

A light blue world map is centered in the background of the slide, showing the outlines of continents and oceans.

Priority Policy for Development Cooperation FY2016

- G7 Ise-Shima Summit, TICAD VI, and Looking toward the Future -

International Cooperation Bureau, MOFA

April 2016

Basic Concepts・Key areas

- ◎ Development cooperation is an important pillar for Japan to actively advance “diplomacy that takes a panoramic perspective of the world map.” From the perspective of “proactive contribution to peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will contribute more proactively to securing peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community. To this end, Japan will promote strategic and effective development cooperation based on its foreign policy.
- ◎ This year, Japan will have the presidency of G7 and serve as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. In addition, Japan will host the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI), which will be held in Africa for the first time. Under the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” adopted at the UN in September 2015, Japan will more strategically implement development cooperation to play a more proactive role to address global issues such as health, education, disaster risk reduction, and gender, and to achieve “quality growth” through developing infrastructure and human resources.

Key area 1: Developing an environment for international peace and stability and sharing universal values

- Japan will actively contribute to the realization of peace and stability of the international community through such cooperation as humanitarian assistance, counterterrorism, peacebuilding, and enhancing maritime law enforcement capabilities. Japan will support such areas as development of legal systems and governance to support countries that share such universal values as democracy, the rule of law, and human rights, thereby strengthening its relations with them. Through development cooperation, Japan will also foster pro-Japanese groups and strengthen its network with them, as well as actively disseminate overseas its attractiveness and initiatives.

Key area 2: Addressing global issues and promoting human security - Based on the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” -

- Under the principle of human security, Japan will implement the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” Japan will promote cooperation in a number of areas including health, education, disaster risk reduction, gender, and the environment and climate change, thereby contributing to solving global issues.

Key area 3: Contributing to economic diplomacy and regional revitalization aiming at “quality growth” with developing countries

- Japan will cooperate with developing countries in achieving “quality growth.” At the same time, to help economic growth and regional revitalization in Japan, Japan will also support such areas as exporting infrastructure systems, as well as the overseas expansion of local governments and SMEs and business environment improvements for overseas direct investment in conjunction with economic diplomatic initiatives including the TPP. In addition, Japan will not only support the development of industrial human resources in developing countries but also introduce Japan’s advanced products and systems for the internationalization of medical technologies and services.

Strengthening cooperation with various stakeholders to initiate the above-mentioned key areas 1 – 3

- Under the “Development Cooperation Charter” (approved by the Cabinet in February 2015), Japan will not only improve the implementation architecture as needed for the strategic implementation of its development cooperation, but also further strengthen cooperation with its partners including private companies, local governments, universities and research institutions, NGOs/CSOs, and international and regional organizations.

Key area I : Developing an environment for international peace and stability and sharing universal values

Specific contents

■ Humanitarian assistance, counterterrorism, and peacebuilding (including the removal of landmines)

While the international community faces conflicts, terrorism, and organized crimes, and the threat that terrorism and similar attacks posed to Japan has become a reality, Japan will continue to provide assistance for the Middle East, Africa, and other regions. This will include humanitarian assistance for conflict-afflicted people, refugees, and internally-displaced persons, as well as support for socioeconomic stability that will involve building a society that does not breed extremism. Japan will also cover capacity building in counter-terrorism as well as peace consolidation and nation-building in the post-conflict phase. In these processes, Japan will work with international organizations and coordinate with United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs). In Asia, Japan will support the Mindanao peace process and ethnic minorities in Myanmar. Globally, Japan will continue to support the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance.

■ Building the capacity to ensure maritime safety and ensuring the safety of sea lines of communication

Ensuring the freedom and safety of navigation, thereby maintaining and developing “Open and Stable Seas,” constitutes the basis for peace, stability, and prosperity of not only Japan as a maritime nation but also of the international community as a whole. In order to ensure the safety of sea lines of communication that are essential for Japan, Japan will extend assistance to coastal states along these sea lanes and other states in such forms as capacity building of maritime law enforcement authorities and the provision of materials and equipment.

■ Securing the rule of law, democratization, and governance

Stable growth and a sound society in countries that share such universal values as freedom, democracy, and the rule of law - notably ASEAN countries - are important factors for a more stable international environment and closer relations with these countries. To that end, Japan will extend support for developing judicial and legal systems, and capacity building of public broadcasting stations as well as the prevention of corruption. Japan will also support cyber security to help achieve the rule of law in cyberspace, the lack of which could affect Japan as well, along with capacity development in the space sector.

■ Empowering people sympathetic or familiar with Japan and strengthening the network, and overseas dissemination

Japan will strategically strengthen training projects conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This will promote public diplomacy of the “Japan brand” through providing attractive high-quality training to corresponding development issues in emerging and developing countries so that more key persons such as government officials and executives of state-owned enterprises, who have influence on policies and projects in developing countries, to participate in JICA’s training. Furthermore, Japan will also continue to maintain relations with the key persons in developing countries who visit Japan on such occasions, even after they go back to their home countries, thereby establishing a solid network. In addition, Japan will not only enhance proactive overseas dissemination including public relations on development cooperation to promote the “visibility of Japan’s assistance,” but also implement development cooperation through culture and sport.

Key area II : Addressing global issues and promoting human security - Based on the “Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development” -

Specific contents

■ Health, education, and disaster risk reduction

➤ Health (infectious disease control and promotion of universal health coverage (UHC))

Under the “Basic Design for Peace and Health” (approved by the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy in September 2015), Japan aims to prevent and control infectious diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, in addition to emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases such as Ebola, as well as to help the achievement of UHC (affordable access to basic health and medical services for all) throughout a life course. For this, Japan will provide assistance to strengthen basic health systems in developing countries including through human resource development and institutional capacity building.

➤ Education (providing quality education)

Based on the “Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth” (formulated by the government in September 2015), Japan will realize the provision of “quality education for all” and promote sustainable development. It will also cooperate in developing human resources that are the basis for nation-building and growth.

➤ Disaster risk reduction (following up with the “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” and raising public awareness of the “World Tsunami Awareness Day”)

Under the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction” (adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015) and the “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” announced by Japan, Japan will work towards mainstreaming disaster risk reduction as well as raise public awareness of the “World Tsunami Awareness Day (November 5)” which was newly adopted at the UN General Assembly by the initiative of Japan. Japan will also take advantage of its expertise and technologies as well as lessons learned from past disasters to deliver an effective mix of material and non-material cooperation.

While natural disasters occur frequently in the Asia and Pacific region, Japan will deliver appropriate combination of assistance of personal, in-kind and financial contributions to implement effective and efficient disaster response and emergency humanitarian assistance.

■ Gender (women’s protection and empowerment)

To realize a “society where women shine,” Japan will support the developing countries in eliminating gender-based prejudice and inequality, and building a society where women can live with peace of mind. Such assistance includes empowerment of women to facilitate them taking an active role and participating in the society, improvement of women’s access to medical services through the promotion of UHC, and the implementation of community development in post conflict and natural disaster situations. With gender consideration, Japan will continue promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment in developing countries based on its new strategy to be formulated.

■ Environment and climate change (contributing towards steady implementation of the “Paris Agreement”)

To help developing countries address energy problems associated with economic development and their vulnerability to climate change, Japan will support such sectors as energy conservation, renewable energy, and strengthening resilience against climate change by making use of Japanese technologies and systems in these sectors. Japan will also support environmental management (recycling, waste management, etc.) and address global challenges such as global warming and biodiversity conservation.

Key area III : Contributing to economic diplomacy and regional revitalization aiming at “quality growth” with developing countries

Specific contents

■ Supporting the export of infrastructure system (expanding “quality infrastructure”)

In light of huge infrastructure demand in developing countries, Japan will encourage “quality infrastructure investment” and take advantage of its technology and experience in supporting urban infrastructure development. It will also support infrastructure projects by Japanese companies with relevant know-how involving not only in the construction but also in the operation and maintenance of facilities.

■ Development cooperation in conjunction with economic diplomacy initiatives including TPP (supporting overseas expansion of SMEs and improving the business environment)

➢ Supporting overseas expansion of SMEs and local governments

Japan will utilize SMEs’ excellent products and technologies, etc. for the development of developing countries, thereby contributing to the socioeconomic development in these countries and supporting overseas expansion of SMEs. In addition, Japan will utilize the technology and know-how of its local governments (in such sectors as water and sewerage systems, and environmental management) to provide suitable assistance to meet particular development needs of developing countries. This is also aimed at revitalizing local communities in Japan. Japan will also provide processed marine products from areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and other regional areas in Japan upon request from developing countries, thereby helping economic reconstruction in these areas.

➢ Improving the business environment for overseas direct investment

Japan will support the development of legal systems to create a better business environment in rapidly emerging markets, thereby facilitating Japanese companies’ activities in emerging and developing countries.

■ Developing industrial human resources

Japan will disseminate Japan’s strength (“Japan brand”) including Japanese engineering education (college of technology education) in developing countries and use this advantage in implementing multilayered cooperation in human resource development in developing countries. In doing so Japan will facilitate “quality growth” of those countries and expand the quality and quantity of industrial human resources in developing countries that will also promote overseas expansion of Japanese companies and other activities. In Asia, Japan will advance these initiatives through the “Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative.”

■ Introducing Japanese advanced products and system

To help developing countries appropriately address challenges associated with urbanization, environment management, etc. and achieve their growth as well as to assist in disseminating medical technologies and services in developing countries, Japan will make effective use of its Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), energy conservation technology, digital terrestrial broadcasting technology, and other technologies and systems, thereby contributing to the standardization of these Japanese products and systems, and facilitating overseas expansion of Japanese companies.

➢ Promoting the internationalization of Japan’s medical technologies and services

Japan will take advantage of its equipment and services of excellence in order to assist the construction of hospitals and the provision of equipment as well as human resource development for sustainable use of these facilities and equipment, in view of promoting the internationalization of Japanese medical technologies and services, particularly in the fast-growing healthcare markets in Asia and elsewhere.

Strengthening cooperation

Specific contents

■ Expanding opportunities for public participation in development cooperation

Recognizing NGOs as important partners in development cooperation, Japan will further promote cooperation and collaboration with NGOs. Japan continues to make the best use of the existing dialogue frameworks between the government and NGOs for sharing information and promoting more positive participation of NGOs in development cooperation than before. In addition, Japan will continue to provide funding assistance for their development cooperation activities, and support their capacity building to strengthen their organizational basis. While continuing with existing volunteer programs such as the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Program, Japan will also support the development of human resources of who are competent by the global standard in order to promote the globalization of Japanese companies, local governments, and higher education institutions.

■ Cooperation with international and regional organizations

To actively contribute to solving global issues, it is important for Japan not only to implement bilateral cooperation efficiently and effectively but also to achieve the multiplier effect of its assistance through making the most of international organizations that have professional expertise and wide networks. To that end, Japan will conduct policy coordination with international organizations, etc. At the same time, when implementing assistance through those organizations, Japan will work on promoting the “visibility of Japan’s assistance” such as achieving the participation of 1,000 Japanese staff members in international organizations by 2025 as targeted, and pursuing the possibility of coordination with bilateral cooperation and the participation of Japanese NGOs and companies.

■ Strengthening strategic partnerships

Japan will provide assistance in the fields of disaster risk reduction and environmental/climate change management for small island developing states (Caribbean states among others) with particular vulnerabilities despite their relatively high levels of per capita income, also taking into account the significance of such assistance in the context of Japan’s foreign policies. In addition, in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“Nikkei”) communities in the region, which serves as the foundation of a strong bond between Japan and the region. Japan will also assist emerging countries, which serve as important investment destinations for Japanese companies, in adopting Japanese products and systems. Furthermore, Japan will also extend region-wide assistance in cooperation with regional organizations.

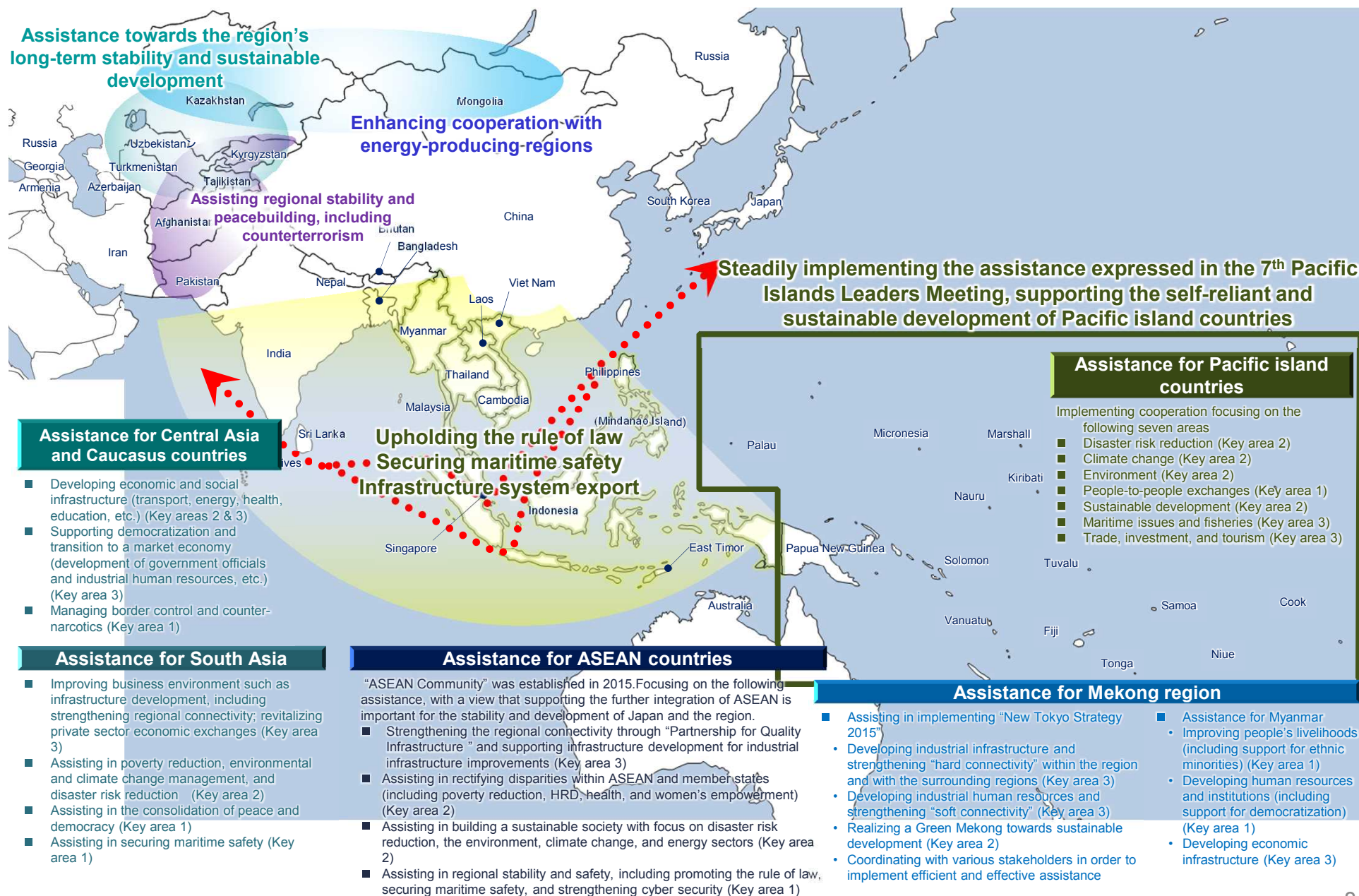
Actual Aid Disbursements by Region (Bilateral ODA)

(Units: 100 million Yen)

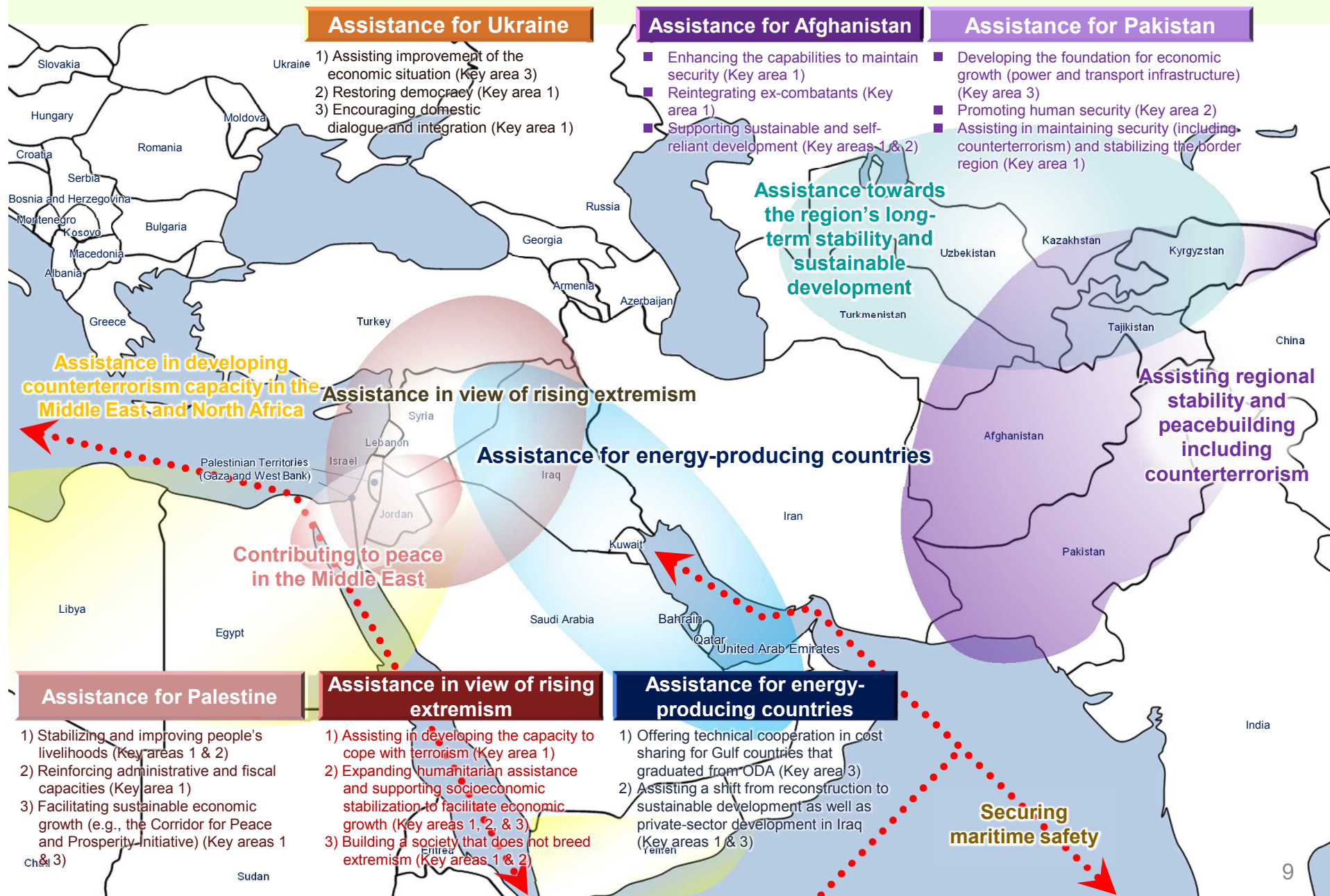
		Annual average for FY2006-2010 Disbursements (% of global total)	FY2011 Disbursements (% of global total)	FY2012 Disbursements (% of global total)	FY2013 Disbursements (% of global total)	FY2014 Disbursements (% of global total)	FY2015 Disbursements (provisional: % of global total)
Global	Total	10,940.27	13,614.31	15,157.04	14,437.67	11,249.92	23,494.58
	LA	8,167.86	10,622.16	12,265.12	11,412.45	8,280.49	20,509.72
	GA	1,614.37	1,515.12	1,606.64	1,638.85	1,666.11	1,604.91
	TC	1,158.04	1,477.03	1,285.28	1,386.37	1,303.32	1,379.95
East Asia Southwest Asia	Total	6,793.87 (62.1%)	9,466.83 (69.5%)	11,503.35 (75.9%)	9,540.45 (66.1%)	6,301.39 (56.0%)	15,337.87 (65.3%)
	LA	5,867.08 (71.8%)	8,478.34 (79.8%)	10,548.32 (86.0%)	8,396.80 (73.6%)	5,254.18 (63.5%)	14,239.53 (69.4%)
	GA	466.16 (28.9%)	402.21 (26.5%)	428.72 (26.7%)	591.66 (36.1%)	519.30 (31.2%)	516.79 (32.2%)
	TC	460.63 (39.8%)	586.28 (39.7%)	526.31 (40.9%)	551.99 (39.8%)	527.91 (40.5%)	581.55 (42.1%)
Oceania	Total	139.54 (1.3%)	116.64 (0.9%)	250.38 (1.7%)	136.10 (0.9%)	125.19 (1.1%)	462.99 (2.0%)
	LA	25.72 (0.3%)	0.00 (0.0%)	132.85 (1.1%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	315.40 (1.5%)
	GA	71.92 (4.5%)	68.71 (4.5%)	75.50 (4.7%)	93.90 (5.7%)	79.11 (4.7%)	97.92 (6.1%)
	TC	41.90 (3.6%)	47.93 (3.2%)	42.03 (3.3%)	42.20 (3.0%)	46.08 (3.5%)	49.67 (3.6%)
Central Asia Caucasus	Total	266.08 (2.4%)	255.54 (1.9%)	62.56 (0.4%)	431.58 (3.0%)	1,084.41 (9.6%)	231.21 (1.0%)
	LA	189.70 (2.3%)	180.67 (1.7%)	0.00 (0.0%)	348.77 (3.1%)	987.11 (11.9%)	119.15 (0.6%)
	GA	43.78 (2.7%)	48.02 (3.2%)	38.07 (2.4%)	53.83 (3.3%)	71.91 (4.3%)	83.14 (5.2%)
	TC	32.60 (2.8%)	26.85 (1.8%)	24.49 (1.9%)	28.98 (2.1%)	25.39 (1.9%)	28.92 (2.1%)
Middle East North Africa	Total	1,574.16 (14.4%)	1,407.29 (10.3%)	1,365.05 (9.0%)	1,559.49 (10.8%)	1,093.40 (9.7%)	2,446.39 (10.4%)
	LA	1,208.84 (14.8%)	943.25 (8.9%)	900.54 (7.3%)	1,138.67 (10.0%)	745.51 (9.0%)	2,077.11 (10.1%)
	GA	237.55 (14.7%)	298.14 (19.7%)	309.47 (19.3%)	242.09 (14.8%)	200.09 (12.0%)	216.05 (13.5%)
	TC	127.77 (11.0%)	165.90 (11.2%)	155.04 (12.1%)	178.73 (12.9%)	147.80 (11.3%)	153.23 (11.1%)
Sub-Saharan Africa	Total	1,331.44 (12.2%)	1,218.97 (9.0%)	1,489.14 (9.8%)	1,600.65 (11.1%)	1,848.51 (16.4%)	2,732.37 (11.6%)
	LA	448.73 (5.5%)	161.26 (1.5%)	471.92 (3.8%)	614.16 (5.4%)	788.55 (9.5%)	1,762.81 (8.6%)
	GA	597.61 (37.0%)	594.71 (39.3%)	635.26 (39.5%)	567.53 (34.6%)	665.71 (40.0%)	584.28 (36.4%)
	TC	285.10 (24.6%)	463.00 (31.3%)	381.96 (29.7%)	418.96 (30.2%)	394.25 (30.2%)	385.28 (27.9%)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Total	576.08 (5.3%)	843.61 (6.2%)	446.77 (2.9%)	1,081.32 (7.5%)	661.18 (5.9%)	301.60 (1.3%)
	LA	222.68 (2.7%)	576.12 (5.4%)	211.49 (1.7%)	854.79 (7.5%)	405.14 (4.9%)	50.00 (0.2%)
	GA	163.76 (10.1%)	99.10 (6.5%)	96.88 (6.0%)	78.58 (4.8%)	110.71 (6.6%)	98.54 (6.1%)
	TC	189.64 (16.4%)	168.39 (11.4%)	138.40 (10.8%)	147.95 (10.7%)	145.33 (11.2%)	153.06 (11.1%)
Europe	Total	249.65 (2.3%)	305.43 (2.2%)	39.79 (0.3%)	88.08 (0.6%)	135.85 (1.2%)	1,982.15 (8.4%)
	LA	205.11 (2.5%)	282.52 (2.7%)	0.00 (0.0%)	59.26 (0.5%)	100.00 (1.2%)	1,945.72 (9.5%)
	GA	24.14 (1.5%)	4.23 (0.3%)	22.74 (1.4%)	11.26 (0.7%)	19.28 (1.2%)	8.19 (0.5%)
	TC	20.40 (1.8%)	18.68 (1.3%)	17.05 (1.3%)	17.56 (1.3%)	16.57 (1.3%)	28.24 (2.0%)

Notes: Grant Aid disbursements are aggregated based on uses defined in the initial budget. Contributions to international organizations are not included.

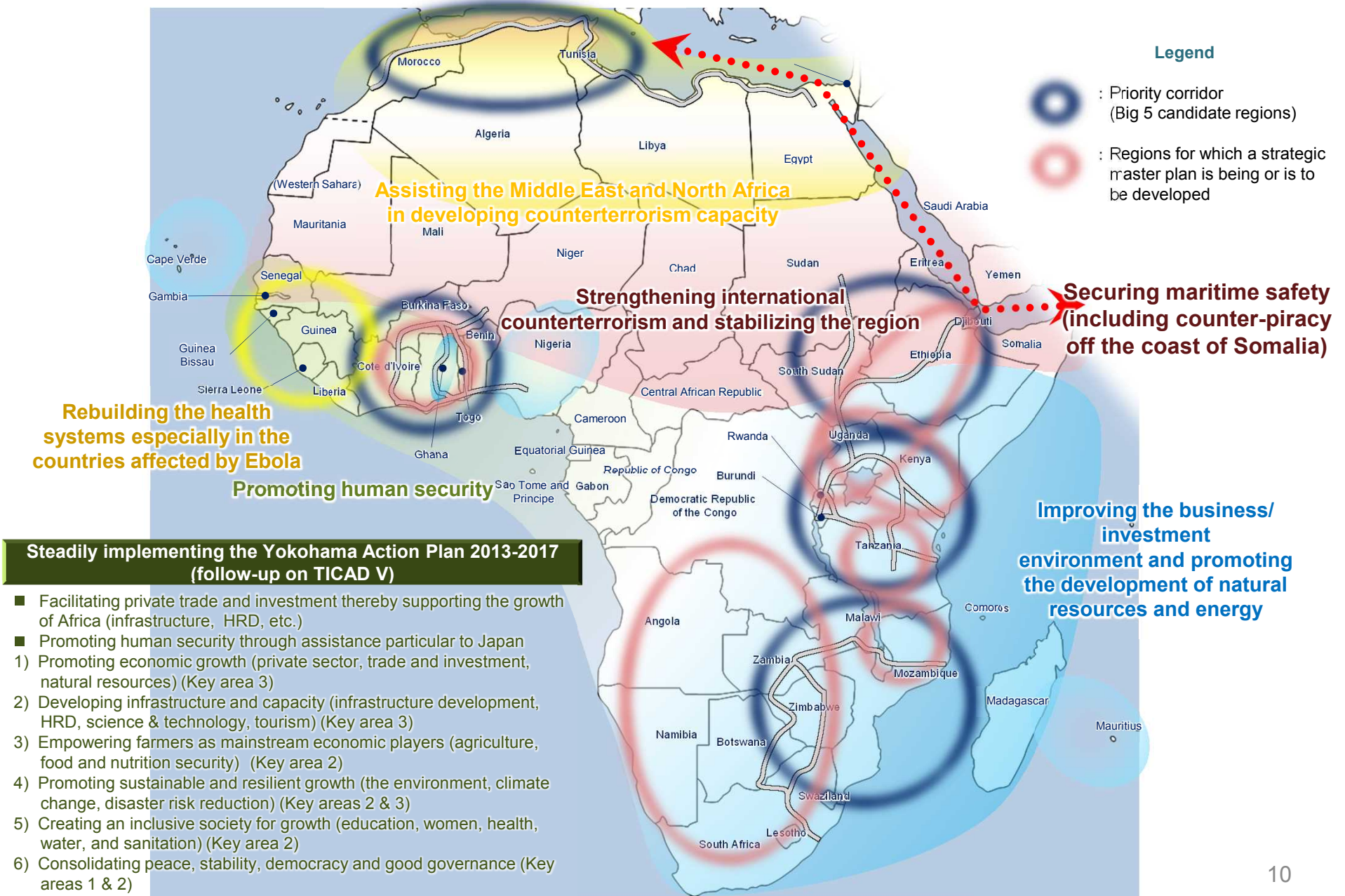
Regional Key areas : Asia and Oceania



Regional Key areas : Middle East and Europe



Regional Key areas : Africa



Regional Key areas : Latin America and the Caribbean

