61	0.12
3) Construction		—	0.32	0.32	—	0.32	0.00
3. Trade and tourism		2.96	100.19	103.15	—	103.15	0.66
1) Trade		2.96	86.10	89.07	—	89.07	0.57
2) Tourism		—	14.09	14.09	—	14.09	0.09
IV. Multi-sector aid		226.36	885.24	1,111.60	414.72	1,526.32	9.82
1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)		82.59	76.33	158.93	326.90	485.82	3.13
2. Other multi-sector (urban/regional development, etc.)		143.77	808.90	952.67	87.82	1,040.49	6.69
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance		377.67	—	377.67	125.46	503.13	3.24
1. General budget support		4.27	—	4.27	62.73	67.00	0.43
2. Food aid		242.74	—	242.74	—	242.74	1.56
3. Import assistance		130.67	—	130.67	62.73	193.40	1.24
VI. Debt relief		96.79	—	96.79	—	96.79	0.62
VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.)		897.60	—	897.60	—	897.60	5.78
VIII. Administrative costs and others		22.20	800.29	822.49	—	822.49	5.29
Total		3,415.23	3,586.61	7,001.84	8,540.40	15,542.24	100.00
Basic Human Needs (BHN)		2,366.35	1,394.79	3,761.14	1,845.63	5,606.77	36.07

*1. Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2. Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*3. "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.

*4. Among the items above, Basic Human Needs are attached to I. Social Infrastructure, III.1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, V.2. Food aid, and VII. Humanitarian aid.

Basic Human Needs (BHN) are the minimum requirements to live including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

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 IV-17 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2011)

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Grant Aid (US\$ thousand)
Kenya	Jul. 19, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region	2,000
Uganda	Jul. 19, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region	500
Somalia	Jul. 19, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region	1,000
Ethiopia	Jul. 19, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region	1,000
Djibouti	Jul. 19, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region	500
Kyrgyz Republic	Aug. 23, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for the 2011 Presidential Election in the Kyrgyz Republic	350
Libya	Sep. 13, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for People Affected by the Armed Clashes in Libya	2,000
Pakistan	Sep. 27, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan	10,000
Thailand	Nov. 1, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Thailand	11,236
Turkey	Nov. 4, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Turkey	10,000
Philippines	Jan. 6, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in Philippines	2,000
Yemen	Jan. 6, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for the 2012 Presidential Election in Yemen	1,139
Guinea-Bissau	Feb. 17, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for the 2012 Presidential Election in Guinea-Bissau	336
Syria	Feb. 24, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons by the Political Instability in Syrian	3,000
Palau	Feb. 24, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for the Power Crisis in Palau	3,371

Chart IV-18 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2011)

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
United States	May. 3, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Tornado Disaster in the U.S. Southeast Region	Provision of emergency relief goods
Namibia	May. 24, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Namibia for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Kenya	Ag. 5, 2011	In response to the droughts in the "Horn of Africa" region, emergency relief goods were dispatched to refugee camps in Kenya.	Provision of emergency relief goods
Russia	Aug. 11, 2011	Emergency Assistance for a Fire Accident at a Petroleum Refining Plant in Khabarovsk region, Russia	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team
Ethiopia	Sep. 7, 2011	In response to the droughts in the "Horn of Africa" region, emergency relief goods were dispatched to refugee camps in Ethiopia.	Provision of emergency relief goods
Pakistan	Sep. 9, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Pakistan for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Cambodia	Oct. 7, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Cambodia for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Thailand	Oct. 10, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Thailand for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Tuvalu	Oct. 13, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Tuvalu for Severe Water Shortages	Provision of emergency relief goods
El Salvador	Oct. 18, 2011	Emergency Assistance to El Salvador for Heavy Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Thailand	Oct. 18, 2011	Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand	Provision of emergency relief goods
Honduras	Oct. 20, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Honduras for Heavy Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Turkey	Oct. 25, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Turkey in Response to Earthquake Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Thailand	Oct. 25, 2011	Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team
	Oct. 25, 2011	Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team
	Oct. 26, 2011	Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team
Nicaragua	Oct. 27, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Nicaragua for Heavy Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Myanmar	Oct. 27, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Myanmar for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Viet Nam	Oct. 31, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Viet Nam for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Thailand	Nov. 2, 2011	Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team
Philippines	Dec. 19, 2011	Emergency Assistance to Philippines for Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Fiji	Jan. 27, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Fiji in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Mozambique	Feb. 3, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Mozambique in Response to Cyclone and Flood Disasters	Provision of emergency relief goods
Republic of the Congo	Mar. 9, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Congo in Response to Explosions at a Munitions Depot	Provision of emergency relief goods

Chart IV-19 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2011)

Affected country	Disaster	Aid decision date	Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods		Aid amount
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item		
United States	Tornado	May. 3			Blankets, plastic sheets		Equivalent to ¥10 million
Namibia	Flood	May. 24			Blankets, plastic sheets, water tanks, water purifiers		Equivalent to ¥12 million
Kenya	Drought	Aug. 5			Tents, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, blankets, portable jerry cans, water tanks, generators, cord reels		Equivalent to ¥50 million
Russia	Plant fire	Aug. 11	Aug. 11 – Aug. 14 (4 days)	Expert team (2 experts on burn injuries)			
Ethiopia	Drought	Sep. 7			Tents, generators, cord reels		Equivalent to ¥40 million
Pakistan	Flood	Sep. 9			Tents, water purifying tablets		Equivalent to ¥35 million
Cambodia	Flood	Oct. 7			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers		Equivalent to ¥25 million
Thailand	Flood	Oct. 10			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, water tanks, generators, cord reels		Equivalent to ¥30 million
Tuvalu	Water shortage	Oct. 13			Repair parts for Japanese-made seawater desalination equipment		Equivalent to ¥8 million
El Salvador	Flood	Oct. 18			Blankets, sleeping mats, generators, cord reels		Equivalent to ¥15 million
Thailand	Flood	Oct. 18			Outboard motors for rescue boats, life jackets, portable toilets		Equivalent to ¥25 million
Honduras	Flood	Oct. 20			Sleeping mats, blankets, portable jerry cans, water purifiers		Equivalent to ¥13 million
Turkey	Earthquake	Oct. 25			Tents		Equivalent to ¥30 million
		Oct. 25	Oct. 26 – Nov. 2 (8 days)	Expert team (2 experts on subway facilities)			
Thailand	Flood	Oct. 25	Oct. 26 – Nov. 19 (25 days)	Expert team (2 experts on water supply facilities)			
		Oct. 26	Oct. 27 – Nov. 2 (7 days)	Expert team (2 experts on airport facilities)			
Nicaragua	Flood	Oct. 27			Water purifiers, portable jerry cans, generators, cord reels		Equivalent to ¥8 million
Myanmar	Flood	Oct. 27			Water purifiers, generators, cord reels, tents, blankets, sleeping mats		Equivalent to ¥10 million
Viet Nam	Flood	Oct. 31			Water tanks, portable jerry cans, generators, cord reels		Equivalent to ¥20 million
Thailand	Flood	Nov. 2	Nov. 2 – Dec. 27 (56 days)	Expert team (51-member drain pump vehicle team)			
Philippines	Typhoon	Dec. 19			Water tanks, generators, cord reels, portable jerry cans, tents, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, blankets		Equivalent to ¥25 million
Fiji	Flood	Jan. 27			Tents, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans		Equivalent to ¥18 million
Mozambique	Cyclone and Flood	Feb. 3			Generators, cord reels, portable jerry cans, blankets, tents, plastic sheets		Equivalent to ¥19 million
Republic of the Congo	Munitions depot explosion	Mar. 9			Tents, blankets		Equivalent to ¥10 million
Gross Total				5 teams	19 cases		Equivalent to ¥403 million

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chapter 3 List of Bilateral Assistance Projects

Section 1 Bilateral Grants

Chart IV-20 List of Grant Aid Projects

●FY2011, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
East Asia			
Cambodia	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in National, Municipal and Provincial Referral Hospitals	March 20, 2012	374
	Non-Project Grant Aid		600
	Food Aid(through WFP)(Provision of processed marine products as requested by developing country)	March 16, 2012	210
	The Project for the Improvement of Educational Equipment of the Department of Geo-Resources and Geotechnical Engineering of the Institute of Technology of Cambodia	August 15, 2011	56
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	July 4, 2011	290
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 14, 2011	273
China	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	August 12, 2011	383
Indonesia	The Project for Urgent Reconstruction of East Pump Station of Pluit in Jakarta	August 18, 2011	1,985
Laos	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 16, 2012	600
	The Project for Improvement of National Road No.9 as East-West Economic Corridor of the Mekong Region	August 2, 2011	3,273
	The Project for Expansion of Vientiane International Airport in the Lao People's Democratic Republic		1,935
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 14, 2011	252
Mongolia	The Project for Improvement of Capacity of Fire Fighting Techniques and Equipment in Ulaanbaatar	March 12, 2012	840
	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)		300
	The Project for the Improvement of Diagnostic Equipment of Center for Cultural Heritage		47
	The Programme for Ulaanbaatar Water Supply Development in Gachuurt	June 21, 2011	3,305
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		220
Myanmar	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 21, 2012	1,600
	The Provision of Equipment for Rural Water Supply Project in the Central Dry Zone	September 28, 2011	629
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		260
Philippines	Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management	March 29, 2012	1,000
	The Project for the Bridge Construction for Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Development,Phase II (Umiray Bridge)	March 29, 2012	1,394
	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 21, 2012	250
	The Project for Evacuation Shelter Construction in Disaster Vulnerable Areas in Province of Albay	August 16, 2011	739
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 28, 2011	262
Timor-Leste	The Project of Democratic National Elections for Peace Building (through UNDP)	August 11, 2011	135
Viet Nam	The Project for Development of Traffic Control System for Expressway in Hanoi	March 29, 2012	527
	The Project for E-Customs and National Single Window for Customs Modernization	March 22, 2012	2,661
	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 21, 2012	300
	Non-Project Grant Aid		600
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 20, 2011	329
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Project for Improvement of the Capacity of Public Food Storage in the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Detailed Design)	January 24, 2012	42
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 31, 2011	810
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 26, 2011	195
Bhutan	Non-Project Grant Aid	November 28, 2011	200
	The Project for Restoration and Improvement of Vital Infrastructure for Cyclone Disaster	August 8, 2011	1,019

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
India	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	March 26, 2012	120
Maldives	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 12, 2012	250
Nepal	The Project for Basic Education Improvement in Support of the School Sector Reform in Nepal	February 24, 2012	930
	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road Section III	February 15, 2012	577
Pakistan	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 7, 2012	300
	Social Cohesion and Peace Building Programme for the Refugees Affected and Hosting Areas Adjacent to the Peshawar Torkham Express Way (through UNDP)	March 1, 2012	996
	The Project for the Control and Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	November 3, 2011	203
	Strategic Strengthening of Flood Warning and Management Capacity (through UNESCO)	July 12, 2011	284
	The Project for Strengthening of DAE Mechanical & Architecture Departments in GCT Railway Road of Punjab Province	July 6, 2011	867
Sri Lanka	Food Aid(through WFP)(Provision of processed marine products as requested by developing country)	March 16, 2012	120
	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 6, 2012	300
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Killinochchi Water Supply Scheme		677
	The Project for the Improvement of Japanese Language Learning Equipment of the University of Kelaniya and Sabaragamuwa University		48
	The Project for Reintegration and Reconciliation Assistance to Northern Conflict-Affected Communities (through IOM)	October 27, 2011	122
	The Project for Construction of Manmunai Bridge	September 13, 2011	1,206
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 29, 2011	208
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Kyrgyz Republic	The Project for Establishment of Child-Friendly Learning Spaces through Rehabilitation of Educational Institutions (through UNICEF)	March 19, 2012	377
	The Project for the Improvement of Judo Equipment of the State Agency of Physical Training and Sports under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	October 7, 2011	69
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 24, 2011	218
	The Project Towards Automation of Border Management System (through IOM)	May 20, 2011	131
Tajikistan	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	March 15, 2012	190
	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube - Dusti Road (Phase2)	December 12, 2011	1,889
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 20, 2011	105
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Mir Saiid Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region (Phase 2)	June 2, 2011	779
Uzbekistan	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 20, 2012	250
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 25, 2011	202
Middle East and North Africa			
Afghanistan	The Project for Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey in Ghor and Dikundi Provinces (through UNFPA)	March 11, 2012	888
	The Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of Aircraft Parking Aprons at Kabul International Airport	March 10, 2012	1,960
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Small Irrigation Facilities and Village Accessibility in Dehsabz Area, Kabul Province		696
	The Project for Improvement of East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Kabul		2,509
	The Project for Improvement of Existing Bamyan Airport		1,260
	The Project for Improvement of Kabul University		668
	Non-Project Grant Aid		2,800
	The Project for Criminal Justice Capacity Building in Bamyan, Herat and Balkh (through UNODC)	January 24, 2012	701
	The Project for Rehabilitation of the Provincial Hospital in Ghor Province	January 15, 2012	623
	The Project for Construction of Schools in Three Central Highland Provinces (through UNICEF)	January 12, 2012	1,895
	The Project for Capacity Development Support to the Afghan National Police (through UNDP)	December 28, 2011	429
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	December 10, 2011	716
	The Programme for Improvement of Irrigation Systems in Kabul and Bamyan Provinces (through FAO)	November 26, 2011	1,310
	The Project for Improvement of Roads in Bamyan District	September 13, 2011	1,218
	The Programme for Literacy for Empowering Afghan Police (through UNESCO)	June 14, 2011	249
The Programme for Increase of Agricultural Production by the Improvement of Productivity in Afghanistan (Phase II) (through FAO)	June 6, 2011	914	
Egypt	Non-Project Grant Aid	February 12, 2012	500
	Non-Project Grant Aid	November 17, 2011	500
Jordan	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 8, 2012	250

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Jordan	Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Water Facilities in Tafieleh Governorate	June 14, 2011	1,911
Morocco	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 5, 2012	300
Palestinian Authority	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2011	270
	Food Aid (through UNRWA)	August 17, 2011	600
	Non-Project Grant Aid	June 30, 2011	1,000
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Republic of Congo	Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of Tropical Rainforests and Biodiversity Conservation in the Congo Basin Countries (through ITTO)	January 25, 2012	278
Angola	The Project for Equipment Renovation of Viana Training Center	December 1, 2011	220
Benin	Food Aid	December 5, 2011	340
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers (through FAO)	August 30, 2011	210
	Projet de Renforcement des capacites d'une Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs Djougou	August 12, 2011	677
Burkina Faso	Food Aid	February 2, 2012	480
Burundi	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers	March 2, 2012	150
Cameroon	The 5th Project for Construction of Primary Schools	July 19, 2011	966
Cape Verde	Food Aid	January 19, 2012	240
Central African Republic	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 31, 2011	250
	The Project for Rebuilding Social Facilities in the North and South-East Region (through UNICEF)	June 27, 2011	998
Chad	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 31, 2011	270
Comoros	Food Aid	January 17, 2012	100
Côte d'Ivoire	The Community Security and Prevention of Proliferation of Small Arms Support Programme (through UNDP)	March 6, 2012	384
	Non-Project Grant Aid	February 24, 2012	700
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Project for Peace Consolidation in Mining Areas in North Kivu (In Cooperation with the UNDP)	February 29, 2012	510
	The Project for Electoral Cycle Support in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	November 7, 2011	77
	Le projet d'aménagement de l'institut d'enseignement médical de Kinshasa	August 11, 2011	1,767
Djibouti	Food Aid (through WFP)	October 27, 2011	210
Ethiopia	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	March 6, 2012	490
	Food Aid (through WFP)	October 27, 2011	580
	The Project for Replacement of Awash Bridge on A1 Trunk Road	June 9, 2011	1,201
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Trunk Road, Phase IV		4,158
	The Project for Construction of Secondary Schools in Amhara Region		1,208
Gambia	Food Aid	January 24, 2012	270
Ghana	Food Aid(through WFP)(Provision of processed marine products as requested by developing country)	March 16, 2012	190
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy(the Multi-Donor Budget Support Programme)	February 28, 2012	350
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy(the Sector Budget Support for the Health Sector Programme)		200
Guinea	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 12, 2012	1,100
	Programme Supporting Job Training for Youths in Guinea (through UNIDO)	March 7, 2012	234
Guinea-Bissau	The Project for Construction of Schools in Bissau	February 13, 2012	998
Kenya	Food Aid (through WFP)	October 27, 2011	600
	The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase II)	August 8, 2011	609
	The Project for the Reinforcement of Vaccine Storage in Kenya		899
	The Project for the Upgrading and Refurbishment of the Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa		581
Lesotho	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 31, 2011	180
Liberia	Food Aid	November 14, 2011	540
Malawi	The Project for Re-Construction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools (Phase IV)	March 30, 2012	1,085
	The Project for Replacement of South Rukuru Bridge on the Main Road M001 (Phase II)		111
Mali	Projet de Construction d'Ecoles Primaires (Phase IV)	August 24, 2011	1,011
Mauritania	Food Aid	December 21, 2011	430
Mozambique	Maputo Fish Market Construction Project	February 21, 2012	918
	Food Aid	January 10, 2012	630
Niger	Food Aid	January 17, 2012	490
Nigeria	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	March 20, 2012	600
	The Project for Improvement of Rural Water Supply	February 23, 2012	1,163

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
	The Project for Emergency Repair and Overhaul Works for the Jebba Hydro Power Station	April 11, 2011	1,990
Republic of the Congo	Food Aid (through WFP) (Provision of processed marine products as requested by developing country)	March 16, 2012	200
	The Project for Support to Child-Friendly Environments through Community Participation (through UNICEF)	June 20, 2011	529
Rwanda	The Project for Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities	September 6, 2011	1,860
São Tomé and Príncipe	Food Aid	February 23, 2012	240
Senegal	Food Aid (through WFP) (Provision of processed marine products as requested by developing country)	March 16, 2012	280
Sierra Leone	Food Aid	December 8, 2011	250
Somalia	Food Aid (through WFP)	October 27, 2011	310
South Sudan	Food Aid (through WFP)	October 27, 2011	200
Sudan	Food Aid (through WFP)	October 27, 2011	410
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System at Kassala City (Detailed Design)	August 22, 2011	96
	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Supply Facilities at Kassala City	April 6, 2011	1,086
Tanzania	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	December 5, 2011	150
	The Project for Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities	August 29, 2011	1,860
	The Project for Improvement of Transport Capacity in Dar es Salaam (Detailed Design)		37
Togo	Projet d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable et Assainissement en Milieu Rural et Semi-Urbain dans les Régions Maritime et Savanes	February 17, 2012	899
	Food Aid	December 20, 2011	420
Uganda	The Project for Rebuilding Community for Promoting Return and Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons in Acholi Sub-Region in Northern Uganda	February 23, 2012	1,153
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 31, 2011	490
Zambia	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	March 28, 2012	300
	The Project for the Improvement of the Living Environment in the Southern Area of Lusaka	June 29, 2011	2,776
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Condition in Ndola City		2,116
	The Project for Groundwater Development in Luapula Province Phase2	June 2, 2011	712
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Colombia	Proyecto para el Mejoramiento de Equipos de Producción de Programas de Emisoras Comunitarias e Indígenas	September 13, 2011	67
Cuba	The Project for the Enhancement of kTV Programs of Cuban Radio and Television Institute	March 9, 2012	32
Ecuador	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 16, 2012	300
Guyana	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy II	September 6, 2011	302
Guatemala	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 9, 2012	300
Haiti	Food Aid	March 7, 2012	490
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	December 20, 2011	370
Honduras	The Project for Landslide Prevention in Tegucigalpa Metropolitan Area	June 16, 2011	1,053
Paraguay	El Proyecto de Mejoramiento del Sistema de Suministro de Agua en Concepción y Pilar	August 30, 2011	1,489
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	June 29, 2011	130
Nicaragua	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on Managua—El Rama Road	June 20, 2011	1,878
Oceania			
Kiribati	The Project for Expansion of Betio Port (pier construction)	June 29, 2011	3,052
Marshall Islands	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	February 29, 2012	250
Micronesia	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	February 22, 2012	250
Nauru	Non-Project Grant Aid	February 3, 2012	100
Papua New Guinea	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 12, 2012	150
Samoa	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	March 23, 2012	100
Tonga	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 8, 2012	250
Tuvalu	Non-Project Grant Aid	February 2, 2012	100
	The Project for Improvement of Education Facilities at Motufoua Secondary School	August 24, 2011	692
Vanuatu	The Project for Redevelopment of Vila Central Hospital (Detailed Design)	January 24, 2012	65
Europe			
Moldova	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	May 11, 2011	417

* The above list is based on agreements on grant aid concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2011 fiscal year. However, the list excludes grassroots grant aid for peace and human security projects, grant aid through Japanese NGOs and grassroots cultural grant aid.

Section 2 Bilateral Loans

Chart IV-21 List of Loan Aid Projects
● FY2011, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
East Asia			
Cambodia	Siem Reap Water Supply Expansion Project	March 29, 2012	7,161
	The West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	August 15, 2011	4,269
Indonesia	Indramayu Coal Fired Power Plant Project (E/S)	August 18, 2011	1,727
	Geothermal Development Acceleration Program		55,299
	Bandung Intra Urban Toll Road Project		13,605
	Upper Citarum Flood Management Sector Loan		3,311
Laos	The Southern Region Power System Development Project	March 16, 2012	4,173
Malaysia	Development Project of Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT)	December 27, 2011	6,697
Mongolia	Social Sector Support Program (II)	March 12, 2012	1,550
Philippines	Central Luzon Link Expressway Project	March 29, 2012	22,796
	Arterial Road Bypass Project (Phase II)		4,591
	Pasig-Marikina River Channel improvement Project (Phase III)		11,836
	Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan River, Tagoloan River and Imus River		7,546
	National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project		6,187
	Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project		6,063
	Forestland Management Project	September 27, 2011	9,244
Timor-Leste	National Road No.1 Upgrading Project	March 19, 2012	5,278
Viet Nam	Hoa Lac Science and Technology City Development Project (I)	March 30, 2012	15,218
	Terminal 2 Construction Project in Noi Bai International Airport (II)		20,584
	Ho Chi Minh City Urban Railway Project (Ben Thanh-Suoi Tien Section (Line 1)) (II)		44,302
	New National Highway No.3 and Regional Road Network Construction Project (II)		16,486
	Southern Binh Duong Province Water Environment Improvement Project (Phase II)		19,961
	Protection Forests Restoration and Sustainable Management Project		7,703
	Regional and Provincial Hospital Development Project (II)		8,693
	Tenth Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC10)	3,500	
	Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project (Port) (I)	October 31, 2011	11,924
	Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project (Road and Bridge) (I)		9,071
	North-South Expressway Construction Project (Ben Luc-Long Thanh Section) (I)		14,093
	Project for Disaster and Climate Change Countermeasures Using Earth Observation Satellite (I)		7,227
	Nghi Son Thermal Power Plant Construction Project (III)		40,330
	Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (II)		10,000
	North-South Expressway Construction Project (Da Nang-Quang Ngai Section) (I)	June 14, 2011	15,912
North-South Expressway Construction Project (Ho Chi Minh City-Dau Giay Section) (II)	25,034		
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Improvement Project (Phase 1) (Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program)	January 25, 2012	5,040
	Financial Sector Project for the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	May 18, 2011	5,000
	Khulna Water Supply Project		15,729
	Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project		34,200
Bhutan	Rural Electrification Project (Phase 2)	June 23, 2011	2,187

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
India	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	March 29, 2012	127,917
	West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project		6,371
	Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project	June 6, 2011	18,590
	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)		19,832
	Bihar National Highway Improvement Project		22,903
	Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernisation Project		18,475
	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation Project (Phase 2)		15,749
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project (Phase 2)		30,000
	New and Renewable Energy Development Project		30,000
Pakistan	Polio Eradication Project	August 15, 2011	4,993
Sri Lanka	Bandaranaike International Airport Development Project (Phase 2)	March 28, 2012	28,969
	Project for Improvement of Basic Social Services Targeting Emerging Regions		3,935
	Habarana Veyangoda Transmission Line Project	September 29, 2011	9,573
	Emergency Natural Disaster Rehabilitation Project		7,000
Central Asia and Caucasus			
Uzbekistan	Karshi-Termez Railway Electrification Project	February 27, 2012	18,067
Middle East			
Egypt	Greater Cairo Metro Line No. 4 Phase I Project	March 19, 2012	32,717
Morocco	Rural Road Improvement Project (II)	July 29, 2011	5,981
	Fez and Meknes Regions Water Supply Project		17,440
Tunisia	Gabes-Medenine Trans-Maghrebain Corridor Construction Project	January 25, 2012	15,084
	Local Cities Water Supply Network Improvement Project		6,094
Turkey	The Municipal Sewerage and Wastewater Treatment Improvement Project	June 22, 2011	12,784
	The Coruh River Watershed Rehabilitation Project		4,225
Africa			
African Development Bank	Third Private Sector Assistance Loan under the Joint Initiative Titled EPSA for Africa	October 17, 2011	8,440
Cape Verde	Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network Development Project	March 30, 2012	6,186
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Debt Relief (Debt Forgiveness Method)	June 24, 2011	Approx. 89,943
Tanzania	Eighth Poverty Reduction Support Credit	May 19, 2011	1,500
Togo	Debt Relief (Debt Forgiveness Method)	June 9, 2011	Approx. 9,631
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Antigua and Barbuda	Debt Relief (Debt Rescheduling Method)	June 27, 2011	Approx. 1,665
Brazil	Non Revenue Water Control Project in Sao Paulo State	June 30, 2011	33,584
	Belem Metropolitan Trunk Bus System Project		16,412
Peru	Sierra Small and Medium Irrigation Project	February 21, 2012	4,406
	Rural Amazonia Water Supply and Sanitation Project		3,210
Europe			
Serbia	The Flue Gas Desulphurization Construction Project for Thermal Power Plant Nikola Tesla	November 24, 2011	28,252

* The above list is based on agreements on bilateral loans concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2011 fiscal year.

Chapter 4 ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

Chart IV-22 Trends in ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Category	Calendar year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Grants to multilateral institutions		1,047.8	1,103.8	1,498.0	1,352.9	807.1	1,234.2	916.1	1,126.9	796.8	960.8
(1) United Nations agencies		804.6	865.7	1,242.8	1,070.8	587.7	584.9	602.6	662.3	517.6	593.5
(2) Other agencies		243.2	238.2	255.2	282.1	219.4	649.3	313.5	464.6	279.2	367.3
2. Contributions, etc. to multilateral institutions		1,542.9	1,441.6	1,507.3	1,387.5	3,066.9	684.8	1,861.4	2,163.4	2,887.2	3,278.4
(1) World Bank group		1,123.5	916.5	1,034.9	896.9	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4	1,931.0	2,209.0
(2) Others		419.4	525.1	472.4	490.5	491.3	512.2	608.0	759.0	956.3	1,069.4
Total		2,590.7	2,545.4	3,005.3	2,740.4	3,874.0	1,919.0	2,777.5	3,290.4	3,684.0	4,239.2
Share of total ODA (%)		27.9	28.7	33.7	20.9	34.8	24.9	28.9	34.8	33.4	39.1

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Eastern Europe and graduated countries are excluded when calculating shares of total ODA.

Chart IV-23 Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions by Major Donor Countries (Top 5 Countries)

Multilateral Institution	2010				2011			
	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	22.0	110,784	1	United States	22.0	110,784
	2	Japan	16.7	84,125	2	Japan	16.7	84,125
	3	Germany	8.6	43,402	3	Germany	8.6	43,402
	4	United Kingdom	6.7	33,613	4	United Kingdom	6.7	33,613
	5	France	6.3	31,886	5	France	6.3	31,886
2 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	United States	41.1	1,571,458	1	United States	34.0	1,240,525
	2	EC	7.6	289,928	2	Canada	8.1	294,961
	3	Canada	7.5	285,529	3	Japan	7.7	281,863
	4	Japan	5.6	214,406	4	EC	7.1	257,920
3 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	United States	22.0	71,830	1	United States	22.0	71,830
	2	Japan	12.5	40,813	2	Japan	12.5	40,813
	3	Germany	8.0	26,120	3	Germany	8.0	26,120
	4	United Kingdom	6.6	21,549	4	United Kingdom	6.6	21,549
4 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)
	1	Japan	22.0	17,227	1	Japan	22.0	17,227
	2	Germany	11.9	9,334	2	Germany	11.9	9,334
	3	United Kingdom	9.2	7,228	3	United Kingdom	9.2	7,228
	4	France	8.8	6,859	4	France	8.8	6,859
5	Italy	7.1	5,528	5	Italy	7.1	5,528	

Multilateral Institution		2010				2011					
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)		
		1	United States	17.6	340,671	1	United States	16.9	345,432		
		2	United Kingdom	13.3	258,134	2	United Kingdom	14.2	290,662		
		3	Norway	10.6	204,967	3	Norway	11.1	225,725		
		4	Japan	9.0	175,046	4	EC	10.6	216,527		
		5	Netherlands	8.2	158,758	5	Japan	9.4	192,817		
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)		
		1	United States	38.2	712,221	1	United States	33.4	698,168		
		2	Japan	7.7	143,494	2	Japan	10.8	226,107		
		3	EC	6.3	118,215	3	EC	6.4	133,191		
		4	Sweden	6.0	111,937	4	United Kingdom	5.8	120,693		
		5	Norway	4.3	80,975	5	Sweden	5.7	118,674		
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)		
		1	Netherlands	15.0	73,601	1	Sweden	15.4	69,371		
		2	Sweden	12.3	60,564	2	Netherlands	13.3	59,913		
		3	Norway	11.0	54,133	3	Norway	12.4	55,742		
		4	United States	10.5	51,400	4	Finland	9.0	40,598		
		5	Denmark	7.6	37,124	5	Denmark	8.3	37,484		
		9	Japan	5.2	25,438	8	Japan	5.7	25,439		
		8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
				1	United States	29.5	247,873	1	United States	24.2	239,441
2	EC			19.7	165,244	2	EC	19.4	192,444		
3	Sweden			5.6	47,217	3	Saudi Arabia	7.8	76,784		
4	United Kingdom			5.4	45,733	4	United Kingdom	7.7	76,230		
5	Norway			4.8	40,112	5	Sweden	5.7	56,650		
8	Japan			2.5	20,763	11	Japan	1.6	15,524		
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)			Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	Netherlands	12.6	121,457	1	Norway	13.6	132,462		
		2	Norway	12.2	117,665	2	Sweden	10.8	104,766		
		3	United States	10.3	99,331	3	Netherlands	9.7	94,850		
		4	Sweden	9.1	88,018	4	United Kingdom	9.0	87,814		
		5	United Kingdom	8.8	85,365	5	United States	8.6	84,060		
		6	Japan	7.6	73,318	6	Japan	8.4	82,115		
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)		
		1	United States	22.0	106,573	1	United States	22.0	102,172		
		2	Japan	16.6	77,212	2	Japan	12.5	58,196		
		3	Germany	8.6	39,837	3	Germany	8.0	37,240		
		4	United Kingdom	6.6	30,850	4	United Kingdom	6.6	30,673		
		5	France	6.3	30,477	5	France	6.1	28,438		
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)		
		1	United States	16.8	31,965	1	United States	16.5	31,965		
		2	Japan	8.1	15,321	2	Japan	9.9	19,109		
		3	Germany	4.6	8,734	3	Germany	4.5	8,734		
		4	France	4.4	8,372	4	France	4.3	8,372		
		4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372	4	United Kingdom	4.3	8,372		
12	International Development Association (IDA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)		
		1	United Kingdom	14.1	2,802	1	United States	12.1	2,713		
		2	United States	12.2	2,430	2	United Kingdom	12.0	2,696		
		3	Japan	10.0	1,994	3	Japan	10.9	2,442		
		4	Germany	7.1	1,406	4	Germany	6.4	1,448		
		5	France	6.5	1,296	5	France	5.0	1,128		
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (SDR million)		
		1	United States	17.1	37,149	1	United States	17.7	42,122		
		2	Japan	6.1	13,313	2	Japan	6.6	15,629		
		3	Germany	6.0	13,008	3	Germany	6.1	14,566		
		4	France	4.9	10,739	4	France	4.5	10,739		
		4	United Kingdom	4.9	10,739	4	United Kingdom	4.5	10,739		

Multilateral Institution		2010				2011			
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)
		1	Japan	15.6	19,985	1	Japan	15.6	19,985
		1	United States	15.6	19,985	1	United States	15.6	19,985
		3	China	6.4	8,251	3	China	6.4	8,251
		4	India	6.3	8,107	4	India	6.3	8,107
		5	Australia	5.8	7,410	5	Australia	5.8	7,410
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (SDR million)
		1	Japan	38.5	1,016	1	Japan	35.0	1,016
		2	United States	11.0	291	2	United States	10.0	291
		3	Australia	7.1	188	3	Australia	6.5	188
		4	United Kingdom	5.1	147	4	United Kingdom	5.1	147
		5	Germany	4.8	140	5	Germany	4.8	140
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)
		1	Nigeria	8.1	1,932	1	Nigeria	9.3	6,109
		2	United States	6.0	1,441	2	United States	6.6	4,334
		3	Japan	5.0	1,194	3	Japan	5.5	3,593
		4	Egypt	4.7	1,118	4	Egypt	5.4	3,535
		5	Republic of South Africa	4.2	999	5	Republic of South Africa	4.8	3,165
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)
		1	United Kingdom	14.8	548	1	United Kingdom	14.0	572
		2	France	10.9	404	2	Germany	10.0	387
		3	Germany	10.8	400	3	United States	9.0	381
		4	United States	8.3	307	4	France	9.0	356
		5	Japan	7.1	263	5	Japan	7.0	275
18	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)
		1	United States	30.0	30,310	1	United States	30.0	30,310
		2	Argentina	10.8	10,859	2	Argentina	10.8	10,859
		2	Brazil	10.8	10,859	2	Brazil	10.8	10,859
		4	Mexico	6.9	6,980	4	Mexico	6.9	6,980
		5	Venezuela	5.8	5,818	5	Venezuela	5.8	5,818
		6	Japan	5.0	5,050	6	Japan	5.0	5,050
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (EUR million)
		1	United States	10.1	2,101	1	United States	10.1	3,001
		2	Japan	8.6	1,790	2	Japan	8.6	2,557
		2	United Kingdom	8.6	1,790	2	United Kingdom	8.6	2,557
		2	France	8.6	1,790	2	France	8.6	2,557
		2	Germany	8.6	1,790	2	Germany	8.6	2,557
		2	Italy	8.6	1,790	2	Italy	8.6	2,557

* Assistance for projects conducted through multilateral institutions (a portion of bilateral assistance) may be included in the disbursements listed above.

Chapter 5 Reference Materials on Japan's ODA

Section 1

Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (October 2011 - end of October 2012)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2011.10	The 1st Meeting for Appropriate Development Cooperation was held. (Six meetings held to the end of October 2012.)		
10-12	In response to the flood disaster in Thailand, emergency relief goods were supplied, the Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team was dispatched and Emergency Grant Aid was provided.		
10-11	In response to the earthquake disaster in Turkey, emergency relief goods were supplied and Emergency Grant Aid was provided.		
11	The 3rd Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (in Bali, Indonesia)	2011.11	G20 Cannes Summit (in Cannes, France)
		11	The 4th High-Level Forum of Aid Effectiveness (in Busan, Republic of Korea)
		11	Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference: Istanbul Process for Afghanistan Regional Cooperation (in Istanbul)
		11	The 11th Meeting of the State Parties of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (in Phnom Penh, Cambodia)
		11-12	The 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) (in Durban, South Africa)
		12	International Conference on Afghanistan, Bonn (in Bonn, Germany)
		12	The 1st Meeting of the Post-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Contact Group (in New York)
2012.1	Start of course for the FY 2011 MOFA commissioned Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding		
2	Emergency Grant Aid for refugees and internally displaced persons due to the political instability in Syria	2012.2	London Somalia Conference (in London)
3	Provision of ODA loan to India for the Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project	2	The 1st Friends of Syria Conference (in Tunisia)
4	The 4th Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (in Tokyo)	2	The 2nd Meeting of the Post-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Contact Group (in Mexico)
4	Revision of support policies for Myanmar at the Japan-Myanmar Summit Meeting (in Tokyo)	3	The 5th Regional Economic Cooperation on Afghanistan (RECCA V) (in Dushanbe, Tajikistan)
5	Emergency Grant Aid for refugees, etc. arising from political unrest in Syria	4	G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting (in Washington)
5	The 6th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM 6) (in Okinawa)	4	The 2nd Friends of Syria Conference (in Istanbul)
		4	The 13th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (in Doha, Qatar)
		5	The 4th TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting (in Marrakech, Morocco)
		5	G8 Camp David Summit (at Camp David, U.S.A.)
		5	The 3rd Meeting of the Post-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Contact Group (in Tokyo)
		5	The 1st Thematic Consultation on Post-MDG Agenda (growth and employment) (in Tokyo)
		5	The 3rd Ministerial Meeting of Friends of Yemen (in Saudi Arabia)
		5	UNESCAP The 68th Commission Session (in Bangkok)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
6	FY 2012 MOFA commissioned project on overseas expansion assistance for SMEs using ODA begins	6	G20 Los Cabos Summit (Los Cabos, Mexico)
6	Release of FY 2012 Priority Policy for International Cooperation	6	Attendance at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development(Rio + 20) (in Rio de Janeiro)
7	Symposium entitled "Universities and ODA - new frontiers in expanding the responsibilities of aid"	6	Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference: Istanbul Process for Afghanistan Regional Cooperation (in Kabul, Afghanistan)
7	FY 2012 MOFA Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding begins	7	Hosted the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku (in Tohoku)
7	The 5th Japan-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Phnom Penh, Cambodia)	7	The 3rd Friends of Syria Conference (in Paris)
7	Japan-ASEAN Foreign Minister's Meeting (in Phnom Penh, Cambodia)	7	Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan (in Tokyo)
8	Emergency Grant Aid for refugees from Syria	7	The 2nd Friends of the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) Ministerial Meeting (in Phnom Penh, Cambodia)
		7	Establishment of a High-Level Panel on Post-2015 Development Agenda
		8	The 2nd Meeting to Discuss the UN Program of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (in New York)
		9	The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Post-Forum Dialogue Partner's Meeting (in Rarotonga, Cook)
		9	The 4th Meeting of the Post-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Contact Group (in New York)
		9	Resolution on human security adopted by the UN General Assembly
		9	UN General Assembly Side Event on Post-MDGs (in New York)
		9	UN High-Level Meeting on Polio Eradication (in New York)
		9	High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding (New York)
		9	G8 summit side event: New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (in New York)
		9	Fourth Ministerial Meeting of Friends of Yemen (in New York)
		9	G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in New York)
		9	G7 + Side Event: The New Deal (in New York)
		9	The 3rd Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (in Oslo, Norway)
10	The 3rd Steering Committee was held for establishing the Metropolitan Priority Area for Investment and Industry (MPA) in the JOBODETABEK Area and the MPA Master Plan was approved.	10	Annual Meetings of the IMF and World Bank (in Tokyo)
10	Full resumption of JICA private sector investment finance	10	Sendai Dialogue (conference on disaster management) (in Sendai)
		10	Official Seminar on Post-MDGs at the IMF-World Bank Annual Meetings (in Tokyo)
		10	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (in Indonesia)
		10	The 11th Meeting of the Conference of Parties on Biological Diversity (in Hyderabad, India)
		10	Tokyo Conference on Myanmar and Policy Revision on Assistance for Myanmar (in Tokyo)
		10	The 2nd ESCAP High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (in Incheon, Republic of Korea)

1 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 resource 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 resource 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 resource 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 resource 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 Resource 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

2 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 resource 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-building

i. 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.

3 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Strengthening integration of gender equality perspective 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
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/doukou/mdgs/pdfs/edu_pol_ful_jp.pdf	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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/doukou/mdgs/pdfs/hea_pol_ful_jp.pdf	<p>In order to help achieve health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through realizing human security, Japan will mobilize US\$5 billion over five years from 2011 to 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Maternal, newborn, and child health (Under the "EMBRACE (Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)" model, ensure the continuum of care from before to after birth. Save 430,000 lives of mothers and 11.3 million lives of babies 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.
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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	The Japan's support for developing countries until 2012 on climate change measures, announced as part of the "Hatoyama Initiative" 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 will provide 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 based on the progress of international negotiations and the state of reconstruction in Japan, and 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).
	The Initiative to Assist Developing Countries with the Preservation of Biodiversity (the "Life in Harmony" Initiative), announced at the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) (October 2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/environment/initiative.html	<p>Japan will provide assistance of US\$2 billion over three years beginning in 2010 in fields which contribute to the preservation of biodiversity, for the purpose of assisting the efforts of developing countries toward meeting the post-2010 targets (Aichi Target) agreed on at the CBD/COP10.</p> <p>[Priority Areas]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conservation of ecosystem Promote adequate preservation and management of protected areas and pursue a balance between ensuring the livelihood of the people and conserving the natural environment in developing countries. (2) Sustainable use of natural resources Prevent biodiversity loss caused by the excessive use of natural resources. (3) Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits Explore the value of genetic resources in developing countries and expand sharing of benefits of using genetic resources.
	"Green Future" Initiatives announced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) (June 2012) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/rio_20/	<p>Under the principle of providing human security, Japan will contribute to the transition to a green global economy and building a society that is resilient to disasters.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (2) Contributing to the transition of the global economy toward 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 in 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 a bilateral offset credit mechanism. (3) Building resilient societies Provide US\$3 billion in assistance over three years for comprehensive disaster risk reduction measures in developing countries. (Also introduced at the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku.)

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Trade and Investment	The Development Initiative for Trade 2009, announced at the WTO 2nd Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade (2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/enzetsu/21/eito_0706.html	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: (1) provide a total sum of US\$12 billion in bilateral assistance that includes technical cooperation by dispatching and accepting a total of 40,000 experts and trainees, over three years from 2009 to 2011; (2) overhaul the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries; and (3) make proactive contributions to trade and finance-related fields, fight against protectionism, and streamline Aid for Trade.
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 Monetary commitment to assist developing countries in disaster reduction announced at Rio +20 and the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku (2012).	(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. 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.

Section 3 List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

As of the end of Sep. 2012

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point (34 countries)	Africa	28	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, 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 countries)	Africa	2	Chad, Comoros
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point (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.
- *3 HIPCs: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

(Reference) Other Countries' ODA Disbursement

Section 1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart IV-24 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2011)

(Units: US\$ million, %)

Country	Net disbursement basis			Gross disbursement basis			
	Rank	Disbursements	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Disbursements	Share(%)	Change from the previous year (%)
United States	1	30,924	1.9	1	32,133	21.6	3.1
Germany	2	14,093	8.5	3	15,596	10.5	8.4
United Kingdom	3	13,832	6.0	5	14,174	9.5	5.8
France	4	12,997	0.6	4	14,436	9.7	0.4
Japan	5	10,831	-1.7	2	19,992	13.4	6.2
Netherlands	6	6,344	-0.2	6	6,558	4.4	1.4
Sweden	7	5,603	23.6	7	5,606	3.8	23.5
Canada	8	5,457	4.8	8	5,504	3.7	4.8
Australia	9	4,983	30.2	9	4,983	3.3	30.2
Norway	10	4,934	7.7	10	4,934	3.3	7.7
Italy	11	4,326	44.4	11	4,626	3.1	45.5
Spain	12	4,173	-29.9	12	4,477	3.0	-29.1
Switzerland	13	3,076	33.7	13	3,128	2.1	35.1
Denmark	14	2,931	2.1	15	3,001	2.0	0.8
Belgium	15	2,807	-6.5	14	3,018	2.0	-1.1
Finland	16	1,406	5.5	16	1,426	1.0	7.0
Republic of Korea	17	1,328	13.2	17	1,373	0.9	13.8
Austria	18	1,111	-8.0	18	1,116	0.7	-8.1
Ireland	19	914	2.1	19	914	0.6	2.1
Portugal	20	708	9.1	20	746	0.5	8.9
Greece	21	425	-16.3	21	425	0.3	-16.3
New Zealand	22	424	23.9	22	424	0.3	23.9
Luxembourg	23	409	1.6	23	413	0.3	2.6
DAC Countries Total		134,038	4.3		149,005	100.0	5.5

Source: DAC Press Release, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 OECD-DAC = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee.

*2 Listed in descending order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement base).

*3 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*4 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart IV-25 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (2010)

(Net disbursement basis; unit: US \$ million)

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA				Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid	
1	United States	30,353	26,587	26,789	595	-798	3,766
2	United Kingdom	13,053	8,017	7,047	677	292	5,036
3	Germany	12,985	8,036	2,422	4,475	1,139	4,950
4	France	12,915	7,787	3,979	2,680	1,128	5,128
5	Japan	11,021	7,337	4,273	2,670	395	3,684
6	Netherlands	6,357	4,841	4,556	396	-111	1,516
7	Spain	5,949	3,999	2,666	673	660	1,951
8	Canada	5,209	3,926	1,785	2,185	-43	1,282
9	Norway	4,580	3,561	3,180	276	105	1,019
10	Sweden	4,533	2,915	2,212	697	6	1,618
11	Australia	3,826	3,241	1,559	1,650	33	585
12	Belgium	3,004	2,051	1,384	672	-4	953
13	Italy	2,996	759	701	115	-57	2,237
14	Denmark	2,871	2,109	2,095	53	-38	763
15	Switzerland	2,300	1,712	1,538	161	14	588
16	Finland	1,333	839	486	315	39	494
17	Austria	1,208	612	400	212	1	596
18	Republic of Korea	1,174	901	379	195	327	273
19	Ireland	895	585	573	12	—	310
20	Portugal	649	396	116	97	183	253
21	Greece	508	212	84	128	—	296
22	Luxembourg	403	262	256	6	0	141
23	New Zealand	342	271	209	62	—	71
DAC Total		128,466	90,958	68,688	19,002	3,269	37,508
DAC average		5,585	3,955	2,986	826	142	1,631

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Listed in descending order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement base).

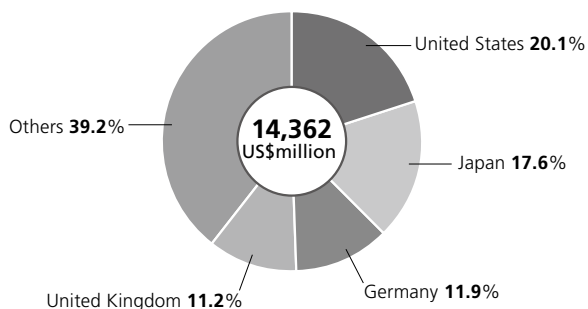
*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

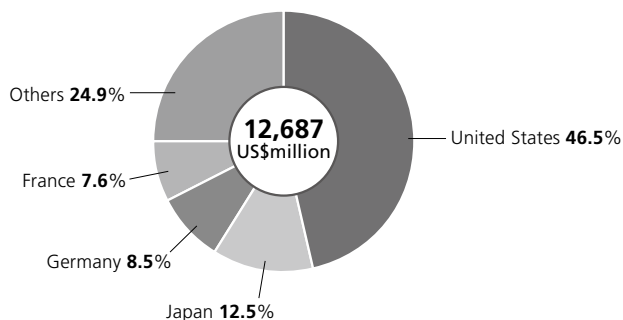
*4 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments, etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

Chart IV-26 Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2010)

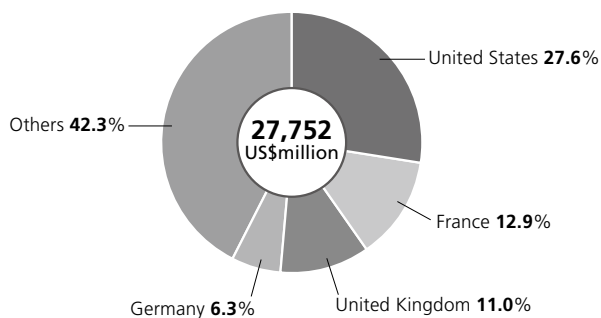
Asia



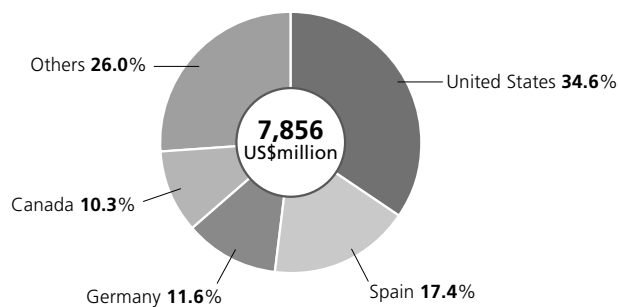
Middle East and North Africa



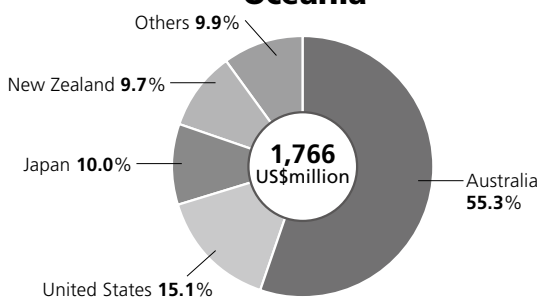
Sub-Saharan Africa



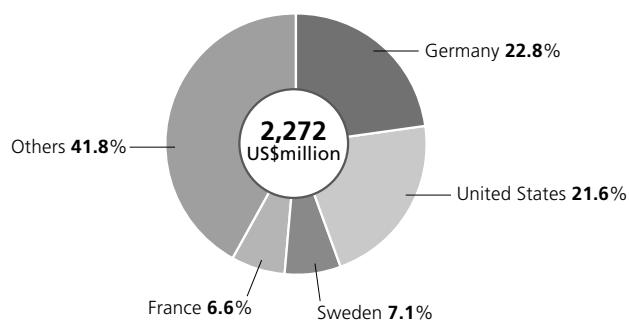
Latin America and the Caribbean



Oceania



Europe



Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Gross disbursement basis.

*2 Regional classifications are the same as those used in Chart IV-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type.

*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 Figures within the graphs are the total aid disbursements by DAC countries.

Chart IV-27 Grant Share of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country	Rank	2009/2010	Rank	2008/2009
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	6	100.0	7	100.0
Ireland	7	100.0	1	100.0
Austria	8	99.7	8	99.4
Sweden	9	98.9	12	98.5
Denmark	10	98.8	10	98.9
Switzerland	11	98.8	9	99.2
Australia	12	98.2	11	98.8
Finland	13	98.0	14	97.4
Belgium	14	97.7	13	98.4
Norway	15	97.4	15	96.3
Italy	16	95.4	17	93.5
United Kingdom	17	95.1	16	95.0
Spain	18	88.7	19	85.2
Germany	19	81.0	20	84.0
Portugal	20	75.2	18	87.0
France	21	67.6	21	73.2
Japan	22	52.3	22	47.2
Republic of Korea	23	45.7	23	44.0
DAC average		86.3		86.9

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2009/2010 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.

Chart IV-28 Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

(Average of two years, unit: US\$ million)

Country	Rank	2009/2010	Rank	2008/2009
United States	1	30,409	1	28,535
United Kingdom	2	11,849	3	11,067
Germany	3	11,788	2	13,020
France	4	10,884	4	10,486
Japan	5	9,705	5	9,662
Netherlands	6	6,527	6	6,931
Spain	7	5,749	7	6,525
Canada	8	4,647	9	4,437
Sweden	9	4,495	8	4,570
Norway	10	4,256	11	3,953
Australia	11	3,234	13	2,787
Italy	12	3,174	10	4,118
Denmark	13	2,878	12	2,823
Belgium	14	2,828	14	2,560
Switzerland	15	2,290	15	2,159
Finland	16	1,279	17	1,209
Austria	17	1,180	16	1,455
Ireland	18	950	18	1,167
Republic of Korea	19	724	20	617
Greece	20	557	19	655
Portugal	21	464	21	473
Luxembourg	22	409	22	415
New Zealand	23	326	23	329
Total		120,602		119,951

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*Countries are listed in descending order of their average grant amounts for 2009/2010.

Chart IV-29 Grant Element of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country	Rank	2009/2010	Rank	2008/2009
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
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0
United Kingdom	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	13	100.0	13	100.0
Sweden	14	99.9	14	99.9
Belgium	15	99.6	15	99.7
Australia	16	99.4	16	99.6
Italy	17	99.0	17	98.9
Spain	18	97.2	19	95.9
Republic of Korea	19	93.5	21	89.8
Portugal	20	92.9	18	96.4
Germany	21	91.0	20	92.7
Japan	22	87.6	23	85.8
France	23	86.1	22	89.4
DAC average		95.4		96.1

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are listed in descending order in terms of grant element of ODA in 2009/2010 average.

*2 Excluding debt relief.

*3 Grant Element (G.E.): a measure of the concessionality of a loan; it is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10%; it 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.

Chart IV-30 Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, unit: %)

Country	Untied		Partially Untied		Tied	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Ireland	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Norway	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	0.0
Sweden	100.0	99.9	—	—	—	0.1
Canada	99.3	98.3	—	0.0	0.7	1.7
Luxembourg	99.0	100.0	—	—	1.0	—
France	96.6	89.5	—	—	3.4	10.5
Germany	96.0	97.1	—	—	4.0	2.9
Japan	93.7	94.8	3.4	—	2.9	5.2
Denmark	93.5	96.6	—	—	6.5	3.4
Belgium	93.2	95.5	—	—	6.8	4.5
Netherlands	93.2	80.8	—	—	6.8	19.2
New Zealand	89.4	90.1	—	—	10.6	9.9
Finland	84.3	90.3	—	—	15.7	9.7
Spain	76.2	76.6	16.6	3.7	7.3	19.7
Switzerland	74.0	99.2	—	—	26.0	0.8
United States	69.5	69.8	—	—	30.5	30.2
Austria	67.7	55.2	—	—	32.3	44.8
Greece	62.2	49.8	0.0	0.1	37.8	50.1
Italy	58.5	56.2	1.0	0.5	40.5	43.2
Republic of Korea	35.7	48.4	—	—	64.3	51.6
Portugal	32.9	28.1	—	—	67.1	71.9
Australia	—	90.8	—	—	—	9.2
DAC average	83.6	84.5	1.3	0.2	15.1	15.4

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Untied: Fund assistance which does not limit procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*2 Tied: Fund assistance which limits procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*3 Countries are listed in descending order of their untied share.

*4 The total may not amount to 100% due to rounding.

*5 Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

Chart IV-31 Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

	Net disbursements		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total
	Quantitative comparison									
Net ODA disbursements (US\$ 100million)										
2010			110.2	303.5	130.5	129.2	129.9	30.0	52.1	1,284.7
2011			108.3	309.2	138.3	130.0	140.9	43.3	54.6	1,340.4
As percent of GNI (%) 2010			0.20	0.21	0.57	0.50	0.39	0.15	0.34	0.32
2011			0.18	0.20	0.56	0.46	0.39	0.20	0.32	0.31
Share of DAC countries total (2011, %)			8.1	23.1	10.3	9.7	10.5	3.2	4.1	100.0
Change from previous year (2010 → 2011, %)			-1.7	1.9	6.0	0.6	8.5	44.4	4.8	4.3
Commitments in 2010 (including debt relief) (US\$ 100 million)			217.6	371.3	92.8	157.1	165.2	34.8	49.5	1,518.5
Share of multilateral aid (average of 2009 and 2010, %)			34.0	12.5	36.7	41.3	39.6	74.0	23.3	29.7
Distribution (average of 2009 and 2010, %)	To LDCs (Least Developed Countries)		47.5	46.7	50.9	34.2	40.0	46.8	63.6	46.6
	To LICs (Low-income Countries)		27.6	15.1	18.4	16.3	12.8	11.0	15.2	16.0
Qualitative comparison										
Commitments (unit: %)										
Grant element of total ODA (average of 2009 and 2010, excluding debt relief)			87.6	100.0	100.0	86.1	91.0	99.0	100.0	95.4
Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2009 and 2010, excluding debt relief)			87.9	65.7	—	47.7	—	74.1	—	87.4
Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2009 and 2010, excluding debt relief)			96.9	100.0	100.0	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
Grant share of total ODA (average of 2009 and 2010, excluding debt relief)			52.3	100.0	95.1	67.6	81.0	95.4	100.0	86.3
Grant share of total bilateral ODA (average of 2009 and 2010, excluding debt relief)			40.9	100.0	92.3	57.8	69.5	81.7	100.0	82.3
Tying status of bilateral ODA (2010) (*)	Untied		93.7	69.5	100.0	96.6	96.0	58.5	99.3	83.6
	Partially Tied		3.4	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.3
	Tied		2.9	30.5	—	3.4	4.0	40.5	0.7	15.1

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT
 * Tying status of bilateral ODA excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs.

Chart IV-32 Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2010)

(Commitment basis, Units: %)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC average
	Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)		22.5	48.2	43.7	29.3	39.6	33.0	40.8
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electricity, etc.)		48.0	10.3	8.1	8.8	34.1	6.5	3.0	17.2
Agricultural infrastructure (agriculture, forestry, fishery, etc.)		4.2	6.2	1.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	12.9	5.6
Industry and other production sectors (mining, environmental, etc.)		10.6	7.4	21.8	27.0	10.9	14.3	11.1	14.7
Emergency aid (humanitarian aid, food aid, etc.)		4.1	16.8	6.8	0.5	3.4	7.5	13.4	8.7
Program assistance, etc. (debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.)		10.6	11.1	17.7	30.5	7.8	34.8	18.8	16.2
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT
 *1 Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of the total for each sector.
 *2 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries

Chart IV-33 Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions among the ODA Totals of Major DAC Countries

(Net disbursement basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country \ Calendar year	2004/2005 Average	2005/2006 Average	2006/2007 Average	2007/2008 Average	2008/2009 Average	2009/2010 Average
Japan	26.1	27.3	30.8	27.2	31.8	34.0
United States	12.2	9.2	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.5
United Kingdom	27.6	27.2	35.7	39.5	35.4	36.7
France	30.8	26.5	30.8	37.8	41.1	41.3
Germany	36.0	29.4	34.1	35.2	38.0	39.6
Italy	60.6	51.1	57.0	64.8	66.7	74.0
Canada	24.1	27.9	26.8	26.5	26.0	23.3
DAC Average	26.7	24.7	27.9	29.2	29.5	29.7

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Section 2

The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

Chart IV-34 The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2010)

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Country	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total	ODA to GNI ratio
United States	30,353	5	22,786	161,234	214,378	1.46
United Kingdom	13,053	-19	352	12,246	25,632	1.12
Germany	12,985	-408	1,464	27,595	41,637	1.24
France	12,915	-573	—	22,856	35,198	1.35
Japan	11,021	3,662	692	32,837	48,213	0.86
Netherlands	6,357	—	657	5,999	13,013	1.67
Spain	5,949	—	—	4,391	10,340	0.74
Canada	5,209	1,351	1,953	14,124	22,636	1.46
Norway	4,580	1	—	1,504	6,084	1.46
Sweden	4,533	0	221	372	5,127	1.10
Australia	3,826	266	928	9,511	14,531	1.23
Belgium	3,004	-15	377	4,530	7,896	1.68
Italy	2,996	-151	150	6,612	9,608	0.47
Denmark	2,871	-34	178	1,779	4,794	1.52
Switzerland	2,300	—	414	19,255	21,968	3.86
Finland	1,333	43	14	2,922	4,312	1.78
Austria	1,208	-154	167	3,609	4,830	1.29
Republic of Korea	1,174	1,895	49	8,716	11,834	1.17
Ireland	895	—	300	1,500	2,695	1.57
Portugal	649	—	5	-492	162	0.07
Greece	508	—	10	243	761	0.26
Luxembourg	403	—	9	—	411	1.07
New Zealand	342	8	49	26	426	0.32
DAC total	128,466	5,878	30,775	341,368	506,487	1.26

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Country names are in order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement).

*2 Due to rounding, the grand total may not match the sum of total.

*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments, etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

*5 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than 1.

Chart IV-35 Support to NGOs by DAC Countries

Classification	Grants by NGO (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements (US\$ million)		Ratio of NGOs' Grants to ODA disbursements		Government support to NGOs (US\$ million)		Share of support to NGOs in ODA(%)		Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO per capita (US\$)		Share of government support to (Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO) (%)	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Country														
Japan	692	533	11,021	9,467	1: 15.9	1: 17.7	141	123	1.3	1.3	6.5	5.1	16.9	18.8
Ireland	300	182	895	1,006	1: 3.0	1: 5.5	93	118	10.4	11.7	85.8	67.3	23.6	39.2
Italy	150	162	2,996	3,297	1: 19.9	1: 20.3	15	0	0.5	0.0	2.7	2.7	9.0	0.1
Australia	928	—	3,826	2,762	1: 4.1	—	92	3	2.4	0.1	45.7	0.1	9.0	100.0
Austria	167	140	1,208	1,142	1: 7.2	1: 8.2	0	1	0.0	0.1	20.0	16.8	0.2	0.7
Netherlands	657	542	6,357	6,426	1: 9.7	1: 11.9	135	887	2.1	13.8	48.0	86.2	17.0	62.1
Canada	1,953	1,338	5,209	4,000	1: 2.7	1: 3.0	24	26	0.5	0.7	58.0	40.1	1.2	1.9
Greece	10	2	508	607	1: 48.8	1: 311.4	—	0	—	0.0	0.9	0.2	—	1.0
Switzerland	414	357	2,300	2,310	1: 5.6	1: 6.5	88	69	3.8	3.0	66.6	54.8	17.5	16.3
Sweden	221	74	4,533	4,548	1: 20.5	1: 61.2	104	210	2.3	4.6	36.1	30.4	31.9	73.9
Spain	—	—	5,949	6,584	—	—	34	9	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	100.0
Denmark	178	116	2,871	2,810	1: 16.1	1: 24.3	135	202	4.7	7.2	56.2	57.5	43.1	63.6
Germany	1,464	1,369	12,985	12,079	1: 8.9	1: 8.8	—	—	—	—	17.9	16.7	—	—
New Zealand	49	46	342	309	1: 6.9	1: 6.7	8	18	2.4	6.0	13.2	14.9	14.3	28.6
Norway	—	—	4,580	4,081	—	—	225	—	4.9	—	45.6	—	100.0	—
Finland	14	17	1,333	1,290	1: 97.2	1: 74.7	3	1	0.2	0.1	3.1	3.5	18.0	6.6
France	—	—	12,915	12,602	—	—	12	21	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	100.0
Belgium	377	377	3,004	2,610	1: 8.0	1: 6.9	185	179	6.2	6.9	51.8	51.5	32.9	32.2
Portugal	5	4	649	513	1: 131.6	1: 114.2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	5.4	2.4
Luxembourg	9	13	403	415	1: 45.8	1: 32.1	6	5	1.4	1.3	28.6	37.4	39.6	29.7
United Kingdom	352	329	13,053	11,283	1: 37.1	1: 34.3	269	248	2.1	2.2	10.0	9.5	43.3	43.0
Republic of Korea	49	156	1,174	816	1: 23.9	1: 5.2	1	7	0.0	0.9	1.0	3.3	1.1	4.5
United States	22,786	16,288	30,353	28,831	1: 1.3	1: 1.8	—	—	—	—	73.7	53.1	—	—
DAC Total (Average)	30,775	22,047	128,466	119,787	1: 4.2	1: 5.4	1,568	2,130	1.2	1.8	33.8	25.4	4.8	8.8

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report
*1 ODA disbursements are net disbursements.
*2 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than 1.

Section 3

DAC List of ODA Recipients

Chart IV-36 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for 2011

(Applied to 2011 disbursements)

Least Developed Countries (LDC) (48 countries)	Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI < US\$1,005)	Lower Middle Income Countries that are not LDCs (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$1006 - 3,975)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$3,976 –12,275)
Afghanistan	Kenya	Armenia	Albania
Angola	Kyrgyz Republic	Belize	Algeria
Bangladesh	North Korea	Bolivia	Anguilla
Benin	South Sudan	Cameroun	Antigua and Barbuda
Bhutan	Tajikistan	Cape Verde	Argentina
Burkina Faso	Zimbabwe	Côte d'Ivoire	Mexico
Burundi		Egypt	Montenegro
Cambodia		El Salvador	Montserrat
Central Africa		Federated States of Micronesia	Namibia
Chad		Fiji	Nauru
Comoros		Georgia	Niue
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Ghana	Palau
Djibouti		Guatemala	Panama
Equatorial Guinea		Guyana	Peru
Eritrea		Honduras	Saint Christopher and Nevis
Ethiopia		India	Saint Helena
The Gambia		Indonesia	Saint Lucia
Guinea		Iraq	Saint Vincent
Guinea-Bissau		Kosovo	Serbia
Haiti		Marshall Islands	Seychelles
Kiribati		Moldova	South Africa
Laos		Mongolia	Suriname
Lesotho		Morocco	Thailand
Liberia		Nicaragua	Tunisia
Madagascar		Nigeria	Turkey
Malawi		Pakistan	Uruguay
Mali		Palestinian Authorities	Venezuela
			Wallis and Futuna Islands
			Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
			Malaysia
			Maldives
			Mauritius
			Mexico
			Montenegro
			Montserrat
			Namibia
			Nauru
			Niue
			Palau
			Panama
			Peru
			Saint Christopher and Nevis
			Saint Helena
			Saint Lucia
			Saint Vincent
			Serbia
			Seychelles
			South Africa
			Suriname
			Thailand
			Tunisia
			Turkey
			Uruguay
			Venezuela
			Wallis and Futuna Islands

Created from DAC documents.

*1 GNI values are from 2010.

*2 See Chart IV-10 on p. 191 regarding LDCs.

Section 4 ODA from Non-DAC Donors

Chart IV-37 ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donor Countries and Regions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Donor country	Calendar year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic		161	179	249	215	228
Estonia		14	16	22	18	19
Hungary		149	103	107	117	114
Iceland		42	48	48	34	29
Israel		90	111	138	124	145
Poland		297	363	372	375	378
Slovak Republic		55	67	92	75	74
Slovenia		44	54	68	71	59
Turkey		714	602	780	707	967
Arab countries						
Kuwait		158	110	283	221	211
Saudi Arabia		2,025	1,551	4,979	3,134	3,480
United Arab Emirates		783	2,426	1,266	834	412
Other donors						
Taiwan		513	514	435	411	381
Russia		—	—	—	—	472
Thailand		74	67	178	40	10
Other donors		63	119	253	296	259
Total		5,182	6,329	9,271	6,672	7,235
Of which:						
Bilateral OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic		78	81	117	101	79
Estonia		2	3	6	4	5
Hungary		84	33	15	30	28
Iceland		28	37	36	25	21
Israel		75	96	119	108	128
Poland		119	156	84	92	96
Slovak Republic		25	28	41	20	20
Slovenia		18	21	29	25	22
Turkey		643	545	736	665	920
Arab countries						
Kuwait		157	109	282	220	211
Saudi Arabia		1,980	1,526	4,958	2,925	2,870
United Arab Emirates		779	2,416	1,258	834	380
Other donors						
Taiwan		494	495	407	402	326
Russia		—	—	—	—	302
Thailand		65	61	166	35	-4
Other donors		24	64	89	96	105
Total		4,571	5,671	8,343	5,582	5,509

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Includes the following assistance amounts for immigrating to Israel from developing countries: US\$ 45.5 million in 2006, US\$ 42.9 million in 2007, US\$ 43.6 million in 2008, US\$ 35.4 million in 2009, and US\$ 40.2 million in 2010.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Note: Assistance from major emerging donors among non-OECD members is not reflected in the table above as this information has not been disclosed.

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Abbreviations

Note: Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

A

AAA Accra Agenda for Action
ABS Access and Benefit-Sharing
ADB Asian Development Bank
ADF Asian Development Fund
AfDB African Development Bank
AfDF African Development Fund
AfT Aid for Trade
AHA Centre ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance
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
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEM Asia-Europe Meeting
AUN/SEED-Net ASEAN University Network/ Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network
AU African Union

B

BEGIN Basic Education for Growth Initiative
BHN Basic Human Needs
BOP Base Of the economic Pyramid

C

CARD Coalition for African Rice Development
CARICOM Caribbean Community
CBD Convention on Biological Diversity
CCT Clean Coal Technology
CDP UN Committee for Development Policy
CEPA Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
CERT Computer Emergency Response Team
CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGIF Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility
CIF Climate Investment Fund
CMI Chiang Mai Initiative
COP Conference of Parties

CORE Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPCJF Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

D

DDR Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DFC Dedicated Freight Corridor
DFID Department for International Development
DMIC Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

E

E/N Exchange of Notes
EAS East Asia Summit
EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
eCentre Regional Centre for Emergency Training in International Humanitarian Response
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
EU European Union

F

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
FTA Free Trade Area
FTI Fast Track Initiative

G

GAD Gender and Development
GAVI Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GCF Green Climate Fund
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEF Global Environment Facility
GF-TADs Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
GNI Gross National Income
GPE Global Partnership for Education
GRIPS National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
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
IEA International Energy Agency
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
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
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
JAXA Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
JBIC Japan Bank for International Cooperation
J-BIRD Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development
JCS Joint Cooperation Strategy
JETRO Japan External Trade Organization
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMAS Japan Mine Action Service
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
LTTE Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

M

MDBs Multilateral Development Banks
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MERCOSUR Mercado Común del Sur
MIF Multilateral Investment Fund
MILF Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MOP Meeting of the Parties
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

O

ODA Official Development Assistance
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC OECD Development Assistance Committee
OFCE Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan
OIE World Organisation for Animal Health
OOF Other Official Flows

P

PIF Pacific Islands Forum
PKO Peacekeeping Operations
PPP Public-Private Partnership
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTWC Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

R

RAI Responsible Agricultural Investment
RECCA Regional Economic Cooperation
Conference on Afghanistan
REDD Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and
Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

S

SATREPS Science and Technology Research
Partnership for Sustainable Development
SICA Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana
SMASE-WECSA Strengthening of Mathematics
and Science Education in Western, Eastern,
Central and Southern Africa
SPREP South Pacific Regional Environmental
Programme

T

TICAD Tokyo International Conference on African
Development

U

UMICs Upper Middle Income Countries
UN United Nations
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
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
UNWomen United Nations Equity for Gender
Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPU Universal Postal Union
USP University of the South Pacific

V

VCT Voluntary Counseling and Testing

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

Japan's Official Development Assistance White Paper 2012

Japan's International Cooperation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8919
JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3580-3311
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/>

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