

Japan's Development Cooperation in the Years Ahead

For peace, prosperity
and a better future for everyone

What is development cooperation?

“Development cooperation” refers to international cooperation activities by the government and its affiliated agencies (e.g., JICA) including official development assistance (ODA), for the main purpose of development in developing countries and regions.

In recent years, facing various threats such as terrorism, major natural disasters, and infectious diseases, the international environment and development challenges have significantly changed along with the natural environment and the economic situation. Japan will implement its development cooperation further more strategically and effectively through promoting the collaboration among relevant players such as private companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions. As a peace-loving nation, Japan is committed to contributing even more proactively to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community.

The Development Cooperation Charter established in February 2015 presents such directions for Japan's development cooperation.

Development Cooperation Charter
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/files/000067701.pdf>

Information

- **General information on development cooperation**
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/>
 - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>
 - Development Cooperation White Paper
http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page_000017.html
 - Visualization of ODA website (Japanese only)
<http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/>
- **Development cooperation charter**
 - Text
http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page_000138.html
 - Outline
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000067702.pdf>
- **Others**
 - ODA Pamphlet
http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page_000027.html
 - 60th Anniversary of Japan's ODA
http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page_000135.html

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From “ODA” to “Development Cooperation”

“Development cooperation” reflects Japan’s principles such as: (i) extending cooperation based on a whole-of-nation approach, which includes not only the government but also the private sector and local government communities; (ii) expanding the scope of cooperation not restricted to that of past ODA; and (iii) building mutually beneficial relations through equal partnership with developing countries. This philosophy is embodied straightforwardly in the term, “development cooperation.”

Development cooperation as an “investment for the future”

Development cooperation that contributes more proactively to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community also serves Japan's interests as an “investment for the future”.



Emphasis on the foundations for development: Universal values and realizing peace and security

Japan will provide assistance to realize a peaceful and secure society, while sharing universal values such as rule of law, good governance, democracy, and respect for the human rights of women.



Support for “quality growth,” not merely economic growth

Japan aims to eradicate poverty through “quality growth” which is inclusive (sharing fruits of growth within the whole society), sustainable (in harmony with the environment), and resilient (able to withstand sudden threats such as natural disasters).



Encouraging participation of wide-ranging stakeholders, including women

Japan will promote participation in development programmes by wide-ranging stakeholders, including women and the socially vulnerable, to ensure that the fruits of development are shared more broadly and equitably.



Features of the Development Cooperation Charter

Promotion of public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments

Japan implements development cooperation, so that it will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation and coordination with various funds and actors (private companies, local governments, NGOs etc.).



Provision of necessary cooperation for countries in need, based on their individual situation

Per capita national income will not be the sole determining factor of recipient countries. Based on careful examination of individual situations of the countries and in consideration of their relations with Japan, the necessary cooperation will be extended to countries in vulnerable economic and natural environments, even if they are not identified as eligible ODA recipients by the international standard.



Q & A

Q: How will development cooperation in the years ahead be different from that of the past?

A: Japan’s future development cooperation will be considered not only by the government. Partnerships with private companies, local governments, NGOs, and other actors will be further strengthened.

Q: Is assistance for non-military purposes for armed forces and the members of armed forces necessary?

A: One of the basic policies of Japan’s development cooperation is “contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes.” Japan will extend such assistance in accordance with the principle of “avoiding its use for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts.” These years, the armed forces and military officials of developing countries are playing critical roles in public welfare and disaster relief including the response to infectious diseases and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction. Therefore, the necessity of cooperation for such cases is increasing. However, Japan will continue to ensure that its development cooperation will never be used for military purposes.

Characteristics of Japan's development cooperation



The Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE) project began in Kenya and has expanded to the whole of Africa

Supports for self-help efforts

- Human resource development
- Dialogue and collaboration

(Photo: JICA)



Thailand's Eastern seaboard has become a major industrial complex and serves as the driving force of the Thai economy

For sustainable economic growth

- Investment climate development (infrastructure, industrial human resources, institutions)
- Employment expansion, poverty reduction

(Photo: Eastern Sea Leam Chabang Terminal Co., Ltd. [ESCO])



A JICA expert explains about the maternal and child health handbook to a mother and child who visited the Free Health Services Day in Palestine

For Human security

- Protection and empowerment of each individual
- Focus on vulnerable individuals

(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

Japan's uniqueness in development cooperation all over the world

A total of **US\$324.9 billion of assistance to 190 countries and regions**

Dispatched approx. **136,000 experts, 47,000 volunteers**

Held training programs for about **540,000 people**

(as of 2014)

Egypt

Cairo University
Specialized Pediatric Hospital



(Photo: JICA)

Cairo University Specialized Pediatric Hospital

The hospital trains pediatric health professionals in Egypt as well as offers services to the increasing number of outpatients. The hospital is known familiarly as "the Japanese Hospital."

Uzbekistan

Japan Center
for Human Development



(Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

Business Course

Japan supports Uzbekistan's transformation into a market economy through capacity development of business persons, promotion of Japanese language studies, and encouraging mutual understanding. Approx. 720,000 people have visited the Center since its founding in 2001.

Viet Nam

Nhat Tan Bridge



(Photo: JICA)

Nhat Tan Bridge

Mitigation of traffic jams contributes to sustainable growth in Viet Nam. The bridge is also called the "Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge" as a show of appreciation to Japan.

Panama

Comparative study of
tuna species for their sustainable use



(Photo: JICA)

Adjusting the automated feeder in a marine preserve

Under the framework of development cooperation, Kinki University and the Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama are conducting a joint study to promote the resource management of yellowfin tuna, whose stock has been decreasing in recent years. The study looks to realize the full-cycle aquaculture of this tuna.

Ethiopia

Vocational training center for women
in Clothing production



(Photo: Luche Multimedia Production)

"A woman learning how to sew"

Japan helps vulnerable women for their economic independence by providing them with opportunities for long-term vocational training.