

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 perspectives in ODA policies (2) Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women's participation in society (3) Support for policies and systems that promote gender equality (4) Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs (5) Organizational and administrative capacity building |
| Education | Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011–2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/initiative.html | <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/bunya/health/initiative.html | <p>In order to help achieve the 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)," 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. |
| | Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, announced at TICADV (June 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000005946.pdf | <p>With the purpose of prioritizing global health in Japan's foreign policy and promoting universal health coverage (UHC) in global fora, Japan will focus on following actions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mainstream UHC (2) Effectively Implement Bilateral Assistance towards the realization of UHC (3) Collaborate with Global Partners (Strategic Partnership) (4) Strengthen Human Resources for Global Health |
| Water and Sanitation | The Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wasabi_gai.html | <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 | Japan's support for developing countries until 2012 on climate change measures, announced at the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) (December 2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/cop15_g.html http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/pdfs/2012tojokoku.pdf | Japan announced financial assistance for a period of three years until the end of 2012 to developing countries which are taking active emission reduction measures, or those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. This assistance is in the amount of approximately ¥1 trillion 750 billion (about US\$15 billion), including public and private financing, of which public financing comprises approximately ¥1 trillion 300 billion (about US\$11 billion). As of the end of December 2012, the amount of assistance provided, including public and private financing, reached US\$17 billion 600 million. |
| | 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 has provided 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. [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 the 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/gaiyo.html | <p>Under the principle of providing human security, Japan will contribute to the transition to a green global economy and building of a society resilient to disasters.</p> <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 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 from 2013-2015 to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development and international cooperation projects. (Also introduced at the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku.) |

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| Environment | Initiatives to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution announced at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" (October 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000035.html | Japan's environmental technologies, which Japan has developed during the process of overcoming pollution, will be fully utilized to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution: (1) Provide US\$2 billion of ODA in total over three years from 2014 in the three areas of measures to tackle air pollution, water pollution, and waste management. (2) Establishing an education system of specialists for mercury pollution prevention (a 3 year JICA training program consisting of the lessons of Minamata disease, Japan's knowledge to tackle mercury pollution, assisting legislation for ratification of the Convention, etc.) |
| 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 over three years from 2009 to 2011 (2) reform the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries (3) make proactive contributions to effective use of Aft, fight against protectionism and trade and finance-related fields |
| 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 | (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. |
| | Monetary commitment to assist developing countries in disaster reduction (announced at Rio +20 and the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku [2012]). | 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^{*1})

As of the end of Jun. 2013

| | Region | Number of cases | Country |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Countries which have reached the Completion Point ^{*2} (35 countries) | Africa | 29 | Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia |
| | Middle East | 1 | Afghanistan |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 5 | Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua |
| Countries which have reached the Decision Point ^{*3} (1 countries) | Africa | 1 | Chad |
| Countries which have not reached the Decision Point ^{*3} (3 countries) | Africa | 3 | Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan |

*1 HIPCs: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

*2 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.

*3 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.