

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2015

Japan's International Cooperation

<Main Points>

Part I (Feature):

Japan's Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. Achievements and Challenges in the Implementation of the MDGs

- Japan led the international community's discussions and efforts towards achieving the MDGs by 2015.
- Achievements were made for the MDGs related to poverty, hunger, and infectious diseases, while challenges remain for the MDGs related to education, maternal and child health, and sanitation. Progress was uneven across regions.

2. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs: 17 goals and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030) was adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015.
- The 2030 Agenda is comprehensive. It is characterized by the Global Partnership that overcomes the North-South divide and brings together the governments of developed and developing countries, civil society, and the private sector, and by universality, namely, the approach of applying development goals not only to developing countries but also to developed countries.
- The 2030 Agenda is in line with the principles enshrined in Japan's Development Cooperation Charter, i.e., human security, quality growth, "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, and "All-Japan" partnerships including the public and private sectors, NGOs, and local governments. Japan will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a variety of activities based on the Development Cooperation Charter.

Part II (Feature): Japan's Collective Efforts: Development Cooperation Hand-in-Hand with the Japanese People

The Development Cooperation Charter outlines a commitment to cooperation in an "All-Japan" approach including the public and private sectors, NGOs, local governments and academia.

1. Cooperation with Civil Society

- The Government enhances public participation through dialogue, information disclosure, and information dissemination. Public participation is encouraged through JICA's volunteer activities, such as the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer and Senior Volunteer programs, and collaboration with NGOs for the implementation of emergency humanitarian assistance.

2. Partnership with the Private Sector

- The private sector serves as a powerful engine for economic growth. The Government promotes development cooperation through public-private partnerships.
- To that end, the Government utilizes official flows including ODA as a "catalyst" for mobilizing private finance in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, under the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.
- The Government actively utilizes the technologies and knowledge of Japanese companies as well.

3. Partnership with Local Governments and Universities

- The Government proactively works with universities that have specialized expertise and local governments that have extensive insight.

Part III (Development Cooperation in FY2015) Part IV (Statistics and Reference Materials)

- Japan's ODA disbursements and international comparisons, specific initiatives for each priority issue and region, etc.