

From  
the People of Japan

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2015

# Japan's International Cooperation



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2015

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Cover Photograph]



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (math and science teacher), Mr. Sho Yamaguchi teaches science at the Mkushi Day Junior High School in Zambia. Yamaguchi provides explanations at the students' eye level in an effort to engage them and encourage them to think. He tries to incorporate experiments in his lessons as much as possible, and on that day conducted an experiment using lenses to teach image characteristics to ninth-grade students (equivalent to third-grade junior high students in Japan). (Photo: Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

[Back Cover Photograph]



Women in the conflict-affected region of Muslim Mindanao are beaming, participating in a rice-farming training implemented as part of the Rice-Based Farming Technology Extension Project for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). (Photo: Harvey Tapan)

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

In the current international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity on its own. A range of various actors, including private companies, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), are engaged in global activities and are playing key roles in finding solutions to development challenges and supporting the sustained growth of developing countries. Against this backdrop, Japan, from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, is committed to promoting development cooperation more proactively in order to strengthen the foundations of peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community. Japan is also committed to addressing development challenges by building solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community and mobilizing their efforts. In addition, Japan will work in coordination with the international community to tackle common cross boundary challenges facing humanity, including environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, disaster risk reduction, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. Such efforts by Japan will contribute to creating a peaceful, stable, and prosperous international community, and, by extension, will be interlinked with ensuring Japan’s national interests, namely, continuing to develop a prosperous and peaceful society.

ODA provides one of the most important tools for Japan’s agile implementation of diplomacy that realizes both the interests of the international community and those of Japan. It is essential that Japan utilize its ODA financing and share its experience and expertise with the world, not only to promote the development of developing countries, but also to provide emergency humanitarian assistance in response to conflicts and natural disasters, encourage international peace cooperation, and find comprehensive solutions to global issues. At the same time, it is vital for Japan to not only act alone, but to collaborate with international and regional organizations as well as other countries, including other donors and emerging economies, and to deepen partnership with private companies, local governments, NGOs, and universities through using ODA as a catalyst. Furthermore, volunteers of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), such as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), which celebrated its 50th anniversary last year, are expected to continue to play a more active role in the field of development cooperation. This, indeed, is an “All-Japan” effort designed for the future. The new Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 clearly explains the basic policies of development cooperation of Japan.

This year’s White Paper reviews the status of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—the common challenges of the international community that were set to be achieved by 2015—and the remaining challenges for the future. The White Paper also outlines Japan’s efforts towards the 2030 Agenda, which were adopted, as the Post-2015 Development Agenda, with the aim to overcome the challenges that could not be achieved by 2015 and to realize sustainable development by 2030. Additionally, the White Paper introduces how Japan works collectively to implement “All-Japan” efforts comprised of private companies, local governments, universities, and NGOs, in order to conduct development cooperation hand-in-hand with the Japanese people. I sincerely hope that this White Paper will help deepen understanding of the various topics related to Japan’s development cooperation and encourage active discussions.

March 2016

Minister for Foreign Affairs

岸田文雄

Fumio Kishida



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("Dollar" means "US Dollar" in this document unless otherwise specified.)



Children on their way back from school in the prefecture of Dubreka in the western part of Guinea. (Photo: Takaya Ishizuka)

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Residents of the city of Las Talitas in the Tucuman Province in Argentina in front of a used fire truck presented to the city volunteer fire brigade. (Photo: Cristina Utada / Embassy of Japan in Argentina)

## Framework of Japan's Development Cooperation Policy

Japan establishes policies and principles, etc., under the Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015, thereby securing the consistency of Japan's development cooperation policy under the Development Cooperation Charter.

### Development Cooperation Charter (The full text is provided on page 232, Part IV (Statistics and Reference Materials).)

The Charter sets forth the following philosophy and principles, etc., regarding official development assistance.

#### 1. The Philosophy of Japan's Development Cooperation

##### (1) Objective

Japan will contribute even more actively to the peace and prosperity of the international community. Also, such cooperation will contribute to securing national interests such as maintaining Japan's peace and security and achieving further prosperity.

##### (2) Basic Policies of Japan's Development Cooperation

- a. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes
- b. Promoting human security
- c. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts, as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise.

#### 2. Priority issues

- A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth
- B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society
- C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

The following policies are being promoted under the Development Cooperation Charter.

#### ● Country Assistance Policy

Country Assistance Policy sets out Japan's country-specific priority assistance areas and directions for each ODA recipient country roughly every five years on the basis of the comprehensive assessment of the development plans and challenges of that country based on its development needs, and indicates the priority areas and directions of Japan's assistance for that country.

#### ● Sectoral Development Policy

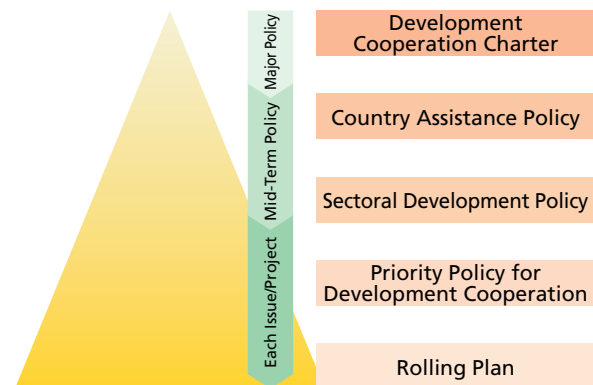
Sectoral Development Policy sets out Japan's basic policies and policy documents indicating specific undertakings regarding individual areas and challenges (established for health and population, quality education for all, environment and climate change actions, safe water and sanitation, gender, disaster risk reduction, etc.)

#### ● Priority Policies of Development Cooperation

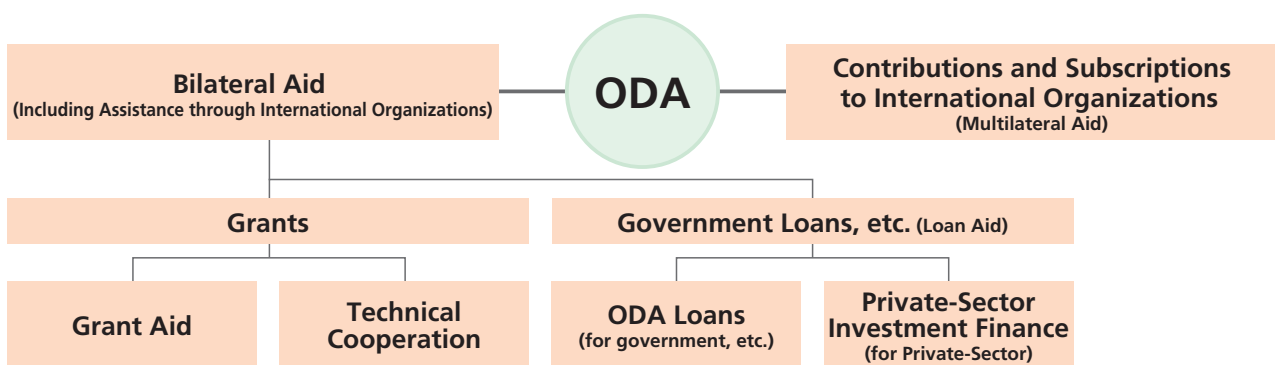
Priority Policies of Development Cooperation clarify important items in each fiscal year in order to respond expeditiously to the latest foreign policy and newly emerging development challenges, etc.

#### ● Rolling Plan

The Rolling Plan classifies and lists ongoing ODA projects for each ODA recipient country at any stage from their approval to completion according to priority areas, development issues, and cooperation programs.



## Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)



Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants and loans, etc. with concessional conditions that are given to developing countries and regions 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 supports developing countries and regions directly, and multilateral aid, which is contributions to international organizations. Bilateral aid can be divided into grants and government loans, etc. Grants are cooperation that is provided to developing countries and regions without requiring repayment. There are two types of Grants: grant aid and technical cooperation. Grants include contributions to specific projects implemented by international organizations. Government loans, etc. consist of: ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance. 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.

# Japan's Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (apparel expert), Ms. Yuri Takahata teaches sewing at an apparel course at the Vientiane Headquarters of the Lao Youth Union.  
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

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# Achievements and Challenges in the Implementation of the MDGs



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Manami Takahashi educates elementary school children of the Costa Rican city of San Jose on environmental issues. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

## Section 1

## What are the MDGs?

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are goals that the international community set forth to achieve such targets as halving world poverty by 2015. “Millennium” refers to the point at which a period of 1,000 years ends and another begins. In September of the milestone year of 2000, the Millennium Declaration<sup>1</sup> was adopted at the United Nations (UN) Millennium Summit. This Declaration, combined with the International Development Goals (IDGs) adopted at major international conferences and summits during the 1990s, constitute the MDGs.

The MDGs identify 8 goals with 21 targets and 60 indicators that are more specific than the goals themselves (see below). Most of these goals set 1990 as the base year and 2015 as the target deadline.

The MDGs were established based on lessons learned from earlier approaches to development cooperation. In the 1980s, the concept of “structural adjustment policy” gained currency in international development cooperation. This concept contended that if the economic structure of developing countries were reformed to enable market

Note 1: The Millennium Declaration was adopted at the UN Millennium Summit on September 8, 2000. It consists of the following pillars: (i) peace, security, and disarmament; (ii) development and poverty eradication; (iii) protecting our common environment; (iv) human rights, democracy, and good governance; (v) protecting the vulnerable; (vi) meeting the special needs of Africa; and (vii) strengthening the UN. The Declaration provides a vision for the role the UN should play in the 21st century in response to globalization. It contains the underlying values of the MDGs and the goals that form the foundation of the MDGs.

## 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 at 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 eight MDG logos were designed by NPO Global Call to Action Against Poverty

economy mechanisms to function, this would lead to economic development in developing countries, and by extension, the reduction of poverty.

However, it gradually came to light that this approach did not necessarily bring about a steady reduction of poverty, and conversely, worsened poverty in some cases. Partially due to lessons learned from this approach, more direct measures for tackling poverty began to gain global interest from the 1990s. At the World Summit for Social Development in 1995, world leaders set the goal of halving the world's absolute poverty, with the aim of achieving "human-centered social development."

In the following year, 1996, the IDGs were adopted in the new development strategy of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC) proposed by Japan. The IDGs included the goal of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015, which later became a core goal of the MDGs.



Women sell fruit in the old town of Querétaro City, Mexico. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)



A mother holds her newborn baby boy in Ouidah, Benin. (Photo: Masataka Otsuka / JICA)

Then, in the milestone year of 2001, the international community created the MDGs, which consolidated these changes in international trends from the 1980s to the 1990s.

The individual goals of the MDGs may not necessarily be novel. Nevertheless, the MDGs were groundbreaking in the sense that they not only represented a pledge by leaders from around the world, including both developed and developing countries, to realize the goals through setting a target deadline and specific numerical targets, but also prompted the leaders to subsequently make commitments to strengthening the efforts for achieving the MDGs at the 2005 UN World Summit, the 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs, and various other occasions.

## Section 2

# Japan's Efforts to Achieve the MDGs

Japan has played a proactive role in the efforts of the international community to achieve the MDGs. In this section, the key points of Japan's diverse efforts are highlighted for each goal.

Goal 1 is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. "Eradicate extreme poverty" is a challenge that ties in with Japan's development cooperation policy as a whole, and is explained in further detail in Chapter 2, Section 2. With regard to "eradicate hunger," assistance in the field of food and agriculture became one of the focal items of the international community's efforts. In this field, at the G8 L'Aquila Summit held in Italy in 2009, Japan announced assistance of at least \$3 billion in 2010-2012 for food security, including agriculture and infrastructure development. As of the end of 2012, assistance of approximately \$4.2 billion (commitment base) has been extended. In addition, at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008 that brought together the leaders of African countries to Yokohama, Japan pledged to provide cooperation to increase agricultural productivity for doubling rice production in African countries over the next ten years. Japan reaffirmed that it would continue to provide this cooperation at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in Yokohama in 2013, and is making steady progress to achieve its goal.

Goal 2 is to achieve universal primary education. This is another field in which Japan's contributions and



A woman sells deep-fried cassava at a restaurant in Tanzania.  
(Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)



Children attending a public school in the outskirts of Cotabato in the Philippines.  
(Photo: Masataka Otsuka / JICA)

initiatives are wide-ranging. Japan has proactively led the efforts of the international community. Notably, at the UN Summit on the MDGs in September 2010, Japan announced education cooperation amounting to \$3.5 billion over five years from 2011. Furthermore, Japan proposed School for All,<sup>2</sup> a basic educational aid model that is designed to improve the learning environment comprehensively, working together with schools, communities, and educational administration. Additionally, at the 2013 TICAD V, participants set goals to increase the enrolment and completion rate and improve the quality of education.

Note 2: School for All aims to provide a quality educational environment for all children and youths by improving the learning environment comprehensively, working together with schools, communities, and educational administration. To this end, this educational aid model focuses on the following five interrelated components: (i) quality education (teacher training, lesson studies, distribution of textbooks, etc.); (ii) safe learning environment (building of school facilities, school health, and safe water supply); (iii) school-based management (school management with the participation of parents and community members); (iv) schools open to the local community (schools that meet the educational needs of the community, including adult literacy education); and (v) inclusive education (addressing the needs of children in difficult circumstances due to poverty, conflicts, disability, etc.).

On this occasion, Japan newly pledged to provide a quality educational environment for 20 million children and is steadily on course to realizing this.

Goal 3 is “gender,” namely, to promote gender equality and empower women. Japan has undertaken steady steps for “gender mainstreaming,” i.e., clarifying and accounting for the development challenges, needs, and implications for men and women in all areas and at all levels of development cooperation to achieve these objectives. In 2005, Japan unveiled the comprehensive policy document, the Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD),<sup>3</sup> at the 49th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women held in Beijing.

The goals related to health, including Goal 4 to reduce child mortality, Goal 5 to improve maternal health, and Goal 6 to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, are challenges for which Japan has led efforts by the international community. In 2002, the Global Fund to



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Satoko Maruyama teaches local women how to make folk art accessories as part of a program for improving the income of women groups in villages in the Boteti District in Botswana. (Photo: Etsuko Nagayama)



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Miho Iwasaki asks questions about the state of a two-year old patient suffering from malaria to her mother at a hospital in the Thyolo District, Malawi. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) was established, which was spun out of the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative that Japan announced at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Japan has also proactively led efforts by the international community through the G8 Summit fora. At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, Japan, as the country holding the G8 Presidency, compiled the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, which incorporates the principles for action related to health. At the G8 Muskoka Summit in 2010 held under the Canadian Presidency, Japan announced additional assistance of up to ¥50 billion over five years from 2011 for maternal and child health. In addition, Japan presented Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015<sup>4</sup> at the 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs. Japan announced that under this policy it would provide \$5 billion of assistance over five years from 2011, and implement EMBRACE,<sup>5</sup> a maternal and child health aid model aimed at saving the lives of 430,000 expectant and nursing mothers and 11.3 million children including infants. Japan has also steadily made regional-level efforts, including the provision of ¥50 billion of assistance and training of 120,000 African health and medical service providers unveiled at the 2013 TICAD V.

Goal 7, to ensure environmental sustainability, is another key development challenge that has significant implications on the people's lives in developing countries. Environmental sustainability is an area in which Japan has implemented a variety of initiatives, making use of

Note 3: The Initiative on GAD is a sectoral development policy that Japan established and unveiled in 2005, a decade after the Fourth World Conference on Women, in order to further strengthen supports for gender mainstreaming in response to the changes in the circumstances surrounding women in developing countries. The Initiative not only focuses on women, but also gives attention to the role of men in eliminating gender inequality. It aims to mainstream a gender perspective in all stages of policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation in all fields of ODA.

Note 4: Japan pledged to provide \$5 billion over five years for health. The policy focuses especially on assistance in the areas of maternal and child health, the three major infectious diseases, and global public health emergencies, with a view to contributing to the achievement of the international development goals, the MDGs.

Note 5: EMBRACE stands for Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care. This aid model was developed based on Japan's experience during its recovery from World War II. It focuses on ensuring a continuum of care from pre- and post-pregnancy in order to protect the lives of mothers and children.

its large pool of accumulated know-how, experience, and technologies related to tackling environmental pollution. For example, Japan announced the Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Countering Global Warming: Actions for Cool Earth (ACE) in November 2013 through which Japan led the development and spread of innovative technologies and strengthened international partnerships for addressing climate change. In addition to implementing this strategy, Japan has provided an array of assistance using public and private finances. With regard to initiatives to secure water, which is essential for people's lives, Japan announced the Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI) at the Fourth World Water Forum in 2006 to serve as Japan's basic guideline for international collaboration. At TICAD V in 2013, Japan committed to improving access to safe water and the sanitary condition for 10 million people. Furthermore, Japan is working to steadily implement concrete measures, including the building of urban waterworks and sewage systems and rural water supply systems.

The last MDG, Goal 8, is to "promote global partnership for development." For this goal, efforts were made to ensure progress in developing trading and financial systems and dealing with debt problems, among other issues, in order to allow developing countries with various needs and vulnerabilities to achieve economic growth amid globalization, such as least developed countries, landlocked countries, and small island countries. For example, at TICAD V in 2013, Japan announced an assistance package for African growth comprised of public and private measures amounting up to ¥3.2 trillion, including approximately ¥1.4 trillion in ODA for Africa, for the 2013-2017 five-year period.

Aside from these goal-specific initiatives, Japan has led the international community's discussions and efforts by organizing international meetings related to the achievement of the MDGs.

For example, in June 2011, five years before the



Children in the slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh, receive water through assistance for introduction of water-purifying equipment from Japan. (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

deadline for achieving the MDGs, Japan hosted the ministerial-level MDGs Follow-up Meeting in Tokyo. Over 300 people attended the meeting, including delegates and representatives of more than 110 countries (24 minister-level heads of delegations), 20 regions and international organizations, Japanese and international NGOs, and the private sector. The meeting deepened discussions on the concrete challenges facing the international community in the lead-up to 2015 based on the outcome document from the previous year's UN Summit on the MDGs.

On the occasion of the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2011, Japan organized an informal ministerial-level meeting on the MDGs. Some 400 members of governments, international organizations, private groups, and NGOs attended. The meeting maintained and enhanced the momentum for the achievement of the MDGs. The discussions offered many suggestions regarding a clear way forward for accelerating future efforts and the content of the 2015 development goals (post-MDGs). Discussions at this meeting contributed to strengthening collaboration among diverse development partners, as well as giving impetus to the subsequent global discussions at a variety of fora.



The Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) held in Yokohama in June 2013.



Children in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, play with "Japan Brazil Friendship Cards" created by the Saitama Prefectural Board of Education. (Photo: Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

## Section 3 MDG Progress Status

Thanks to these efforts by Japan and the concerted efforts of the international community, some advancements were made in achieving the MDGs by the 2015 deadline.

That is not to say, however, that all of the goals have been achieved. There were goals that were not achieved

by 2015 as well as uneven progress between the regions. In this regard, there are challenges still remaining.

These circumstances are summarized in The Millennium Development Goals Report published by the UN (the figures below are all taken from the 2015 report).

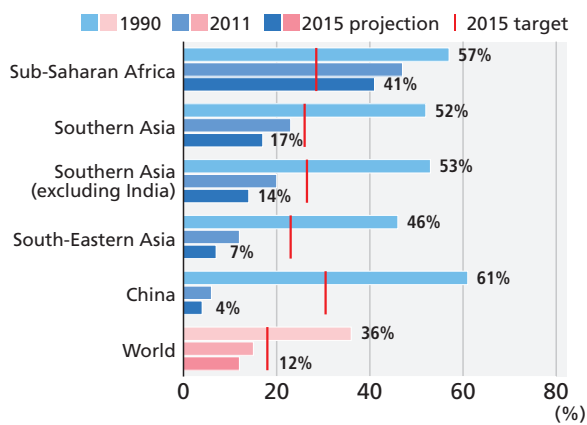
### 1. Results achieved

An example is the achievement made in the first MDG to eradicate extreme poverty. It identified a specific target: halve the proportion of people who suffer from extreme poverty by 2015 (compared to 1990) (Target 1.A). In 1990, approximately 36% of the world population (approximately 1.9 billion people) suffered from extreme poverty. The efforts made, however, resulted in that proportion dropping to one-third of the initial figure to approximately 12% (approximately 840 million people) in 2015. The target

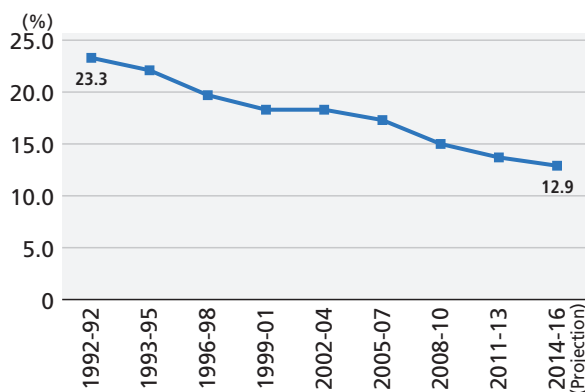


A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Tomoya Suzuki conducts an agricultural product survey in the state of Kassala, Sudan. (Photo: Tomoya Suzuki)

#### ● Proportion of people living in extreme poverty



#### ● Proportion of population living in hunger



Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015

was thus achieved. It is considered that the rapid economic development in China and India, which accounted for a significant proportion of the population in extreme poverty, had a major impact on this achievement. It must not be forgotten that despite this achievement, 41% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa still lives in extreme poverty.

The target to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger compared to the 1990 level (Target 1.C) has also been achieved for the most part. The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen from 23.3% in 1990-1992 to 12.9% (estimate) in 2014-2016. Nevertheless, there is considerable unevenness across regions. Progress to reduce hunger has been slow in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and West Asia.

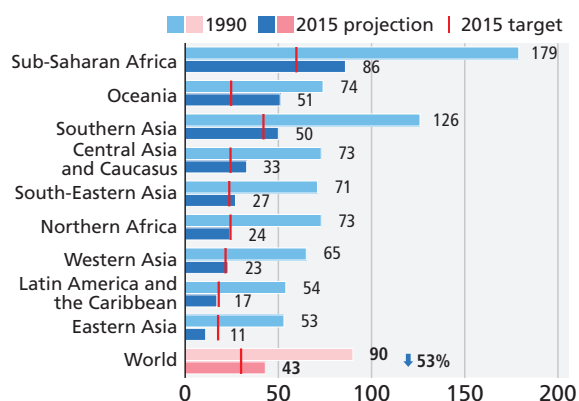
In addition, remarkable improvements were observed in the indicators related to combating infectious diseases. For example, new HIV infections in the world fell by approximately 35% between 2000 and 2014. Thanks to the advances in anti-infectious disease measures, it is estimated that over 6.2 million lives in the world were saved from malaria between 2000 and 2015 and approximately 37 million lives were saved from tuberculosis between 2000 and 2013.

## 2. Remaining challenges

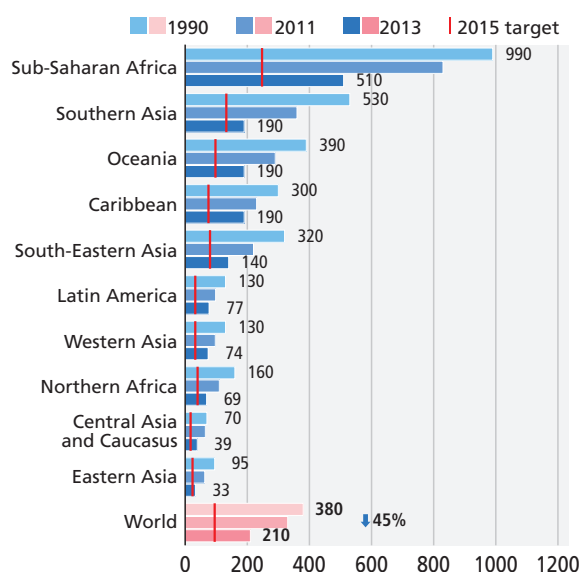
Despite the steady gains, there remain targets that are difficult to achieve, especially in the areas of education, maternal and child health, and sanitation.

In the area of education, although the goal was to achieve universal primary education by 2015, the enrolment rate in developing regions increased from

### ● Under-five child mortality rate (neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births)



### ● Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)



Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015



Parents and children from rural areas in the Chisamba District in Zambia receive a health checkup. (Photo: Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

80% in 1990 to only 91% in 2015. While the literacy rate among youth increased and the narrowing gender gap was progressed, the efforts did not culminate in the achievement of this goal.

In the area of maternal and child health, while the global under-five child mortality rate decreased by 53% between 1990 and 2015, the target to reduce the mortality rate to one-third of the 1990 level was not achieved. As for the maternal mortality ratio, the target was to reduce it to one-fourth of the 1990 level by 2015, but the ratio ultimately dropped by no more than 45%.

In the area of sanitation, the target was to halve the proportion of the population without access to an improved sanitation facility. However, the proportion was not halved, declining from 46% in 1990 to no more than 32% in 2015.

The lack of uniformity in the MDG progress status across the world merits attention. As was noted earlier in connection with the progress status of the goal to eradicate extreme poverty, improvement in the situation has tended to be slow in Sub-Saharan Africa. Delays in reaching the development goals have been noticeable also in regions such as South Asia and Oceania (island countries). Such uneven progress across regions is another remaining challenge.

### Progress made

- Extreme poverty in the world was halved
- The proportion of people who suffer from hunger is forecast to be halved
- The total number of out-of-school children was reduced by close to 50%
- The number of deaths from malaria and tuberculosis decreased significantly
- The proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water was halved

### Remaining challenges

- Gender, income and regional disparities exist domestically
- The under-five mortality rate has decreased but the progress falls far short of achieving the goal
- The reduction of the maternal mortality ratio has made slow progress
- Access to improved sanitary facilities is insufficient

### 3. Changes in the situation surrounding development

The global situation surrounding development has changed remarkably in the 15 years since the MDGs were established. In this regard, it is essential to pay attention to the fact that new issues are emerging that cannot be tackled adequately by pursuing the MDGs alone.

An example is the issue of disparities. The MDGs are macro indicators that measure progress at the country level. Nonetheless, as is seen in Asian countries, on the flip side of economic growth, disparities widened between regions or between the social strata and income groups in some countries. It is becoming ever more important that efforts are made to ensure that people in vulnerable positions are not left behind in the country, such as women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and refugees. Nevertheless, country-level MDGs failed to capture these intra-country disparities. Moreover, efforts that deal with issues not necessarily covered adequately by the MDGs have gained greater importance, including responses to the increasingly serious problems of environmental pollution and climate change as well as disaster risk reduction efforts for coping with frequent natural disasters.

Recent years have also witnessed a diversification of development actors. With respect to financial flows to developing countries, private flows such as corporate

investments are beginning to far exceed ODA amounts. This implies that it is becoming indispensable for governments and international organizations to partner with private companies to implement development cooperation. The role played by civil society, including NGOs, is expanding on various fronts, not only in the sites of development cooperation in developing countries, but also in recommending policies and raising awareness in developed countries. With some developing countries (emerging countries) developing rapidly, the existing “developed vs. developing country” dichotomy is losing its relevance. In the face of this situation, not only developed countries but all countries including emerging countries are called on to play their respective roles in development cooperation.

The “remaining challenges” of the MDGs that could not be achieved by 2015, as well as the newly emerging issues, have arisen as challenges that the international community must address beyond 2015. The question of how to deal with these challenges has been among the issues addressed as part of the countries’ discussions regarding the establishment of the international goals beyond 2015.



A JICA Senior Volunteer, Ms. Yoshie Hirota works as a physical therapist at the Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación built with grant aid from Japan in Lima, Peru. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Yoko Miwa interviews local people regarding their requests in Rajanganaya, Sri Lanka. (Photo: Jiro Nakahara / JICA)

# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (disability aid provider), Mr. Yusuke Yoshizawa teaches dancing to children at the Little Assisi Special School in Zambia. (Photo: Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

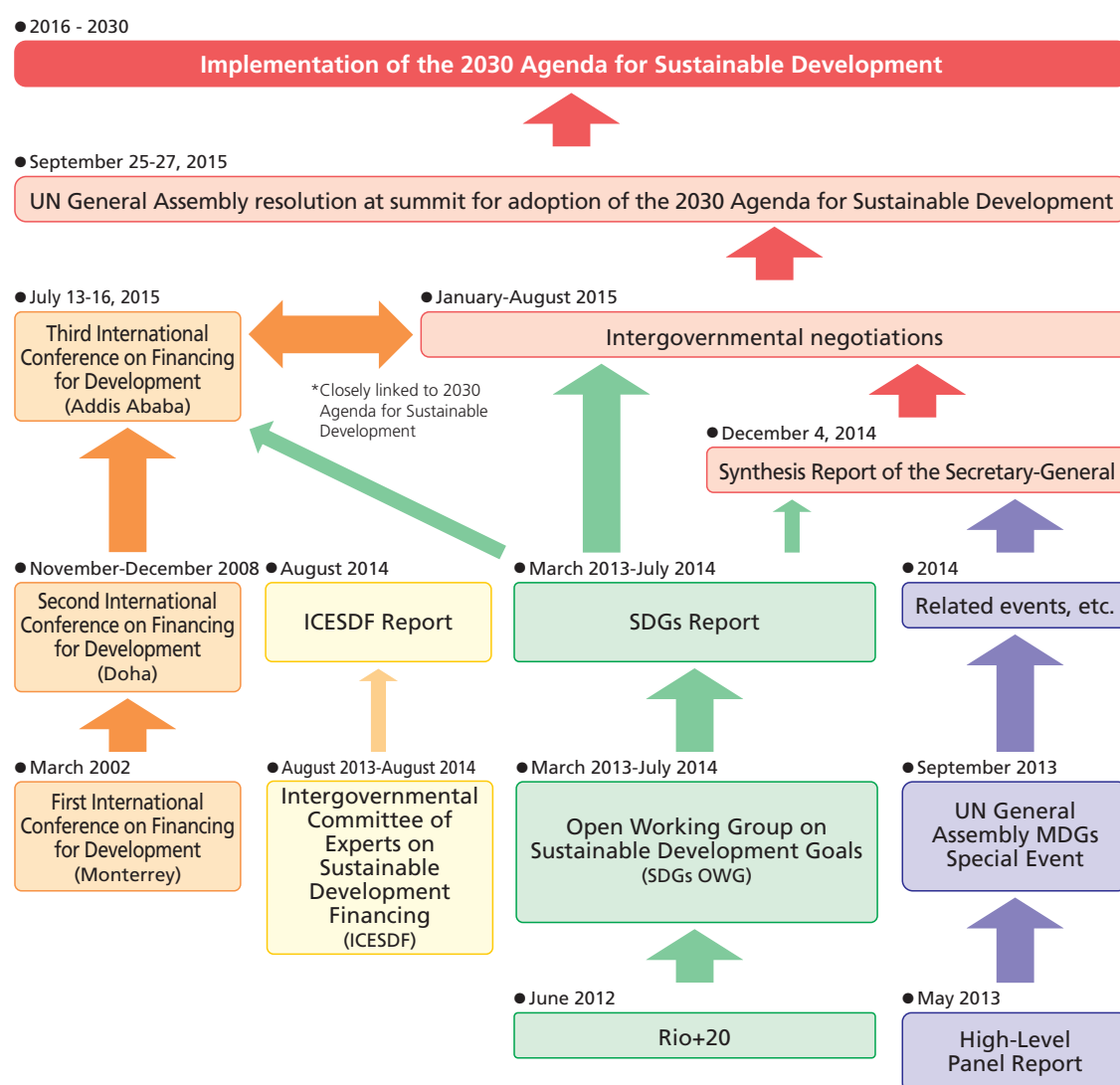
## Section 1

### Efforts Leading up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The UN Summit on the MDGs, held at the UN in September 2010, served as a forum for world leaders to discuss the post-2015 development agenda, i.e., the goals that would succeed the MDGs after 2015. The global discussions regarding the post-2015 development agenda swung into full gear by way of the ministerial-level MDGs Follow-up Meeting that Japan co-organized with the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and other partners in June of the following year (2011), and an informal ministerial-level meeting on the MDGs held on the margins of the UN General Assembly session in September of the same year. The work of arriving at the agenda proceeded through notably the following three processes (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 ♦ The Process of Establishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



### ● Process led by the UN Secretary-General

At the UN, discussions on the post-2015 development agenda began at a High-Level Panel launched by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in July 2012 consisting of 27 eminent persons. In May 2013, the High-Level Panel submitted a report to Secretary-General Ban proposing post-2015 goals comprised of 12 goals and 54 targets.

Thereafter, Secretary-General Ban continued to host a series of fora at which timeframes were determined for the subsequent intergovernmental negotiations and adoption, including the Special Event towards Achieving the MDGs held on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session in September 2013 and the thematic debates and high-level events held in 2014.



Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe announces Japan's initiatives to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN Sustainable Development Summit held in September 2015. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

## ● Process of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

The approach to sustainable development had been discussed from before at the UN in various fora, including the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) held in Rio, Brazil in 1992.

As part of this effort, it was decided at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) would be created, and that these goals would be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda.

Based on this decision, the intergovernmental Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs OWG) was established, and in July 2014, following negotiations held among nearly all UN member states, SDGs OWG proposed SDGs consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets.

These proposed SDGs were basically incorporated into the post-2015 development agenda (the 2030 Agenda for



A JICA team member, Mr. Tomohiro Honda visits an organic onion field at a pilot farm near Bishkek in the Chuy Province, the Kyrgyz Republic. (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

Sustainable Development adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015).

## ● Development financing process

In the process of considering the post-2015 development agenda, important items for consideration were not only development goals and targets, but also securing and utilizing the financing necessary for achieving these goals and targets. It was primarily the UN-led International Conference on Financing for Development process. Under this process, discussions have taken place regarding financing for development agenda, including the MDGs, through the first conference in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002 and the second conference in Doha, Qatar in 2008. In the lead-up to the third conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in July 2015, this matter was studied among the countries with a focus on development financing for the post-2015 development agenda. In addition, the issue of financing for the post-2015 development agenda was discussed at the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable

Development Financing launched in response to Rio+20 held in 2012.

Taking into account these processes, UN member states commenced formal intergovernmental negotiations regarding the post-2015 development agenda in January 2015, as well as the goals and targets and their indicators to be incorporated into the agenda. In the course of seven rounds of negotiations, 193 UN member states exchanged their views concerning the basic concept, goals, means of implementation, follow-up, and more. In this process, dialogues were also carried out with private companies and representatives of civil society. Following this process, the countries agreed on the draft 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on August 2, 2015, Japan time, the final day of the seventh round of the negotiations. World leaders formally adopted the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN Summit held from September 25 to 27. Prior to this, in July 2015, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda pertaining to development financing for the post-2015 development agenda was adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in Ethiopia.

A comparison of the processes of arriving at the MDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reveals that in contrast with the MDGs that were established by a process led by UN experts, the latter involved diverse processes and proceeded with the involvement of diverse stakeholders, including UN member states, international organizations, private companies, and civil society. This was a suitable process for



A JICA Expert, Mr. Mitsuhiro Kato greets a group of model farmers in Kijabe, Kenya. (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

### Features of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- (i) It follows the structure of the outcome documents from the 2002 Monterrey and 2008 Doha Conferences (I. Introduction, II. Actions, and III. Follow-up).
- (ii) It confirmed “the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources” and the importance of private companies. It reconfirmed the ODA numerical targets (0.7% of ODA/GNI and 0.15-0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs), identifying that international public finance (e.g., ODA) complements the efforts of countries to mobilize domestic resources.
- (iii) Science, technology, and innovation became an independent sub-chapter. The provisions related to monitoring capacity building and follow-up were significantly strengthened.
- (iv) The Action Agenda would be used to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015.

establishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which espouses a commitment to global partnership, with participation from both developing and developed countries and the involvement of diverse stakeholders.

Japan has been proactively engaged in the process of establishing the new development agenda based on the following concept: (i) Build upon the experience and lessons learned from the MDGs; (ii) Give attention to the issues of regional and intra-country disparities and ensure that the vulnerable are not left behind; (iii) Sufficiently shine a spotlight on growth and employment, the sources of wealth creation; (iv) Adapt to changes in the international community; and (v) Promote ownership by developing



Trainees from Ghana visiting Japan for training on rice harvesting technologies observe procedures for shipment of cherry tomatoes at a warehouse of JA Ogata-mura in Akita Prefecture. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)



Ground breaking ceremony of the Project for Water Supply in Karadolo West held at Milambo Primary School in Siaya County in the western part of Kenya. (Photo: Kumiko Shibaoka / Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

countries. Accordingly, Japan has been committed to contributing to the progress of the international efforts while explaining Japan's views through holding various events, namely, the MDGs Follow-up Meeting in June 2011 that was referred to earlier, an informal policy dialogue pertaining to the post-2015 development agenda launched in December 2011 (Contact Group), and related events held on the margins of the UN General Assembly session and the Tokyo Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (2012).

## 1. Overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) sets out ambitious global goals aimed at achieving sustainable development, determined to end poverty in

all its forms everywhere, including eradicating extreme poverty by 2030.

### ● Basic concept

At the outset, the 2030 Agenda lists “five Ps” that constitute the keywords of sustainable development: People; Planet; Prosperity; Peace; and Partnership. The Agenda states that the development goals pursued under it are based on a comprehensive and “people-centered” concept, and that it seeks to address the remaining challenges of the MDGs,

which could not be achieved by 2015, as well as new challenges which are beyond the MDGs. In addition, the Agenda also presents the basic concepts that all countries including developing and developed countries need to commit to the achievement of the goals, and that “no one will be left behind” in the world.

### ● Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda identifies 17 Goals and 169 targets as comprising the SDGs. Compared to their predecessor, the MDGs, consisting of 8 Goals and 21 targets, the SDGs contain many more goals with broad and comprehensive content.

As demonstrated by the goals set out in Goals 1 to 6, the 17 Goals include goals that succeed and build on the goals of the MDGs, including poverty, hunger, nutrition, education, gender, and water and sanitation. For example, Goal 1 of the MDGs was to eradicate “extreme” poverty.<sup>1</sup>

Specifically, it set out a target to halve the proportion of people in “extreme” poverty by 2015 compared to the 1990 level. In contrast, the 2030 Agenda takes a step further, setting forth Goal 1 of the SDGs as eradicating poverty “in all its forms everywhere.” The Agenda gives the concrete targets of aiming to eradicate “extreme” poverty all over the world and to reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in “poverty in all its dimensions” according to national definitions by 2030.



Note 1: At the time, the World Bank defined extreme poverty as living under \$1.25 a day or in Japanese yen roughly ¥150 a day. (The World Bank defined it as living under \$1.90 a day as of January, 2016.)

At the same time, various development issues have been newly added to the 2030 Agenda as SDGs, reflecting the increasing global recognition of the importance of sustainable, inclusive, and resilient growth. The goals set out in Goals 7 to 16, covering issues from economic growth and infrastructure, reduction of disparities, sustainable consumption and production, to climate action and the realization of peace, were not included in the MDGs in any clear form.



A large-scale solar panel facility built with grant aid from Japan at the University of Ghana in Accra, Ghana. (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

### ● Means of implementation

The 2030 Agenda also defines the means of implementation (MOI) for achieving the SDGs. In this connection, it emphasizes especially the importance of meeting the SDGs under the Global Partnership framework which mobilizes resources that can be utilized by all actors, including governments, civil society, the private sector, and UN agencies. The 2030 Agenda mentions ODA numerical targets (e.g., 0.7% of ODA/GNI). It underscores the importance of ODA continuing to fulfill an essential role, including the role of catalyst for mobilizing private flows, as well as the importance of providing assistance for technology transfers and capacity building, as MOI of the 2030 Agenda.



The construction site of the Bangken Water Treatment Plant in the Bangkok Metropolitan Region, Thailand. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

### ● Follow-up and review

The 2030 Agenda provides for the follow-up and review processes of the progress of achieving the SDGs. Specifically, it notes that the High-level Political Forum of the UN will meet every four years to follow up on and review the global implementation status of the 2030 Agenda, and that follow-ups and reviews would also be conducted at the national and regional levels. Indicators that will be used to measure the level of achievement of the SDGs in this process will be developed based on reviews conducted by a working group of the UN Statistical Commission.



Japanese experts providing support under the Local Rice Promotion Project in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire, observe rice paddies together with local people. (Photo: Masataka Otsuka / JICA)

## 2. Features of the 2030 Agenda

The 2030 Agenda thus identifies broad and diverse goals compared to its predecessor, the MDGs. The 2030

Agenda that embodies this comprehensiveness has a number of features.

### ● Universality

“Universality” is a key feature of the 2030 Agenda, meaning that the development goals apply to all countries including developed countries, not only developing countries. Indeed, the 2030 Agenda lists many goals concerning issues that face not only developing countries but also developed countries. For example, the goals pertaining to Goal 10’s issue of disparities, Goal 12’s sustainable consumption and production, and Goal 13’s climate action are issues that all countries including developed countries need to address domestically.

### ● Need for cross-cutting approaches

The 2030 Agenda presents a comprehensive set of actions for development, and simultaneously, underlines the inter-linkages between the goals listed by each sector. To implement the 2030 Agenda effectively and efficiently, efforts need to be made to achieve the individual goals and targets, bearing in mind that each issue is not disconnected and that they are closely linked to one another.

For example, in an effort to provide clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), wells or safe and clean toilets may be installed in a community. In turn this can prevent the spread of illnesses (Goal 3: people’s health) and prevent malnutrition caused by diarrhea and other factors (Goal 2: eradicate hunger and improve nutrition, etc.) Furthermore, it can free the community’s girls from having to fetch



A man creates products at a workshop in a facility for people with disabilities supported by a Japanese NGO in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

water, which takes as many as five hours a day, and give them opportunities to attend schools (Goal 4: education). In addition, as is the case in a rural village in India, if women in communities are trained to become repairers of these wells and their revenues then increase, this would also contribute to achieving goals such as eradicating poverty (Goal 1), gender equality (Goal 5), and reduced disparities (Goal 10).

The more that the target goals of development cooperation become diverse and broad, the more important it becomes to pursue consistent and strategic approaches that take into account the “integrated and indivisible” nature of these goals.



People work at a fish market built with aid from Japan in Antigua and Barbuda. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)



Pupils study at an elementary school on Ngerekebesang Island in the state of Koror, Palau. (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

### ● Focus on the Global Partnership

The Global Partnership is another key feature of the 2030 Agenda. To implement the 2030 Agenda, it is necessary to build a Global Partnership that mutually complements and makes use of a variety of resources, including ODA and private flows, with a range of actors working together such as developed and developing country governments, civil society, and the private sector, by overcoming the traditional North-South dichotomy.

The importance of the Global Partnership is underscored throughout the 2030 Agenda, including in the Preamble (see below). Goal 17 of the SDGs identifies “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” as a goal. To this end, the Agenda sets concrete targets, including mobilizing domestic financing through tax and other revenue collection, promoting the transfer of technologies

and capacity building in various sectors such as trade and investment, and developing international institutions. Through these efforts, it is expected that the Global Partnership indispensable to the promotion of the 2030 Agenda will be undertaken in a broad context.

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#### Preamble of the 2030 Agenda: “Partnership”

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We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

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### 3. Japan's Efforts

The 2030 Agenda provides that all countries will implement this plan and its progress will be tracked. At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 that adopted the 2030 Agenda, the leaders of not only developing countries but also many developed countries stated that they would incorporate the SDGs into their national development strategies and plans, and implement the 2030 Agenda domestically. Each country is working quickly to study the necessary mechanisms and concrete efforts to this end. The following introduces Japan's basic policy regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



Mr. Shuichi Numata, general supervisor of the construction worksite of a Health and Social Promotion Center in Burkina Faso and Mr. Reona Nozaki, the locally-stationed supervisor and project manager, participate in a ceremony for handing-over the site to local people. (Photo: Shuichi Numata)

As described in Section 1, Japan has consistently and proactively contributed to the discussions and negotiations on the 2030 Agenda, even before the start of full-fledged international discussions. The fundamental principles incorporated into the 2030 Agenda, such as “people-centered” and “no one will be left behind,” reflect the human security principles that have been promoted globally under Japan's leadership. It was also Japan that proposed the necessity of the Global Partnership. Likewise, Japan had proposed the development issues that were taken up in the SDGs, including women, health, education, disaster risk reduction, and quality growth. For all of these reasons Japan welcomes the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, and will put forth its best possible efforts to achieve the SDGs as a member of the Global Partnership.

Japan will carry this effort forward with the new Development Cooperation Charter established in February 2015 as a compass. It upholds the principles that have characterized Japan's development cooperation for many years. The new Charter sets out a policy of cooperation for non-military purposes, assistance for self-help efforts, and promoting human security which focuses on each and every individual. At the same time, the new Charter presents that the Government of Japan would effectively address new issues facing the international community while strengthening its partnerships with the private



Staff members of a Dominican fishery cooperative control the freezing of mahi-mahi through fisheries management technical cooperation from Japan. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)

sector, civil society, local governments, universities, and other actors. Thus, the Development Cooperation Charter already contains components that are essential for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

One of the priority issues in the Development Cooperation Charter that set the direction for Japan's future development cooperation is “‘quality growth’ and poverty eradication through such growth.” “Quality growth” refers to economic growth encompassing: “inclusiveness,” allowing all individuals to enjoy the fruits of development without leaving anyone behind; “sustainability,” allowing for sustainable development to be achieved in the three dimensions of the economic, social, and environmental; and “resilience” to withstand risks, such as conflicts, natural disasters, and economic crises, through enhancing the capacities of individuals and communities as well as infrastructure development. This is exactly one of the goals that the 2030 Agenda seeks to achieve through the SDGs.

The Development Cooperation Charter underlines that Japan will promote development cooperation more proactively as a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, taking into consideration that various risks, including regional conflicts, terrorism, and fragile states, may seriously affect the economies of all countries, including Japan as well as



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Yoshie Tamai teaches children how to manage and maintain books at a library room established in a school dormitory in the province of Uvurkhangai, Mongolia. (Photo: Takako Tsukagoshi)

developing countries. In addition, the Charter specifies that in a manner commensurate with a peace-loving nation, Japan will provide assistance for maintaining stability and security which form the foundation of prosperity. These efforts too are in alignment with what the 2030 Agenda aspires to achieve, which identifies Goal 16 as “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development” and sets concrete targets such as promoting the rule of law, combating organized crime, and providing assistance for building capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism.



A construction worksite of a substation facility and an electrical distribution network in Kigali, Rwanda. (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

The Development Cooperation Charter states that Japan will aim to build a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges that cannot be dealt with by a single country alone. Furthermore, the Charter lays out Japan's intentions to promote “All-Japan” partnerships that include private companies, civil society, local governments and universities. It also presents Japan's intention to deepen mutually beneficial partnerships between Japan and developing countries on an equal footing, as embodied in the term “development cooperation.” Building these partnerships based on the Development Cooperation Charter will contribute considerably to the Global Partnership that is considered indispensable to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This requires that the Japanese Government make further efforts to broaden and deepen understanding within Japan regarding the content and significance of the Development Cooperation Charter and the 2030 Agenda, as well as the underlying situation of global development.

As described, under the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan, as a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, will more proactively carry out development cooperation that contributes to “quality growth” globally, making use of “All-Japan” partnerships that include the private and public sectors, NGOs, and local governments, by

upholding principles such as human security and assistance for self-help efforts. Therefore, Japan will take a leading role in promoting quality infrastructure investment (note: see ODA Topics on pages 42-43) not only in Asia, but also across the world including Africa. Additionally, Japan will promote the development of industrial human resources, a key driving force to achieve such growth, taking advantage of Japan's high educational standards and advanced technology. Japan will also implement cooperation so as to ensure that no one will be left behind, placing focus on people in vulnerable situations. This will include efforts in sectors such as health, beginning with efforts to better prepare the international community for public health emergencies such as the Ebola virus disease outbreak and to promote universal health coverage (UHC)<sup>2</sup> in every country, as well as education and assistance for women. Japan led the effort to adopt the World Tsunami Awareness Day (November 5) at the UN General Assembly in December 2015. To assist with the building of resilient societies and communities worldwide, Japan will continue to demonstrate leadership in the international community in the area of disaster risk reduction, including the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted in March 2015 and enhancing tsunami-related outreach activities and countermeasures. With a view to realizing a sustainable environment and society, Japan will share with the world its knowledge on climate change efforts as well as on building a sound material-cycle society as epitomized by the concept of the 3Rs, “Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.”<sup>3</sup> Further still, Japan will make efforts for the economic development and stability of developing countries through providing assistance for peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance for refugees and others, law enforcement assistance including maritime security and border control measures, which will form the foundation of prosperity in Japan and the rest of the world.

It is expected that Japan's efforts of this kind based on the Development Cooperation Charter will contribute significantly to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by the entire international community.



Organized collection of blood samples conducted as part of malaria countermeasures in a village in Guadalcanal, the Solomon Islands. (Photo: Sayaka Oguri)

Note 2: UHC refers to basic health services that can be accessed at affordable cost whenever necessary throughout the lifetime of all people. Japan has identified the promotion of UHC as a key policy target since establishing Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy in 2013.

Note 3: The 3Rs refer to the “reduction of waste, reuse of resources and products, and recycle.”

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## 4. Conclusion

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The adoption of goals to be achieved by the international community by 2030 at the UN for the first time in 15 years marks a historic achievement. Events and campaigns welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda were held all over the world, including in New York and cities across Japan. Governments as well as international organizations and civic groups are working to further advance their policies and efforts based on the 2030 Agenda. Private companies also seek to leverage the 2030 Agenda as a critical opportunity to evolve their businesses and

contribute to solving social issues.

On the other hand, by no means will it be easy to steadily implement the Agenda over the next 15 years. As with the MDGs, unforeseen new issues may emerge in the face of a changing international situation surrounding development.

As members of the new Global Partnership involving an array of stakeholders each fulfilling their respective roles, every one of us needs to take actions to achieve the SDGs by having a vision of the world in 2030.

## Japan's Collective Efforts: Development Cooperation Hand- in-Hand with the Japanese People



The Nhat Tan Bridge (Viet Nam - Japan Friendship Bridge) crossing the Red River in the capital of Viet Nam Hanoi. (Photo: JICA)

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# Growing Presence of Various Development Actors



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (occupational therapist), Ms. Chika Hashimoto visits people with disabilities in their homes and provides rehabilitation support as well as guidance to their families and local people as part of the assistance for promotion of community based rehabilitation (CBR) activities in Panama. (Photo: Maximo Novas)

In the international community today, various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities and play important roles in addressing development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Japanese companies conducting business in developing countries also take part in development activities in increasingly diverse contexts; some provide development assistance as part of their corporate social responsibility activities, while others treat these activities as a vital part of their business. Synergy can be produced if diverse actors take various approaches that

draw on their respective areas of strength. Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter was revised and renamed the Development Cooperation Charter in February 2015. The new Charter sets out that "All-Japan" cooperation involving private companies, local governments, and NGOs should be promoted. The following special article introduces development cooperation activities that are implemented hand-in-hand with a variety of partners whose presence in this field is growing.

# Cooperation with Civil Society



An employee of a Textile Centre in Bandung City in Indonesia's West Java province receives training from Senior Volunteer Mr. Hiroshi Fukayama on energy conservation diagnostics at textile plants. (Photo: Perry Leksono)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are committed to enhancing public participation in a variety of ways, including: encouraging discussions and dialogues regarding development cooperation; promoting development education; disclosing information regarding the status of development cooperation; and disseminating relevant information to a wide spectrum of people, including the population in rural areas. In addition, opportunities are offered to a range of Japanese nationals to participate in actual assistance activities in developing countries, thereby gaining first-hand experience in development cooperation. Notably, it is becoming more important to carry out development cooperation through closer coordination with civil society. Examples include JICA's volunteer activities, such as the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) and Senior Volunteer (SV) programs, and collaboration with NGOs for the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance.

The JOCV program is a participatory program in which Japanese men and women aged 20 to 39 are dispatched to developing countries for a two-year period, in general, to support the countries' economic and social development while living and working with the host community. Celebrating its

50th anniversary in 2015, the JOCV program is an example of "Visible Japanese Assistance" that has been highly appreciated overseas. On the other hand, the SV program is also a participatory program where Japanese men and women between the ages of 40 and 69 engage in activities that benefit developing countries, drawing on their wide range of skills and abundant experience. The SV program is considered to be the JOCV program for seniors. In these volunteer programs, Japanese volunteers engage in development work in cooperation with the host community in developing countries, which deepens the host community's sense of connectedness with Japan and creates grassroots-level friendships between Japan and these countries.

A good example of the active engagement of JICA volunteers is the activities to preserve the historic landscape of Duong Lam Village in Northern Viet Nam. Located approximately 60 km from the capital city of Hanoi, Duong Lam Village, surrounded all around by paddy fields, is home to a nostalgic Vietnamese landscape featuring houses with light brown wooden walls and honeycomb brick paths with the drifting smell of burning rice straw. This traditional landscape was considered a potential key tourism resource for Duong Lam Village. Therefore, JICA and the Office of Duong Lam Ancient Village Management

and Preservation Board commenced a project to preserve the village's landscape from early 2007. "Preservation of cultural property" and "tourism development" are complementary. If cultural property cannot be preserved, it cannot attract tourists. Conversely, if there is no increase in revenue from tourism, preservation of cultural property will be difficult. "Revenue increases" were needed to motivate people living in historic buildings to give up "renovations to turn them into more convenient housing," and cooperate with the "preservation" of the houses. In this connection, JICA volunteers with different expertise were dispatched. For example, a JICA volunteer dispatched in the "architecture" category shared techniques for restoring historic buildings without losing their value as cultural property.



Ms. Haruka So, a Community Development Officer, conducts an interview at a candy factory in the Duong Lam Village in Viet Nam for the making of festival signs from candy. (Photo: Yuki Kato / JICA)

Meanwhile, volunteers with "business" know-how offered ideas and gave technical guidance for tourism development. Thus, JICA volunteers who were dispatched to Duong Lam Village squarely addressed both aspects of "preservation of cultural property" and "tourism development." As of 2015, a JOCV from JICA is on dispatch to the Office of Duong Lam Ancient Village Management and Preservation Board. The JOCV and local staff are working to repair and manage the private houses that are cultural properties designated by the city of Hanoi (designated private houses), as well as plan and promote local development.

The Government of Japan undertakes various initiatives through JICA to promote participation in these volunteer programs. For example, the government has traditionally provided career support to volunteers who have returned to Japan from overseas, including support for finding employment. Furthermore, the government proactively conducts outreach and other activities to encourage people to take greater advantage of the "career break" system,<sup>1</sup> which allows people to become JICA volunteers without quitting their jobs. In this manner, the government facilitates people's participation in volunteer programs.

A different example of participatory development cooperation is the activities of Japanese NGOs. NGOs

implement quality development cooperation activities in developing countries and regions in various sectors, including education, health, agricultural and rural development, assistance for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and technical guidance for landmine disposal. NGOs' strengths lie in their attunement to local situations in developing countries and ability to carefully tailor their responses to the assistance needs of the host communities—assistance at the grassroots level that copes with local needs that are difficult to be addressed through assistance by governments and international organizations. In sites affected by conflict or natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons, NGOs provide prompt and effective emergency humanitarian assistance.

An example is the water supply and sanitation assistance in Jonglei State in South Sudan implemented in 2012 by the Japanese NGO, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), as part of emergency humanitarian assistance, with financial cooperation provided by the Japanese government through the Japan Platform (JPF).<sup>2</sup>

After gaining independence in 2011 following a civil war that lasted for over two decades, South Sudan is undergoing a state-building process that is rebuilding the lives of its citizens. However, water supply facilities remained broken due to the effects of the civil war, causing an absolute shortage in boreholes, while refugees began to repatriate to South Sudan from neighboring countries. As a result, securing sufficient access to safe water became difficult in many areas, including Jonglei State, and this in turn gave rise to sanitation problems.

To rectify this situation, PWJ, with support from the Japanese government, provided assistance for communities to repair and build boreholes, as well as establish water management committees comprised of community members. After the boreholes were completed, PWJ provided training through the community members' water management committees for the maintenance and management of the boreholes by the community members themselves. Through these efforts, safe water became accessible in Jonglei State, improving the sanitary living conditions of the people. In addition, PWJ provided supplies to IDPs who fled the clashes between the government and anti-government forces, built latrines at schools and clinics, and held sanitation workshops, among other activities.



People gather around a well with improved sanitary conditions. (Photo: PWJ)

Note 1: The career break system refers to a system in which personnel of companies, national or local governments, or schools participate in the JOCV and SV programs by taking advantage of such arrangements as "leaves" and "waiver of duty of devotion to service," thereby remaining affiliated with their organizations.

Note 2: A non-profit, emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business community.

## Partnership with the Private Sector



A Hanshin Engineering team collects water samples from an existing water treatment lagoon pond to survey water quality at a palm oil factory in Malaysia.

Official finance including ODA will continue to play a central role in advancing growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. On the other hand, private finance far exceeds official finance into developing countries and the activities of the private sector are increasingly serving as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries, and these present circumstances need to be addressed. Based on this recognition, the Development Cooperation Charter outlines Japan's policy to promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments in order to stimulate private-led economic development of developing countries more vigorously and to enable such development to lead to the robust growth of the Japanese economy.

Collaboration with the private sector is also an essential aspect of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, which was announced by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in May 2015 and of which the follow-up measures were announced in November 2015 (for more information, see ODA Topics "Quality Infrastructure Investment" on pages 42-43). There is a limit to what public finance alone can achieve in meeting Asia's immense infrastructure demand.

Accordingly, it is vital to develop mechanisms that attract both public and private finance to infrastructure investment in Asia. For this reason, it is important to establish a mechanism under the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure to use public finance, including ODA as a "catalyst" to mobilize private finance, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

In other areas than infrastructure, it is also expected that the technologies and know-how of Japanese companies will help provide solutions to the challenges developing countries are facing. In particular, there has been a growing focus on the potential of the excellent products, technologies, and know-how of Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). In a variety of development areas, the Government of Japan has stepped up its efforts to partner with Japanese SMEs that take interest in the development challenges of developing countries and that aspire to expand their overseas businesses. More specifically, the government collaborates with Japanese SMEs in a range of surveys for the SMEs to engage in development cooperation in developing countries; for example, Needs Survey in developing

countries; survey to collect local information and formulate business plans; and surveys to examine the potential use of specific products and technologies of Japanese SMEs. Furthermore, the government also collaborates with Japanese SMEs in surveys to verify ways to enhance

compatibility of products and technologies with developing countries (see below). These initiatives are continuously producing examples of the masterful techniques of Japanese SMEs contributing to improving the lives of the people in developing countries.

### Partnership with Japanese SMEs using ODA

#### (1) Needs Survey

Surveys that take into account the establishment of development assistance projects that make use of a product, technology, etc. of an SME or other entities

#### (2) Promotion Survey

Survey for collecting basic information and formulating business plans necessary for the SME's overseas business (a business undertaken by direct entry into the country) that contributes to resolving the development challenges of developing countries, based on proposals from SMEs, etc.

#### (3) Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects

Survey for studying the feasibility of using Japanese SMEs' products and technologies in developing countries, based on a proposal from an SMEs, etc.

#### (4) Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies

Surveys to verify ways for enhancing compatibility of products and technologies with developing countries and thereby disseminate the products and technologies, based on proposals from an SMEs, etc.

An example of a Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies is the initiative to address the issue of household wastewater on Cebu Island, the Philippines. In the city of Cebu in the central part of Cebu Island, the pollution of public waters and groundwater was becoming a serious problem due to the discharge of sewage without appropriate dewatering of sludge from households.

Attention was then directed to the dewatering machine for septage management developed by AMCON INC., a dewatering machinery maker in Yokohama City. This machine is not only easy to install and inexpensive, it is also capable of separating sludge including human feces into solids and liquids, enabling efficient dewatering treatment of septage.

In 2013, the Government of Japan partnered with AMCON INC. to conduct a survey to verify the practicality



Dewatering equipment with sludge treatment capacity of 10t per hour. The equipment, which features power and water saving and ease of operational control enables unattended operation around the clock. (Photo: AMCON INC.)



All septic tank sludge generated in the city is treated using dewatering equipment developed by AMCON INC., and after that transported by trucks. The water is treated appropriately and then released in rivers, and the solid parts can be composted. (Photo: AMCON INC.)

of this technology and to promote its use in Cebu. The survey found that the technology was very effective for addressing the issue of sludge treatment in this city, leading to several private companies and neighboring local governments expressing strong interest in the technology. As a result of this survey, it is highly expected that this Japanese SME's technology will resolve the serious sanitation problem in the Philippines.

For more examples of active contributions of Japanese SMEs to development cooperation, see the "Master Techniques — From Japan to the World" columns in this White Paper.

# Extending the Usable Life of Wells in Bolivia

## – Using Underwater Cameras for Well Maintenance



A borehole camera system that provides images from inside wells. (Photo: RaaX Co., Ltd.)

Bolivia is located roughly in the middle of the South American continent and has a wealth of natural resources, including approximately 50% of the world's lithium. However, infrastructure development needed to support the livelihood of people is still progressing slowly. The situation is particularly serious in rural areas.

Despite declining levels of water, many of Bolivia's wells have not been sufficiently diagnosed to ensure they are functioning properly. As a result, necessary maintenance and upkeep has not been carried out for restoration of well function. Using a well continuously for many years blocks the screen that prevents impurities in underground water from seeping into the well. This decreases the volume of water that the well supplies and causes poor sanitary conditions.



A seminar provides explanations on the workflow of repair operations in Santa Cruz Department. (Photo: RaaX Co., Ltd.)

In Bolivia, however, there has been no method for determining the state of the blockage of screens, which are located deep down in wells. As a result, these blockages have become worse and eventually the underground water has become blocked altogether, resulting in non-functioning wells.

As no technology is available in Bolivia for identifying and locating the cause of the screen blockage, huge sums of money are spent on drilling new wells in other locations, in response to water diminishing. However, drilling a new well is not an easy undertaking because of the large cost involved.

RaaX Co., Ltd. specializes in geological and environmental surveys and is based in Sapporo. The company has developed a product that can solve these problems. RaaX has conducted surveys not only in Hokkaido, but throughout Japan also. The company has developed a borehole camera for checking the condition of fine cracks in the underground bedrock and structure. The company's borehole camera lineup includes one that is ideally suited for well surveys. The latest model is a camera with multiple focus mechanisms installed on its tip and sides. This makes it possible to record the internal conditions of a well using both video and still images. This camera provides a clear picture of where a blockage is.

RaaX commenced the Feasibility Survey<sup>1</sup> for the Project

for Well Life Extension Utilizing Effective Well Diagnosis and Rehabilitation Technologies, which uses borehole cameras, in Bolivia in 2014, utilizing ODA under Partnership with Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).<sup>2</sup>

First, RaaX engineers carried out a demonstration for local experts to show them how the borehole camera worked. The staff of the local public water utility who participated in the demonstration were extremely surprised that the borehole camera could relay clear images of the screen blockage inside the well.

RaaX engineers held the same demonstration twice. They then held technical training sessions in the three cities of La Paz, Oruro and Santa Cruz. During the sessions the engineers used the images and data from open testing to explain the details of the camera's functions, how to use it, and the general approach for well rehabilitation work.

Through these activities, RaaX's borehole camera received great acclaim in Bolivia. It was viewed as a revolutionary technology that would make well rehabilitation possible. Soon a local government decided to make use of the camera. A tie-up between RaaX and a local company specializing in well rehabilitation work was then established. This paved the way for the camera's wider adoption and use.

Mr. Tetsuya Mogami, a RaaX employee in charge of the company's business in Bolivia, says the following with regard to the Feasibility Survey's achievements.

"The Feasibility Survey made us keenly aware of the pressing issue of drinking water around the world. In the future, in addition to borehole cameras, we hope to provide the comprehensive know-how needed for local well management, including technology for accurate well diagnosis and cleaning."

The technologies of an SME from Hokkaido are thus being utilized to improve the lives of people in Bolivia.

\*1 A survey on the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

\*2 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SME's excellent products and technologies through ODA.



A locally-conducted demonstration. (Photo: RaaX Co., Ltd.)

# Partnership with Local Governments and Universities



Nagoya University Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory Professor Akira Mizuno and researchers from Argentina and Chile implement a joint ozone layer gauging campaign at the Patagonian Atmospheric Observatory in Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz Department, in the southern part of Argentina. (Photo: Yuji Misu)

The Government of Japan has always worked closely with universities and local governments, including prefectures and municipalities, in order to implement more effective development cooperation. These partnerships will gain even further importance under the new Development Cooperation Charter. For example, the government promotes technical cooperation and ODA loan projects with a range of universities. The objective is to comprehensively address the issues developing countries are facing by drawing on the expertise of universities. In addition, the government proactively collaborates with local governments with know-how and experiences useful for development cooperation, including know-how regarding urban infrastructure management.

A study regarding water-related disaster management is one example of the government's partnership with universities. In recent years, Thailand has experienced an increasing number of water-related disasters that include floods and droughts, stimulating interest in their linkages with climate change. Against this background, from 2009, the Japanese government conducted a joint study for Thai universities with Japanese universities through JICA. The purpose of the study

was to support the Thai government's water-related disaster management by proposing models for ensuring effective management methods for Thailand's water resources as well as water disaster mitigation measures, through collaboration among Japan's University of Tokyo, Kyoto University and Tohoku University, and in partnership with Thailand's Kasetsart University. As an outcome of this study, a technology was developed that can forecast the river's water flow and then predict what the water level will be in a few hours to a few weeks' time. This technology led to the development of a monitoring network in Thailand that can monitor the water flows and water levels of rivers in almost real time. In addition, this joint study led to the development of various forecasting models useful for flood control and water utilization measures, as well as the training of many young researchers on which the future of Thailand rests. As a result, a foundation has been created for engaging in comprehensive water utilization and flood control programs by the Thai government and local governments from a long-term perspective. Assessments of the outcomes of this joint study indicate that it has been enormously useful for collecting data and designing water-related disaster mitigation measures, as well as for the Thai



Flooding in the Pathum Thani Province north of Bangkok. (Photo: Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo)

government's quick response to the major flooding that occurred in the Chao Phraya River basin in Thailand in 2011. Flooding, landslides, and water resource management are significant challenges not only in Thailand, but also in the neighboring countries in the region. It is expected that the achievements of this joint project with the involvement of Japanese and Thai universities will also be useful for addressing the issues facing the entire Southeast Asian region.

As for joint initiatives by the government and local Japanese governments, one such example is the collaborative effort between the government and Miyakojima City to support the operation of Samoa's waterworks, as described below. Samoa has few water resources though it is an island country surrounded by sea. The island has grappled with various problems that include a worsening sanitation situation during the rainy season due to the turbidity of the water in water tanks that store rainwater and groundwater, and water leakage from the water supply system. However, with the electricity supply also being unstable, Samoa did not have the capabilities to install water purification facilities, which are expensive to install, and require sophisticated maintenance and management systems and know-how. This brought attention to the technology employed by Miyakojima in Okinawa Prefecture, which has dealt with water issues specific to an island similar to Samoa. Having a flat terrain with no



People of Samoa and Miyakojima engage in joint initiatives for improvement of water tank operations. (Photo: JICA)



Japanese and Thai researchers work together to install gauging equipment in order to prevent water damage. (Photo: Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo)

mountains or rivers, Miyakojima relies on groundwater for all of its drinking water and water for agriculture. Therefore, it was necessary to develop creative approaches to effectively filter stored groundwater. In this development process, a technology called the "ecological water purification system" was created. In this method, microbes decompose impurities as water passes through layers of gravel and sand at moderate speed. This safe and low-cost "ecological water purification system" perfectly matched the needs of Samoa. Thus, since 2010, Miyakojima City has partnered with the Japanese government to provide technical training to Samoan government officials. In addition, the city dispatched water and sewerage officials to Samoa to provide technical guidance. Thanks to these initiatives, Miyakojima's "ecological water purification system" has been introduced in different areas of Samoa. The technology of Miyakojima has not only brought safe water to the people of Samoa, but has also delivered a waterworks operation that is managed by the people of Samoa.

In October 2014, the Government of Japan held a seminar on partnerships with local governments to broaden the horizons of local governments engaging in international cooperation, and to revitalize Japanese local regions through overseas programs. A total of 107 people attended the seminar, including 43 local government officials. At this seminar, JICA explained the various schemes available for local governments to conduct overseas programs using ODA. In addition, local governments that have partnered with developing countries in a variety of sectors, such as water, disaster risk reduction, and waste treatment, namely, Obihiro City, Higashi-Matsushima City, Yokohama City, Komagane City, Osaka City, Kita-Kyushu City, and Naha City, shared their experiences and know-how. For example, Obihiro City shared its experience of having held a seminar for food industry people in developing countries on food safety and distribution held in collaboration with local companies. Kita-Kyushu City explained its international cooperation programs in the water sector. Through these initiatives, the government will continue to further enhance its partnerships with local governments in the field of development cooperation.

# Co-existence between a World Natural Heritage Site and the Local Community

## – Community Tourism in an Ethiopian National Park

Located in the Amhara Region in the northern part of Ethiopia, Simien Mountains National Park (SMNP) was one of the first sites to be inscribed on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) World Heritage list in 1978. Because of its soaring mountain ranges, the park is known as the "Roof of Africa," and abounds with exotic fauna and alpine flora. As a result of the growing local population and the subsequent expansion of sheep grazing and agricultural activities, however, the environmentally damaged SMNP was added to the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1996.

The Government of the Amhara Region provided local residents, who relied on grazing and subsistence farming within the park for their food supply and livelihoods, with alternative opportunities to support themselves outside SMNP, such as the cultivation of orchards and beekeeping. The Government also tried to encourage residents to voluntarily relocate to areas outside the park. Many residents, however, continued to live inside SMNP. Freely-grazing sheep fed on the fresh shoots of trees in the park, and the environmental destruction continued unchecked.

It became necessary to provide local residents living in the park with livelihoods that would enable them to co-exist with nature in SMNP. One possible solution is tourism.

As an industry, tourism is expected to invigorate regional economies, improve the life of local residents, and help reduce poverty. In response to a request from the Government of Ethiopia, the Government of Japan launched the Project for Community Tourism Development through Public-Private Partnership in Simien Mountains National Park and Surrounding Areas (SIMCOT) in 2011. The project supports proactive efforts initiated by local residents to achieve co-existence with nature in SMNP, thereby turning the site into a tourism resource.

Dr. Kiho Yaoita, who is engaged in research on tourism creation as Assistant Professor at the Center for Advanced Tourism Studies at Hokkaido University, was selected as project manager to supervise all local activities of this project. Dr. Yaoita was previously engaged in a project in which she developed the old port town of Levuka in Fiji as a "historical port town" to become a



Village residents entertain tourists. (Photo: Kiho Yaoita)



Ms. Kiho Yaoita (front center) conducts training with Mr. C.W. Nicol (third from the right in the back row), the first director of the Semien Mountains National Park (1965-1969), at the Afan Woodland in Kurohime, Nagano Prefecture. (Photo: Kiho Yaoita)

tourist destination, and carried out surveys and other activities for its inscription on the World Heritage List.

According to Dr. Yaoita, the process of building a mechanism of integrating tourism is the same as realizing the preservation of heritage and improvement of the livelihoods of local residents for both cultural heritage and natural heritage.

Upon visiting villages in Simien in November 2011, Dr. Yaoita strongly felt that the very nature of Simien and lifestyle of the residents who co-exist with it would become a tourism resource. Local people living in the natural habitat of this World Heritage site have maintained their ancient lifestyle and hardly ever use any industrial goods. Their villages lack electricity supply and waterworks. Local residents cook and do laundry using water drawn from the village wells. Traditional foods and crafts, such as weaving, have been preserved over the ages.

Dr. Yaoita frequently visited the villages inside the park, and discussed with local residents which aspects of the nature in SMNP and of their lifestyle would appeal to tourists, and what practical steps residents could take. Based on these discussions, after a year and a half of work, Dr. Yaoita and the other members of the project team finalized the tourism program.

The program incorporated a wide range of tourist attractions. As part of the program, visitors are invited to try the local staple food injera (sourdough-risen flatbread made out of teff flour), savor the aromatic Ethiopian coffee and micro-brew beer, enjoy the ancient crafts of weaving and traditional hairdressing, and purchase beautiful local folk art items as souvenirs.

Dr. Yaoita and the project team members gave a presentation on the tourism program, inviting travel agencies from the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. The agencies enthusiastically welcomed the program, praising how great a product it would be and saying with conviction that the program should be presented to overseas travel agencies as it would surely attract countless tourists from all over the world.

While the project attracted overseas tourists to the villages in Simien and boosted tourism revenue, in fact, the positive effects reached even further. The local residents underwent a significant change in mindset, as they began to realize the enormous value of their co-existence with nature.

Under the supervision of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), local residents began to voluntarily limit sheep grazing areas in order to preserve the natural environment of SMNP. These efforts slowed down the pace of environmental destruction and the nature of Simien took a course to recovery.

The assistance project implemented by the Japanese government will end in February 2016, but the initiatives of Dr. Yaoita and her team to enrich the nature of SMNP and people's livelihoods through tourism will be maintained by the local people. These efforts will primarily be led by a non-governmental organization whose Director General is Berhanu Gebre, former Deputy Director of the Amhara National Regional State Bureau of Culture, Tourism and Parks Development.

# Development Cooperation in FY2014



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (Japanese language teacher), Ms. Kana Tamamura teaches Japanese at the University of Costa Rica.  
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

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# Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement



The Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMASTEA) in Kenya was expanded with aid from Japan in February, 2014. Senior Volunteer, Mr. Niimi explains teaching methods to instructors from various African countries at the Science Test Laboratory. The technical cooperation projects that have been implemented since 1998, specifically the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) Project and Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SMASE-WECSA) Project, support the competitiveness of the African region. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

In 2014, Japan's gross ODA disbursements amounted to approximately \$15,707.54 million (¥1,662.6 billion) and were ranked fourth in the world. Japan's net ODA disbursements, which are gross disbursements minus repayment amounts of loan aid,<sup>1</sup> amounted to approximately \$9,266.29 million (¥980.8 billion) and were ranked fifth in the world.<sup>2</sup>

## <Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2014 gross disbursements of ODA decreased approximately 30.3% over the previous year (2013). Japan ranked in fourth place among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), behind the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. In net disbursements, which decreased approximately 20.0%, Japan ranked fifth behind the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.<sup>3</sup>

Japan's ODA disbursements decreased over the previous year mainly due to a decrease in the dollar-denominated amount as a result of the yen's depreciation. In addition, in

2014, there was no debt relief, which had been a special factor that increased ODA disbursements in the previous year.

A breakdown of 2014 disbursements shows that in terms of gross disbursements, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 79.3% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 20.7%, and in terms of net disbursements, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 64.9% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 35.1%. Bilateral ODA is expected to strengthen Japan's relations with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA towards international

Note 1: Gross and net disbursements are differentiated as follows:

Net disbursements = gross disbursements – amount recovered (repayment amounts of government loans from recipient countries to donor countries)  
Net disbursements are usually used in international comparisons of aid disbursements.

Note 2: Excluding disbursements to graduated countries. For more information regarding disbursements that include graduated countries, see Chart IV-13 (page 210).

Note 3: Comparison is based on preliminary figures, except for Japan.

organizations enables us to support international organizations which have expertise and political neutrality in a way that ensures the “visibility of Japanese assistance,” and thereby, also support countries and regions where direct assistance from the Japanese government is difficult to reach. Japan is making every effort to ensure that its aid is provided properly, coordinating both aid types and making flexible use of aid.

Grant aid refers to cooperation that provides grants for purchasing necessary products and services at the request of the recipient government or other entities, for the main purpose of the development of developing regions. Grant aid enables prompt and flexible responses to the needs of developing countries and of the international community after large-scale disasters and other events, and achieves a significant policy effect through which Japan can exercise leadership. Technical cooperation refers to cooperation that makes use of Japan's know-how, technologies, and experience to train human resources who will become the drivers of socio-economic development in developing countries and regions. This scheme is useful for enhancing developing countries' technology as well as establishing and improving institutions and organizations. Japan's ODA Loans provide necessary funds to developing countries and regions with concessional conditions, i.e., low interest rates and long repayment periods, so that they would not put a heavy burden on developing countries and regions. It is easier to provide large-scale assistance through Japan's ODA Loans than grant aid, making the former more

effective for projects such as infrastructure development that are essential for the socio-economic development of developing countries and regions.

Examining by the above aid scheme indicates that disbursements for bilateral ODA calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$2,449.75 million (¥259.3 billion), or approximately 15.6% of the total ODA gross disbursements. Among these grants, grant aid through international organizations accounted for approximately \$1,169.03 million (¥123.7 billion), or approximately 7.4% of the total. Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$2,630.07 million (¥278.4 billion), or approximately 16.7% of the total. Government loan disbursements accounted for approximately \$7,373.06 million (¥780.4 billion), or approximately 46.9% of the total gross disbursements of ODA. In terms of net disbursements, which are government loan disbursements from which repayment amounts are subtracted, government loans accounted for approximately \$931.81 million (¥98.6 billion). Debt relief was approximately \$4,020.86 million (¥392.4 billion) in 2013 but none in 2014.

Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows (in the order of gross disbursement basis, net disbursements [The following disbursements include disbursements to graduated countries]):

- ◆ Asia: \$7,271.26 million (¥1,977.13 million)
- ◆ Middle East and North Africa: \$1,442.74 million (¥810.26 million)
- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,643.27 million (¥1,557.42 million)
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean: \$434.23 million (¥29.75 million)
- ◆ Oceania: \$128.06 million (¥108.91 million)
- ◆ Europe: \$192.37 million (¥131.74 million)
- ◆ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$1,353.07 million (¥1,353.07 million)

Chart III-1 ◆ Japan's ODA by Type 2014

ODA disbursements (2014 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		2,449.75	7,031.92	-65.2	259,300	686,252	-62.2
(Debt relief)		—	(4,020.86)	(-100.0)	—	(392,400)	(-100.0)
Technical cooperation		2,630.07	2,803.60	-6.2	278,387	273,606	1.7
Total grants (A)		5,079.82	9,835.52	-48.4	537,687	959,858	-44.0
Loan aid (D) = (B) - (C)		931.81	-1,224.09	176.1	98,630	-119,460	182.6
(Amount disbursed) (B)		7,373.06	9,721.31	-24.2	780,420	948,712	-17.7
(Amount recovered) (C)		6,441.25	10,945.40	-41.2	681,790	1,068,173	-36.2
Total Bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis) (A) + (B)		12,452.88	19,556.83	-36.3	1,318,107	1,908,571	-30.9
Total Bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis) (A) + (D)		6,011.63	8,611.43	-30.2	636,316	840,398	-24.3
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (E)		3,254.66	2,970.16	9.6	344,498	289,861	18.8
Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (A) + (B) + (E)		15,707.54	22,526.99	-30.3	1,662,604	2,198,431	-24.4
Total ODA (Net disbursement) (A) + (D) + (E)		9,266.29	11,581.59	-20.0	980,814	1,130,259	-13.2
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		4,798.16	5,100.62	-5.9	507,872.90	497,774.40	2.0
% of GNI		0.19	0.23		0.19	0.23	

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*3 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

\*4 Grant aid includes debt relief and assistance provided through international organizations (classifiable as country assistance).

\*5 Government loans, etc., includes debt relief. Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims and assigned rice credits. It does not include debt rescheduling.

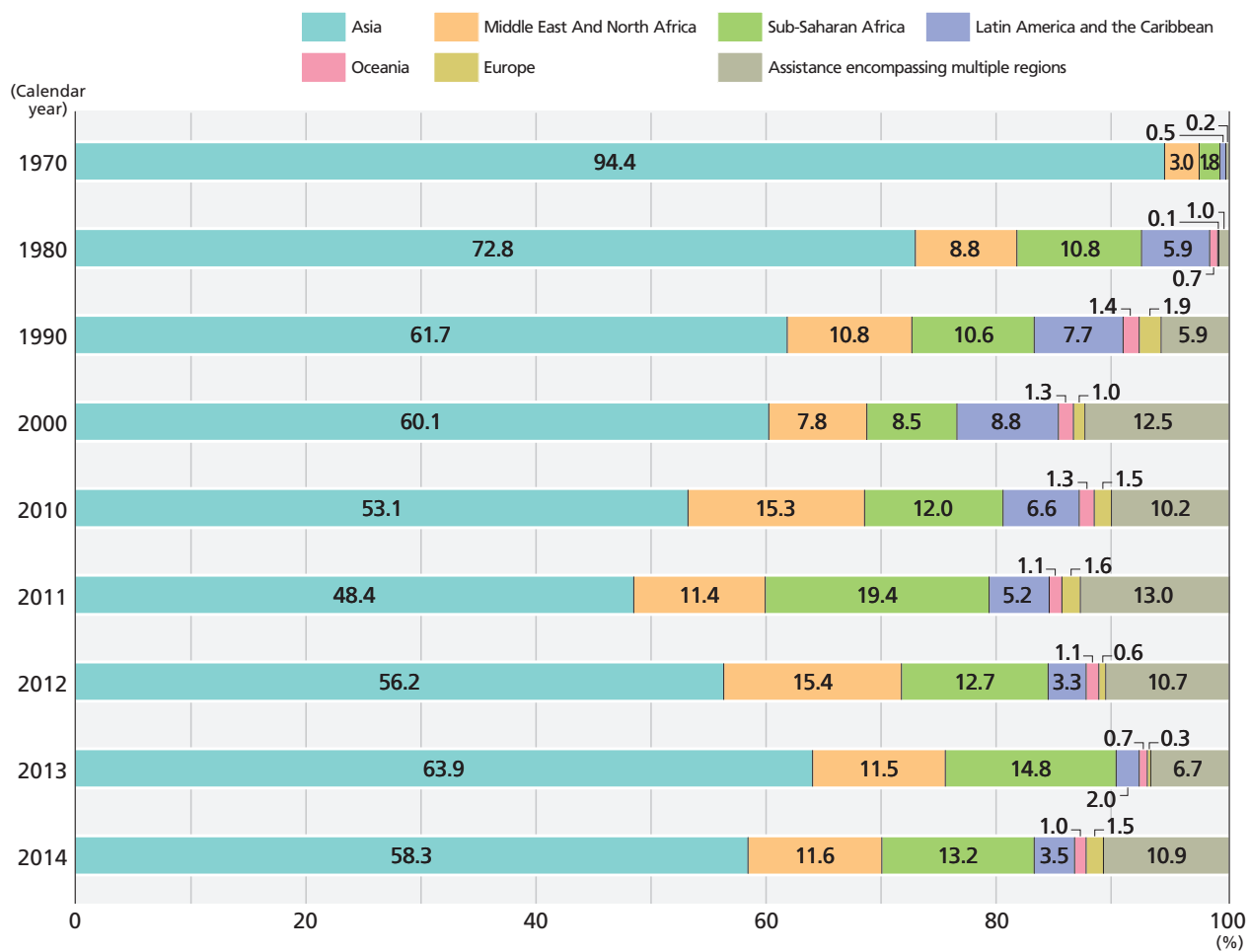
\*6 Conversion rate: 2014 US\$1=¥105.8475, 2013 US\$1=¥97.591 (The exchange rate by the OECD-DAC.)

\*7 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Chart IV-37 of page 261).

\*8 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 19 graduated countries and regions: Barbados, Brunei, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Kuwait, New Caledonia, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

Chart III-2 ♦ Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region

■ Gross Disbursements



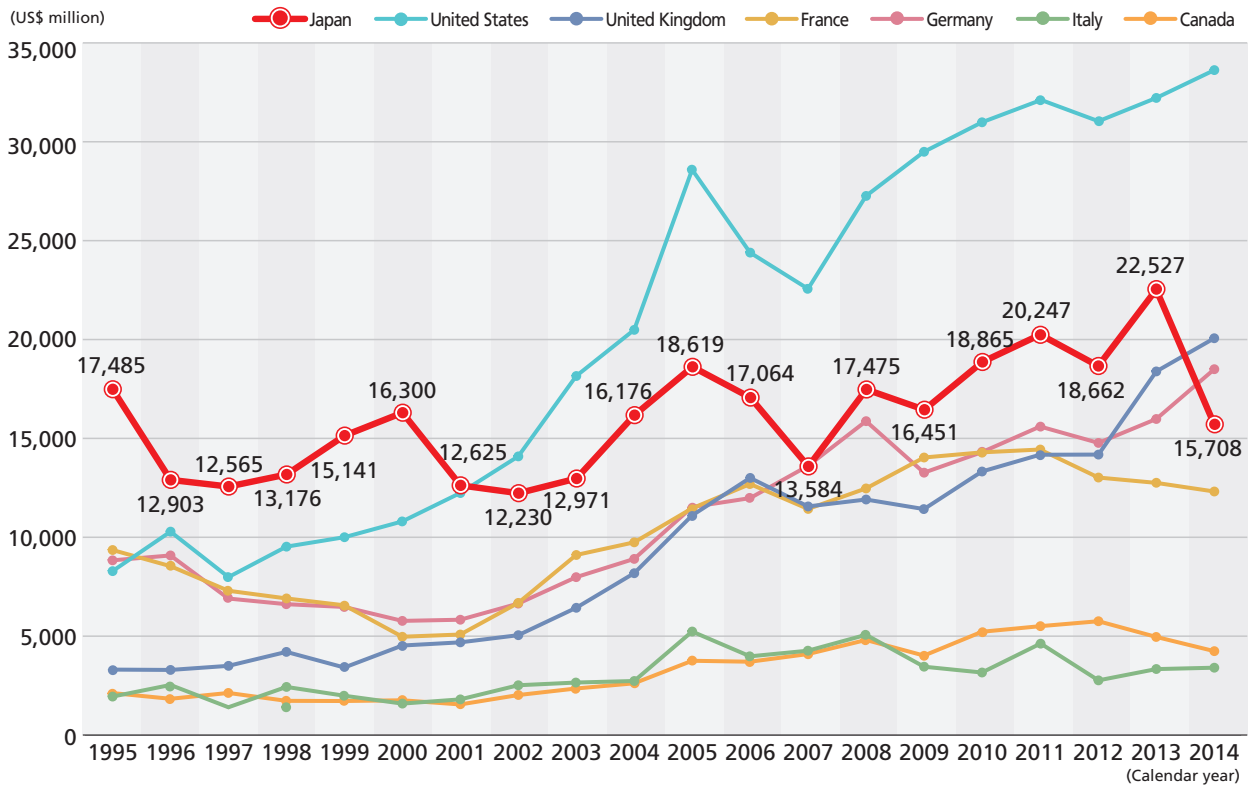
\*1 ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to graduated countries.

\*2 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes 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

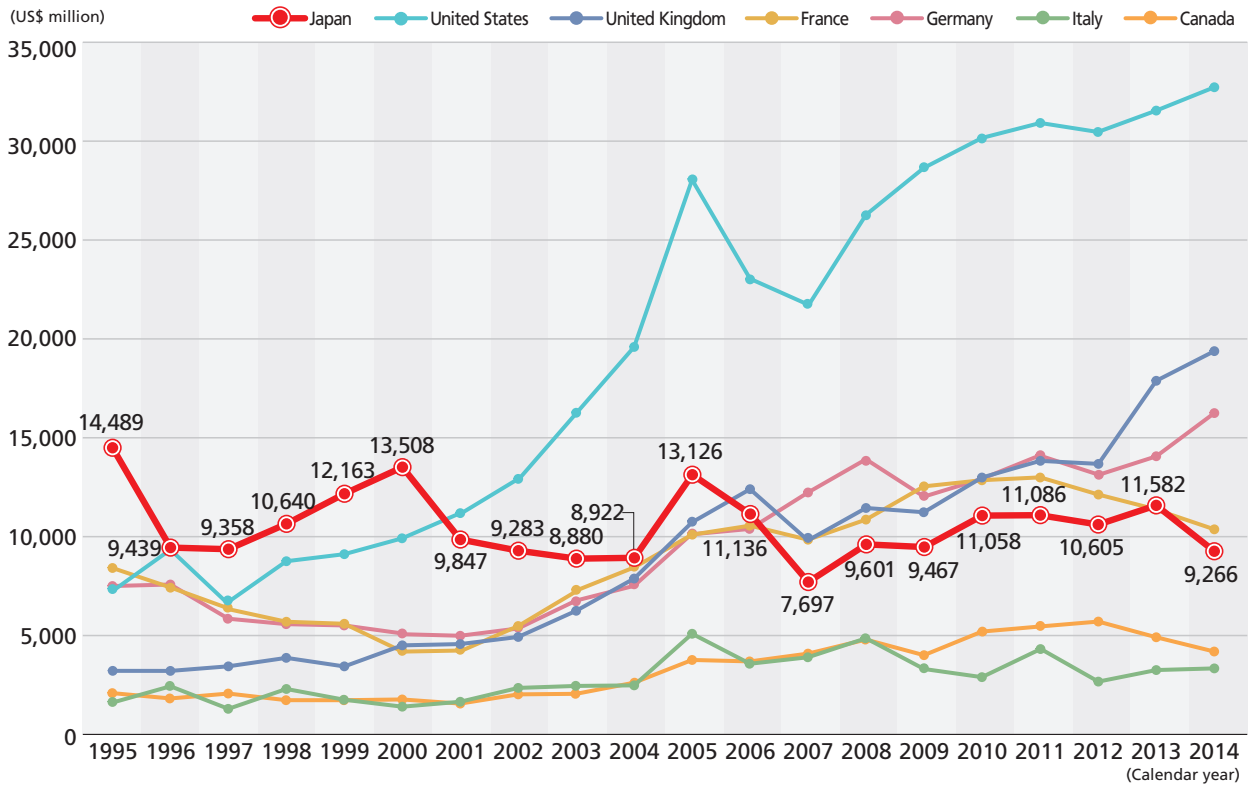
## ■ Gross Disbursements

(US\$ million)



## ■ Net Disbursements

(US\$ million)

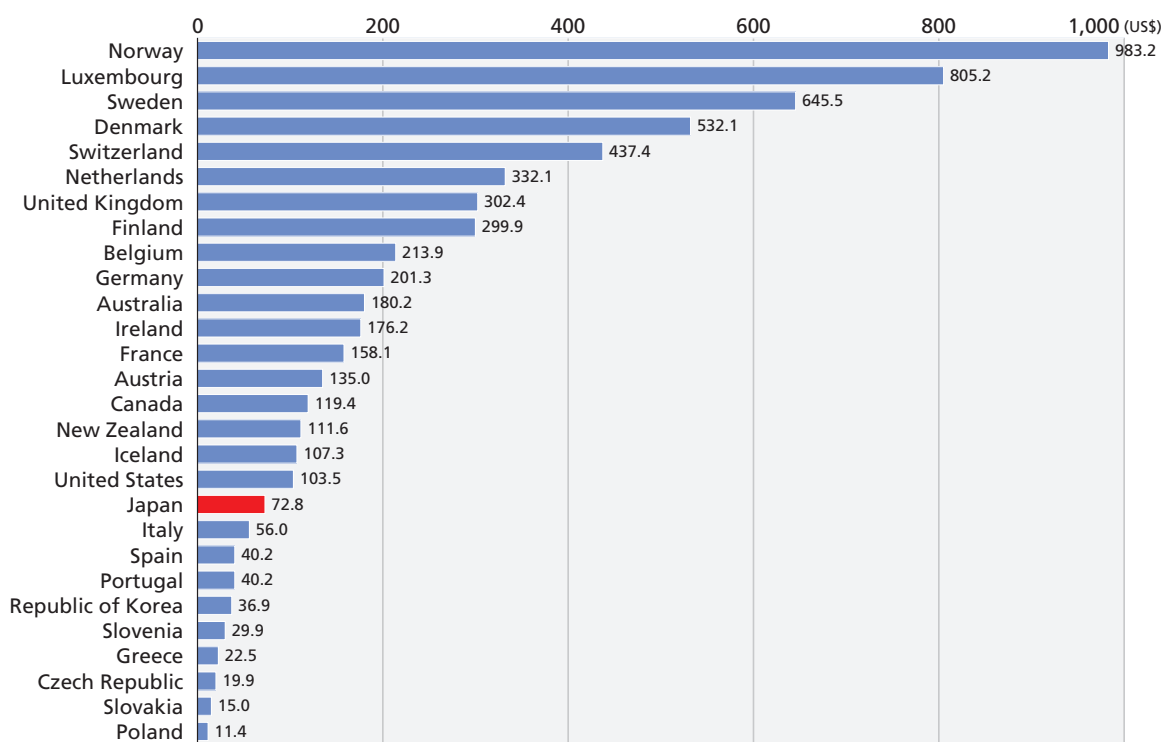


Source: DAC press release, DAC statistics (DAC statistics on OECD. STAT)

\* Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

\* For 2014, preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart III-4 ♦ Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2014)



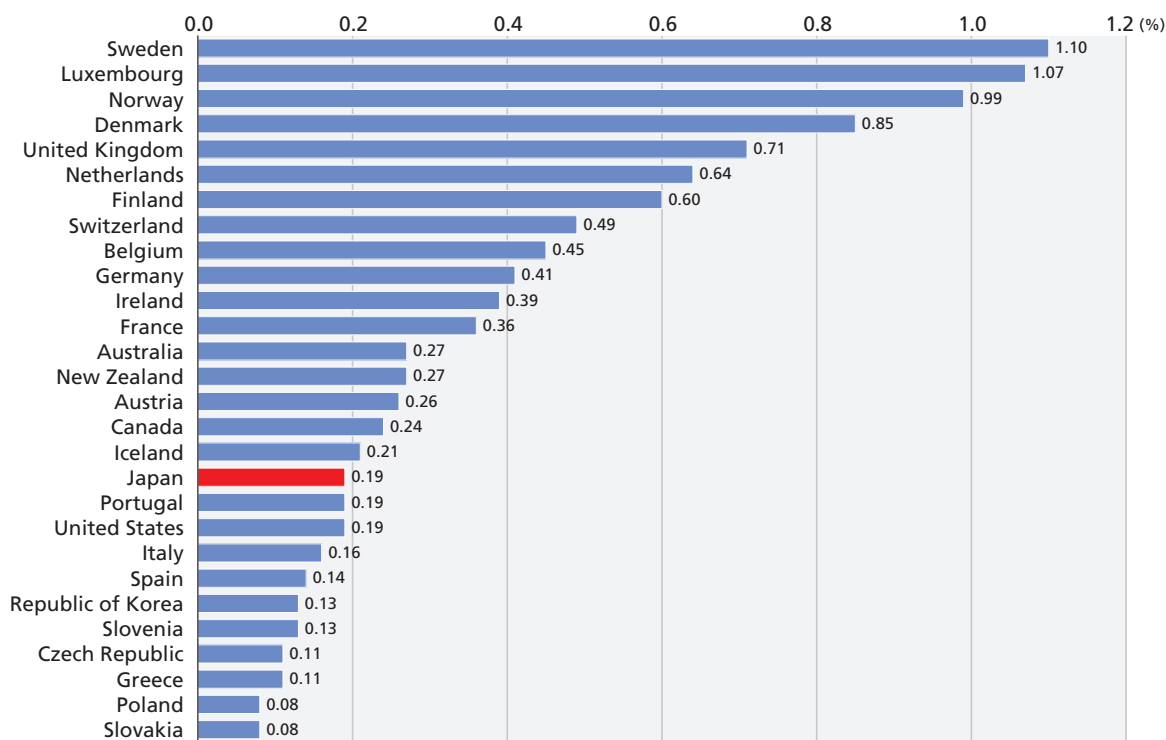
Source: DAC statistics on OECD. STAT

\*1 Net disbursement basis.

\*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart III-5 ♦ Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2014)



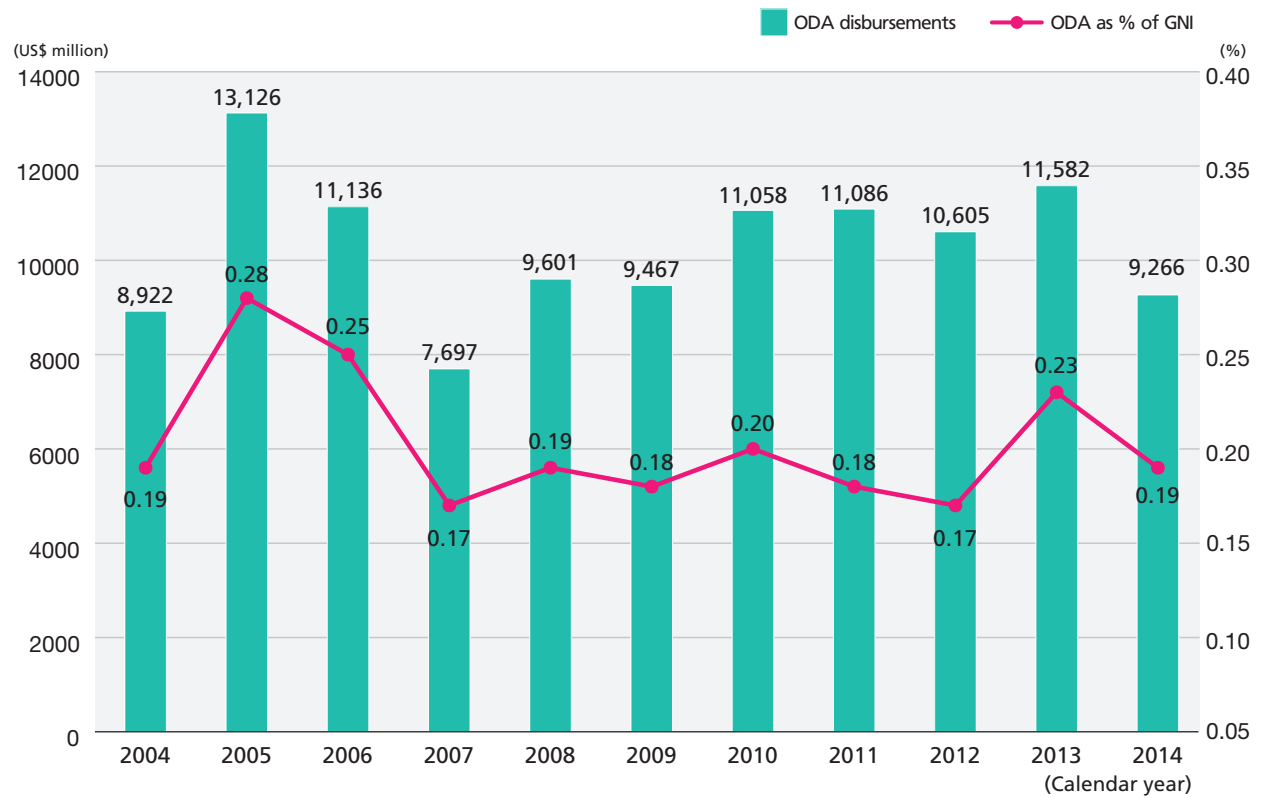
Source: DAC statistics on OECD. STAT

\*1 Net disbursement basis.

\*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

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



\*1 Net disbursement basis.

\*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

# Specific Initiatives of Japan's Development Cooperation



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (community development), Mr. Takahisa Arai together with his counterparts Mr. Ounkham Onpachan (PMC Manager at the Development of industry and commerce, Oudomxay province) and Ms. Mayphone Silivong (Product Development Division Manager at the Development of industry and commerce, Oudomxay province). (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

Today, the international community is witnessing an expanding list of issues and risks associated with globalization, more complex development issues as developing countries diversify and multi-polarize, and the rise of emerging countries in development cooperation. Based on this recognition, the new Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 clarifies Japan's policy to promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community. The Charter states that such cooperation will lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

This chapter presents the specific development cooperation efforts that Japan is making around the world. The term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions," including ODA and other cooperation conducted in collaboration with public-private financing and activities.

Section 1 introduces thematically the efforts Japan is undertaking around the world, focusing on the following three development cooperation themes: "1. 'Quality growth' and poverty eradication through such growth"; "2. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society"; and "3. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges."

Section 2 presents specific examples by region as to how Japan is addressing the range of issues facing regions and

countries in the world.

Finally, Section 3 introduces the measures for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the government's development cooperation structure, which is divided into the following four themes: "1. Implementation of effective and efficient development cooperation"; "2. Efforts for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation"; "3. Efforts for strengthening partnerships"; and "4. Efforts for strengthening the foundation of development cooperation implementation."

## Section 1

## Measures for Each Priority Issue

This section introduces Japan's recent efforts relating to the three priority issues of: "1. 'Quality growth' and poverty eradication through such growth"; "2. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society"; and "3. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges."

## 1. "Quality Growth" and Poverty Eradication through such Growth

Across the world, there is still a large number of people suffering from poverty. Eradicating poverty in the world is the most fundamental development challenge. In particular, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view for fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons, and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability. At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through self-reliant development of developing countries.

Such growth is not simply quantitative economic

growth. It must be "quality growth" that is: "inclusive" in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind; "sustainable" in that growth can be sustained in harmony with society and the environment; and "resilient" against economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks.

These are some of the challenges Japan tackled in its postwar history. Japan takes advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth.

### 1-1 Assistance Necessary to Secure the Foundations and the Driving Force for Economic Growth

#### (1) Development of Industrial Infrastructure and Industries, and Economic Policy

To achieve "quality growth," it is important to improve the socio-economic infrastructure that serves as the foundation for the development of developing countries.

In addition, it is key that the private sector plays a central role. In particular, it is essential to boost private-sector activities, such as the development of industries and

the expansion of trade and investment.

In developing countries beset by a variety of challenges, it can sometimes be difficult to develop capacities or set in place an environment for promoting trade and attracting private investment. Therefore, support from the international community is required.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan develops quality infrastructure that leads to quality growth in developing countries and regions, in line with their economic and development strategies, and trains human resources to manage and operate this infrastructure. Japan's strength lies in developing infrastructure that is truly useful for "quality growth" in developing countries, which includes technology transfers and employment creation in partner countries. Specific infrastructure development is carried out on roads, ports, airports, and information and communications technology (ICT). Such infrastructure contributes to the expansion of exchanges between urban and rural areas, ensures security in case of disasters, and promotes trade with and investment from overseas countries. Other important Japanese efforts that lead to "quality growth" in developing countries include the development of social infrastructure, which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water, hygienic environment, and housing, as well as better access

to hospitals and schools, together with the development of agricultural and fishery markets, and fishing ports



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida vows to contribute to strengthening regional connectivity through efforts to promote "quality infrastructure," at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting held in November 2015.

to revitalize local economies. Additionally, Japanese public and private sectors collaborate to assist with the development of infrastructure systems that include engineering, construction, maintenance, and operation of infrastructure, along with the development of facilities and equipment. These initiatives also contribute to promoting infrastructure system exports.\*

Demand for development in emerging countries, namely those in Asia, is still expected to be large, especially with regard to infrastructure development. In this regard, promoting quality infrastructure investment that utilizes Japan's accumulated technology and experience will contribute to ensure that Japan will continue its growth together with developing countries. Furthermore, this will lead to expanding markets through development of partner countries, to forging international friendships, and to strengthening partnerships. (For more on "quality infrastructure investment," see ODA Topics on pages 42–43.)

### ● Improving the Trade and Investment Climate

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

The Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)\* of the World Trade Organization (WTO), 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



A JICA Expert, Ms. Asami Nakata provides instruction to customs officials at the Customs Department, Ministry of Finance of Myanmar as they handle a busy flow of import-export applications from customs clearing agents. (Photo: Hiroshi Yokoyama)



People waiting at the platform of Light Rail Transit (LRT) Line 1 in Metro Manila, the Philippines. Under the Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila Project, for which an ODA Loan Agreement was signed in 2013, Japan will provide assistance for extending LRT Line 1 and LRT Line 2. (Photo: Harvey Tapan)

gaining the ability to implement the WTO agreements.

Regarding access to the Japanese market, Japan has implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP),<sup>1</sup> which applies lower tariff rates, in order to encourage imports of products from developing countries. Specifically, 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, active discussions regarding Aid for Trade (Aft)\* have taken place at various international organizations, including the WTO and the OECD as a means of further promoting support by developed countries, including Japan. 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. Japan has also provided technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including training of customs officials and intellectual property rights experts.

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.

The Bali Package\* achieved at the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013 incorporates trade facilitation. It is desirable that the Trade Facilitation

Note 1: This system applies tariff rates lower than the MFN rates (preferential tariff rates) to designated agricultural and fishery products and industrial products imported from developing countries, in order to increase export income and promote industrialization and economic development in developing countries.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masakazu Hamachi attends the Fiji-Japan Trade and Investment Seminar held in December 2015. At the seminar, the participants discussed the importance of promotion of trade and investment between Japan and the Pacific island nations confirmed at the Seventh Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM7).

### ● Assistance for Domestic Resource Mobilization

For developing countries to take ownership of their quality growth by resolving various development issues, it is critical that developing countries ensure tax revenue collection. This is known as “domestic resource mobilization.” Its importance has been noted at the discussion fora of the UN, OECD, G20, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). This issue was also taken up in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 and represents the new international development goals from 2016 through 2030.

Japan, together with the international organizations and other entities concerned, engages in discussions regarding domestic resource mobilization and provides relevant technical cooperation to developing countries. For example, Japan proactively provides technical cooperation to developing countries for improving their tax administration. In 2014, Japan dispatched National Tax Agency personnel as trainers on topics including taxpayer services, international taxation, and personnel training, to China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, among other countries. In addition, Japan hosts many officials from developing countries for training in Japan that includes lectures regarding Japan's overall taxation system

Agreement\* enters into force and is implemented at an early date. Japan has heretofore assisted developing countries with trade facilitation, and will continue to extend proactive support utilizing its knowledge and experience.

The theme of the Fifth WTO Global Review of Aid for Trade in July 2015 was “Reducing Trade Costs for Inclusive, Sustainable Growth.” Japan introduced examples of its development cooperation that encouraged trade facilitation, helped build international production and distribution networks, and contributed to the economic growth of developing countries and regions. These examples were appreciated by member states. Furthermore, as a case of technical cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan provides support for Japanese companies to expand their businesses abroad, including the fostering of industrial human resources, employment promotion, and securing of sophisticated local talent, through corporate culture courses, job fairs, and other means organized in collaboration with local universities and other actors.

and tax administration.

As regards programs implemented with international organizations, Japan, for example, provides assistance for the OECD Global Relations Programme. This programme dispatches to developing countries OECD experts on the relevant fields to conduct seminars and lectures to deepen the countries' understanding of taxation systems and tax enforcement, including tax treaties<sup>2</sup> and investigation of the taxes of multinational enterprises. In addition, Japan provides cooperation on the human resource, expertise, and financing fronts for IMF's technical assistance in the field of taxation. In February 2015, Japan co-hosted with ADB a seminar in Tokyo aimed at improving the legal and administrative frameworks and practices related to information exchanges for taxation purposes. Many practitioners from developing countries attended the seminar.

To ensure that developing countries collect taxes in their countries with certainty, it is critical that corporate transparency is enhanced and economic activities can be taxed appropriately in places where such activities are taking place. From this perspective, the outcomes of the OECD/G20 BEPS Project\* compiled in October 2015 will be beneficial for strengthening domestic resource mobilization in developing countries.

Note 2: Bilateral treaties for avoiding the double taxation of and preventing the evasion of taxes on income.



## Quality Infrastructure Investment

Lack of infrastructure impedes economic growth and the improvement of people's livelihoods all over the world. There is a particularly severe lack of infrastructure in Asia. However, it is important to understand that infrastructure development in and of itself is not the goal. Rather, we must develop adequate infrastructure in a way that empowers Asia, so that it can continue to be the world's growth center and drive the global economy. Furthermore, this growth must benefit all parts of the region and all members of society, including the socially vulnerable. There is growing awareness around the world that we need quality infrastructure investment to realize these goals. Quality infrastructure is included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015, and in the Leaders' Declarations adopted in recent G7, G20, and APEC Summit meetings.

What does quality infrastructure investment entail?

It is obviously important that infrastructure should be easy to use, safe, disaster-resilient, and high-quality. However, on top of that, infrastructure development plans must not conflict with national and regional strategies for development and growth. Infrastructure should connect people, towns, regions and countries, and help unleash their potential for growth. It is important for infrastructure to be in harmony with the local environment, community, and people's livelihoods. We must also consider future construction and maintenance work to ensure that infrastructure is cost-effective. In addition, infrastructure should generate local employment and facilitate technology transfer. Furthermore, it is essential to make careful adjustments and hold thorough discussions from a long-term perspective, and ensure compliance with relevant international

standards and rules. This must be carried out from the planning stage. It is also necessary to utilize private-sector funding and know-how. Quality infrastructure investment takes all of these factors into account.

Japan has promoted quality infrastructure investment primarily in Asia for many years, and contributed to the development of this region. Asia's current remarkable growth and prosperity are a clear indication that Japan's approach to infrastructure investment has been correct.

For instance, Japan's ODA was used to build the Delhi Metro, an underground mass transportation system in Delhi, the capital of India. This system has been in operation for more than 10 years now. Japan and India worked in close coordination to advance this project. The objective of the project was to solve some of the issues that arose from India's growth strategy, including traffic congestions triggered by the growing population and private vehicles in the capital, and the economic losses caused by such congestions. Now, approximately 2.5 million people use the Delhi Metro on average each day. As a result, there are 120,000 fewer vehicles in the city, and traffic congestions have been significantly mitigated. Thorough and respectful dialogue was held with local residents and the community in the construction process. Detailed consideration was also given to the environment surrounding the construction sites. The project also succeeded in transferring Japan's working standards and worksite culture for securing safe operations, maintaining train cars, adhering to delivery deadlines and ensuring safety. Additionally, the brake system incorporated a state-of-the-art Japanese energy conservation technology, helping the Delhi Metro earn revenue through CO<sub>2</sub> emission credits. This is a good example of quality infrastructure investment.

Similarly, Japan's ODA was used to construct and open the Nhat Tan Bridge in Viet Nam in 2015. The opening of the bridge significantly reduced the time needed to travel between the Vietnamese capital of Hanoi and its airport, which is the main access point to the city. This in turn made logistics more efficient, and boosted the economic development and international competitiveness of the northern part of Viet Nam, where Hanoi is located. Overall, the project contributed greatly to Viet Nam's growth and development strategy. Modern construction technology helped to significantly reduce the impact of construction work on the environment and improve its cost-effectiveness. Furthermore, the project generated local employment



The Nhat Tan Bridge in Viet Nam opened for traffic in 2015.

and transferred Japanese construction and quality control technologies to Viet Nam.

Japan will continue to lead Asia's efforts to conduct quality infrastructure investment. Japan has pursued quality as well as quantity and will continue to do so in the future. To this end, Prime Minister Abe announced the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure in May 2015, which aims to promote quality infrastructure investment in Asia, in collaboration with various countries and international organizations.

One aspect of this Partnership is the expansion of quantity as well as quality. The Government of Japan will provide approximately \$110 billion for quality infrastructure investment in Asia over the next five years, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This is equivalent to an approximately 30% increase in the quantity of assistance. Furthermore, Japanese assistance and ADB funding will play a catalytic role in further mobilizing financial resources from private companies across the globe to Asia. To this end, the Government will



Delhi Metro. (Photo: Osamu Funao / JICA)

expand and accelerate assistance through the full utilization of Japan's various organizations and aid tools. At the same time, it will enhance the function of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and strengthen collaboration with ADB.

Prime Minister Abe announced the Follow-up Measures of Partnership for Quality Infrastructure in November 2015. One of these measures is to carry out the improvement of Japan's ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance, through the acceleration of procedures for Japan's ODA Loans and establishing new schemes in Japan's ODA Loans. Other measures include greater collaboration with ADB and structural reforms to JBIC.

The Government of Japan will utilize various fora to reaffirm with countries in Asia and around the world as well as with international organizations the necessity of promoting quality infrastructure investment to solve various development-related issues, such as the economic growth, poverty, and disparity of the world.

The Partnership for Quality Infrastructure is expected to facilitate a global flow of funding and know-how from various actors, including the private sector, to infrastructure development in Asia, which is an area full of potential. The Partnership will thus help create harmony between the environment and communities, and lead to powerful growth that leaves no one behind. In this sense, the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure is truly an investment for Asia's future.

### A case study on Quality Infrastructure Investment

Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project  
(India, Japan's ODA Loan)

- Provides comfortable and convenient means of transportation for about 2.5 million people every day.
- Mitigates traffic congestion and air pollution in the metropolitan area.
- Disseminates the idea of safety first and the importance of on-time delivery at construction sites.
- Contributes to reducing electricity consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission with a Japanese high-tech brake system.

## ● Finance

A sound and stable financial system, coupled with smooth financial and capital markets, form an essential foundation for the sustainable economic development of developing countries. As financial globalization advances, it is pivotal that financial systems in emerging countries are properly established and that assistance is provided for the development of sound financial markets.

In October and November 2014 and March 2015, the Financial Services Agency (FSA) invited officials in banking, security, and insurance regulatory authorities from developing countries in Asia. FSA officials and others conducted training regarding Japan's regulatory and supervision systems, as well as programs for banking, securities, and insurance, respectively.

### Glossary

#### Infrastructure system exports

Infrastructure system exports refer to the concept of not only exporting equipment for development of infrastructure such as electricity, railways, water, and roads overseas, but also exporting "systems," which include engineering, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure.

At the Ministerial Meeting on Strategy relating to Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation, development cooperation efforts are coordinated among the relevant ministries and agencies; relevant organizations such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), and the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI); companies; and local governments.

#### Other Official Flows (OOF)

OOF refers to flows of funds to developing countries from the governments which are not considered to be ODA because the main purpose is not development. Examples include export credit, direct investment by governmental financial institutions, and financing of international organizations.

#### Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)

Doha Round Negotiations are 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 fishery products, and deregulation in the service sector. One of their challenges is the development of developing countries through trade. At the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013, members agreed on such matters as the guidelines on rules of origin for promoting exports of least developed countries (LDCs) and the details of preferential treatment of services exports.

#### Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

LDCs are countries classified by the United Nations to be particularly lagging in development even when compared to other developing countries, based on their income levels. LDCs meet certain criteria, including per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$1,035 or less between 2011 and 2013. As of July 2015, there are 48 countries that have been so designated: 7 in Asia; 2 in the Middle East and North Africa; 34 in Sub-Saharan Africa; 1 in Latin America; and 4 in Oceania (see page 261).

#### Duty-free quota-free access

Duty-free quota-free access means measures implemented by developed countries to eliminate customs duties, quotas, and other obstacles to imports of products from least developed countries (LDCs). Japan has expanded the number of applicable products, and approximately 98% of products exported by LDCs to Japan can be imported without payment of duties and without quotas (as of July 2015).

#### Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

EPAs are comprehensive economic agreements with specific countries (or regions) that, in addition to free trade agreements (FTAs) that stipulate the liberalization of trade in goods and services such as the reduction/elimination of tariffs, include such areas as movement of people, investment, government procurement, and bilateral cooperation intended to enhance broad economic ties. These agreements are expected to further vitalize trade and investment between countries and contribute to economic growth.

#### Aid for Trade (Aft)

Aft is assistance provided to developing countries to improve trade-related capabilities and to develop infrastructure, for the purpose of assisting developing countries in achieving economic growth through the multilateral trading system under the WTO.

#### One Village, One Product Campaign

One Village, One Product Campaign is overseas utilization of an approach that began in Oita Prefecture, Japan, in 1979. The aim is to create jobs and revitalize the local 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 display the unique ethnic characteristics of developing countries in Asia and Africa, etc., and reach out to a wider range of people, thereby aiding in the expansion of exports of products from developing countries.

#### Bali Package

The Bali Package is part of the Doha Round negotiations reached at the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2013. The Doha Round negotiations, which started in 2001, have remained deadlocked due to clashes between emerging economies and developed countries, among other reasons. In order to achieve a breakthrough, new approaches have been explored, including the buildup of partial agreements. The Bali Package consists mainly of three fields: (i) Trade facilitation; (ii) Part of the field of agriculture; and (iii) Development. The Package decided to establish a work programme on the remaining issues of the Doha Round negotiations (e.g., agriculture, mining products, and services) by the end of 2014. (Subsequently, the deadline for establishing the work programme was extended to July 2015 at a special meeting of the WTO General Council.)

#### Trade Facilitation Agreement

The Trade Facilitation Agreement provides for the simplification and enhanced transparency of customs procedures aimed at trade promotion. The protocol to make this agreement a part of the WTO Agreement was adopted at a special meeting of the WTO General Council in November 2014. It will enter into force after two-thirds of the member states (108 countries) have ratified it (as of November 4, 2015, 50 countries ratified the agreement). Japan completed the Diet approval procedures in May 2015. If this agreement is concluded, it will become the first multilateral agreement reached by all member states of WTO since its founding in 1995. According to preliminary estimates, the conclusion of the agreement is expected to increase GDP by \$1 trillion annually.

#### OECD/G20 BEPS Project

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) refers to the issue of multinational enterprises' excessive tax reduction measures that exploit gaps and loopholes in international tax systems, including tax treaties, in order to intentionally lessen the tax burden for economic activities that should have been taxed. To address this issue, the OECD's Committee on Fiscal Affairs chaired by Japan launched the BEPS project in June 2012. The BEPS Action Plan was presented in July 2013, and following two years of discussions, the BEPS Final Reports were released in October 2015. As the project enters its implementation phase ("post-BEPS"), Japan will lead the discussions in cooperation with the OECD, developing countries, and relevant international organizations to ensure that the outcomes of the BEPS project are adhered to by the broader international community.

## Côte d'Ivoire

# Project of the Development of Urban Master Plan in Greater Abidjan Technical Cooperation Project (February 2013 – Ongoing)

Situated in West Africa, Côte d'Ivoire's de facto capital of Abidjan and the surrounding vicinity (Greater Abidjan) have seen an influx of some 3 million refugees and internally displaced persons due to coups and domestic disturbances that have continued for close to 20 years since the 1990s.

As a result, the population of Greater Abidjan has increased sharply to upwards of about 7 million people, and its urban area has sprawled from 500 to 750 square kilometers, forming poor districts in a disorderly way.

Abidjan originally had created an urban plan envisioning a population of around 3.5 million people in 2000. However, domestic disturbances have since caused a population expansion, and the failure of social capital and urban management functions, resulting in a major gap between the plan and the reality. The city has also faced a serious shortage of basic social infrastructure, including schools, healthcare facilities, roads, and the water and sewer system.

At the request of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Japan dispatched a survey team to analyze and assess the urban plan created in 2000, and to help formulate a new, more appropriate urban development plan leading up to 2030 based on the lessons learned.

Japan investigated the feasibility of this new urban plan and drew up a master plan focusing on land use, urban transport development, and arterial road construction for future urban development in Greater Abidjan.

Based on the master plan that Japan proposed, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire then established its Abidjan Urban Development Plan. Under this plan, Abidjan aims to improve urban transport function through the development of an arterial road network, mass transit system and other measures.

In Greater Abidjan, where a specific future vision of the urban plan was set out in cooperation with Japan, the Project for the Improvement of the Japan-Ivorian Friendship Intersection was launched as the first step towards making it a reality. Achievement of sustainable urban development is expected in a manner consistent with Côte d'Ivoire's national development policy. (As of August 2015)



A market in the Aleppo District of Abidjan City.  
(Photo: JICA)

## (2) Vocational Training and Industrial Human Resources Development, and Employment Creation

To achieve quality growth in countries and thereby solve the poverty and other problems that these countries face, it is essential for their populations to acquire the necessary vocational skills. In developing countries, however, opportunities to receive quality education and training are limited. Moreover, ineffective use of human resources is stifling opportunities for earning sufficient incomes. A shortage of appropriate human resources thus poses a major obstacle also to industrial promotion and industry development.

Especially in countries and regions affected by conflict, improving the livelihood of the socially vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, women, and demobilized soldiers, is a critical issue for the reconstruction phase. In this regard, vocational training as a component of the social safety net (a system in which the entire society secures the lives of each and every person) plays a pivotal role.

“Work” constitutes a fundamental activity of mankind

that shapes society. Increasing income by finding a job is an important means for elevating the standard of living of poor people. Nevertheless, a severe employment situation persists, with the number of unemployed in the world reaching approximately 200 million people in 2013. To create stable employment under these circumstances that will lead to poverty reduction, it is an urgent task to prepare for risks by developing social safety nets, as well as to engage in an international effort across countries to realize “decent work.”

Against this backdrop, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which succeeds the MDGs, was adopted at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2015. Among the SDGs in the Agenda, Goal 8 was established as follows: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.”

## <Japan's Efforts>

### ● Vocational Training and Industrial Human Resources Development

Based on requests from developing countries to develop human resources who can respond to diverse needs in technology and skills, Japan provides support to leading polytechnic and public vocational training schools which will serve as core centers in each country. In implementing this assistance, Japan, in cooperation with the private sector, supports the capacity building of teachers and trainers, the reinforcement of the operational capacity of training schools, and curriculum improvement, in order to further strengthen the linkages between education and employment. Through 12 projects in eight countries, Japan has contributed to the skills development of persons including women, persons with disabilities, and demobilized soldiers, as well as refugees and persons affected by conflict.

In the area of industrial human resources development, Japan, in collaboration with the industry sector, implemented 50 comprehensive cooperation projects in 27 countries between 2000 and 2015. The projects drew on Japan's insight and know-how for the development and revision of curriculums and teaching materials, along with the capacity enhancement of trainers. Additionally, Japan supported Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by improving facilities and equipment at 11 schools in six countries.

Japan also implements projects for promoting women's economic empowerment. In Nigeria, Women Development Centres (WDCs) were established throughout the country for providing literacy education and vocational training to women mainly in rural areas. However, many of the WDCs were unable to provide adequate services. At the request of the Government of Nigeria, Japan provided assistance to develop an operating model for the WDCs in Kano State in northern Nigeria. Based on the impacts delivered, Japan is now providing assistance to roll out these outcomes at the national level and ensuring its continuity.

As for the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), it conducts trainings in Japan and primarily Southeast Asian countries<sup>3</sup> with which Japan has expanding and deepening economically interdependent relationships. The trainings are designed to transfer the government's and the private sector's

accumulated know-how regarding Japan's skills evaluation system (Japan's National Trade Skills Test),<sup>4</sup> with a view to developing and securing a quality workforce. In FY2014, a total of 156 people from the seven countries received these trainings, bringing the cumulative total to approximately 1,900 people including trainings conducted in FY2013 and earlier. The trainings are expected to develop and improve skills evaluation systems in these countries, which in turn will promote the development of their skilled workers and elevate their social standing through increased employment opportunities.

In addition, through Japan's contributions (\$96,000) to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the ILO's Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific (SKILLS-AP) conducted surveys, studies, seminars, and trainings on vocational training policies, vocational training methods, and vocational training information networks, which were attended by members of governments, employers, and worker organizations in the regional countries.

At the Japan-ASEAN Summit in November 2015, Japan unveiled the Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative, aimed at encouraging the development of industrial human resources who contribute to Asia's sustainable growth. Under this initiative, Japan will support the development of industrial human resources in Asia through "All-Japan" collaboration, by grasping human resources development needs through dialogues with each country and strengthening industry-academia-public partnerships.



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takashi Uto (front) visits the Vocational and Technical Training Center (CFPT) Senegal-Japan established with cooperation from Japan in March 2015.

### ● Employment Resources Development

Japan considers job creation to be one approach for reducing poverty, and one of the priorities of Japan's development cooperation. Based on this concept, Japan extends assistance to increase job seekers' abilities to make a living through vocational training. Japan also provides assistance that expands social protection, such as support for creating social

insurance systems and support for realizing occupational safety and health, with a view to achieving "decent work."

In addition, Japan provides voluntary funding to the ILO to implement a job creation project<sup>5</sup> that benefits people affected by the typhoon disaster in the Philippines, as well as to conduct humanitarian assistance in conflict regions in Africa.

Note 3: Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Myanmar, India, Cambodia, and Laos.

Note 4: The trainings consist of two types: (i) "Training for people in charge of creating the test standards and test questions"; and (ii) "Training for people in charge of test implementation and marking." The number of participants indicated above is the total of these trainings combined.

Note 5: The Japanese government's contributions to the ILO will be used to implement the "Integrated Livelihood Recovery for Typhoon Haiyan Affected Communities" project, which will support approximately 20,000 workers including people affected by the typhoon. This project will help rehabilitate public infrastructure, develop vocational skills for offering means of alternative livelihoods, and re-establish micro enterprises and SMEs.

Japan is actively engaged in activities through international organizations and plays a significant role in resolving labour issues throughout the world.

For example, in Baidoa and Kismayo (Somalia), Japan conducts vocational training and creates jobs for internally

displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees who have repatriated from neighboring countries to facilitate their settlement. More specifically, Japan creates employment by implementing programs for IDPs and repatriated refugees to repair roads, markets, and other infrastructure.

## India

### Project on Champions for Societal Manufacturing Technical Cooperation Project (April 2013 – Ongoing)

In recent years, India's economy has grown at a rapid pace. While this growth is driven by ICT and the services industry, development in the manufacturing industry has lagged relatively behind. The manufacturing industry accounts for only around 16% of India's GDP, indicating that its growth potential is not being capitalized upon. The problem is that there are too few business leaders to adequately develop the manufacturing industry. This is because only a low percentage of India's engineering and business administration graduates go on to work in the manufacturing industry.

The development of business leaders in the manufacturing industry is not only important for improving the efficiency of the industry itself, but also for contributing to societal demands for reduced environmental pollution and business expansion with the poor in mind. It is therefore extremely important for the sustainable development of India's manufacturing industry. To address this national issue, the Government of Japan is cooperating with the Government of India to assist the development of industrial human resources and in particular the training of business leaders in the manufacturing industry. The Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing Project was implemented with Japanese support from 2007 to 2013 and successfully developed close to 900 business leaders, who learned Japanese-style manufacturing principles and management approaches.

The Government of India highly appraised this project and presented the Padma Shri Award to Mr. Shoji Shiba, Professor Emeritus at the University of Tsukuba, who had provided instruction as a JICA expert, in 2012. This award is one of India's highest civilian honors and it recognizes people who have contributed greatly to India in various fields. Using the framework of the Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing Project, the Project on Champions for Societal Manufacturing was launched in 2013. This project promotes the development of human resources with the assistance of the almost 900 program graduates.

As part of this project, experts are dispatched from Japan to provide expertise, knowledge and skills for production process improvements across the value chain. This includes training across a wide range of themes related to the challenges faced by India's manufacturing industry as well, such as environmental consideration and inclusive growth. Participants also undergo training in Japan and observe Japanese manufacturing practices in the field. In addition, participants conduct research and presentations about Japanese society and culture.

This project is expected to help enhance India's manufacturing base through Japanese style management approaches. (As of August 2015)



Project participants present successful examples of application of the program at their companies at a seminar. (Photo: JICA)

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Projet d'Aménagement de la Direction Provinciale de Kinshasa de l'Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle Grant Aid Project (June 2012 – October 2014)

Located in Central Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has a high unemployment rate, especially among youth. The high unemployment rate in urban areas, where population growth is also high, has led to deteriorating public safety.

The eastern part of the country also faces serious challenges such as improving the livelihood of a vast number of internally displaced persons who have emerged as a result of conflicts in the region and helping ex-combatants reintegrate into society through vocational training.

It is important for the stability of Congolese society to create an environment where these people can work with peace of mind, to enhance their skills, and to help them participate in social and economic activities.

As such, there was an urgent need to strengthen the functions of vocational training facilities. However, the National Vocational Preparedness Institutes and most other vocational training facilities had aging infrastructure or had reached their capacity limits, while equipment had also deteriorated and was lacking. Those circumstances made it impossible to provide sufficient vocational training.

As a result, Japan worked on expanding and improving the main facilities at the National Vocational Preparedness Institute of Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as upgrading its vocational training equipment.

The facility improvements included the construction of a three-story training building, which housed not only classrooms, but also freezer/air conditioning, electrics, and electronics training rooms, computer labs, an information zone, multipurpose rooms, a library, and study rooms, as well as the construction of an administration building and an annex building. The Government of Japan provided equipment specific to the mechanical, automotive, electrics, electronics, welding/plating, architecture, civil engineering, woodworking fields, as well as equipment common to all fields.

Japan's assistance helped to replace the aging and cramped training environment of the National Vocational Preparedness Institute of Kinshasa, and through the provision of the new equipment, vocational trainees now have an opportunity to access the latest technologies.

Social stability through the development of vocational human resources is urgently needed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Japan has greatly contributed to this goal by improving the quality of vocational training.



A computer practice lab is one of the facilities established through this cooperation. (Photo: JICA)

# Strictly Cultivating the Mindset and Skills Needed for Independence

## – Dressmaking Training for Women and Youth in Rwanda

Rwanda is located in the central part of the African Continent and was the site of a genocide that claimed the lives of some 1 million people in 1994. Although it has recovered as a result of the aid provided by various countries, Rwanda's poverty rate still stands at 44.9%.

Nearly 90% of the population works in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries, and the poverty rate by occupation is highest in agriculture. The Government of Rwanda is currently working to provide people with training and access to jobs outside the agricultural sector in order to reduce the poverty rate.

However, women in particular lack access to educational opportunities and are placed in a very difficult position in terms of gaining economic stability. With many households losing the male breadwinner to the genocide, today 27.7% of the heads of households in Rwanda are women, and nearly 60% of these households live in poverty. These women must be given learning opportunities to acquire the skills needed to find employment and earn income.

Reborn Kyoto, an NPO that has provided support for women in developing countries to gain independence through dressmaking for over four decades, initiated a Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project<sup>1</sup> called "Life Empowerment Project Through Acquiring High Level Clothes Fabrication Skills" in Rwanda's capital of Kigali in July 2013. The project aims to pave the way for economic independence among youth, particularly women, by providing them with training to acquire high level dressmaking skills using industrial electric sewing machines, thereby opening up opportunities for employment and income.

Ms. Yasuko Yamahira, Project Director, found difficulties with student tardiness initially after she was dispatched to the country. Being late is a common occurrence in Rwanda where timeliness is not a major concern. When students were asked why, everyone answered the same, "I was helping a woman in the neighborhood give birth." Instead of allowing this behavior, Ms. Yamahira decided to take a tougher stance. Students are given 1,000 Rwandan francs (approximately 170 yen) for each day they attended to cover their transportation costs, but Ms. Yamahira announced that anyone who was late would not receive this allowance. In addition, classes were separated into groups of five and if one of the group's members was late, then the entire group had to clean the school's restroom.



Trainees wear long dresses they made themselves using the traditional Rwandan fabric kitenge. (Photo: Yasuko Yamahira)



Ms. Yamahira (left) checks the work of trainees in front of an electric sewing machine for industrial use. There are several men among the trainees. (Photo: Yasuko Yamahira)

"Some of the students walked three hours one way in order to use the transportation allowance for daily expenses, so many were quite upset when I said that this would not be paid if they were late. Nevertheless, tardiness declined immediately throughout the school. The idea of making the group clean the restroom also worked well. More than 70% of the students lost family members in the genocide and face a difficult life. However, if the party providing aid to these people only does so out of pity, this will not change local dependence on this aid. I believe a tougher stance is needed to foster independence."

During their training, students first learned about the basics of dressmaking and then worked on fabricating shirts, slacks, dresses and tailored jackets using industrial electric sewing machines. These garments were made from kimonos of pure silk donated to Reborn Kyoto from people across Japan. Sewing with soft kimono fabric is very difficult, so once the students became proficient enough to do so it meant they could handle just about any fabric. In the first and second years, students continually practiced cutting and sewing using patterns made by Reborn Kyoto. Students who until then had never touched an industrial electric sewing machine were given a boost of self-confidence when they were able to sew clothing, which heightened their motivation as well.

After the first year, the project hired eight talented students to be assistants for the second year. These female students were hired solely based on their dressmaking ability and were very appreciative of the decision made by Reborn Kyoto and Ms. Yamahira because in Rwandan society emphasis is normally placed on one's educational background instead. The hiring of these eight assistants helped augment the training structure and the next year all 60 trainees were successfully hired to work in sewing factories that had been set up in Rwanda by major foreign companies.

Nevertheless, Ms. Yamahira did not view the end goal of this project as supplying a labor force to factories. She says, "While working at a factory may provide stable income, factory workers repeat the same work over and over again each day. Once a student can create clothing patterns, they can receive orders for clothes on their own, which further expands their possibilities for employment. Working in earnest to acquire these skills can really change a person's life. I want to convey the idea that there is joy in living and working."

Having entered its third year, the project has now begun teaching the students pattern making, which involves accurate measurements and complex calculations. However, many of the students are not proficient at arithmetic because they are too poor to attend school. Ms. Yamahira and a dressmaking professional she works with decided to create groups consisting of students good at mathematics and those good at sewing, based on a careful evaluation of each individual student. Students are now training to acquire the skills needed for pattern making while also learning from one another.

\*1 See the note on page 53 for a description of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

### (3) Promotion of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Development of Food Value Chains

The population of undernourished people in the world still remains large, and the world's population growth is anticipated to further increase food demand. Under these circumstances, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets Goal 1 as “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” and Goal 2 as “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable

agriculture.” To achieve these goals and realize quality growth in developing countries, efforts to develop agriculture are an urgent challenge. 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 a living, efforts to develop agriculture and rural communities are important.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Based on the Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015, Japan proactively addresses global food security, giving priority to cooperation that develops agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including the development of food value chains, in order to achieve “quality growth” in developing countries and poverty eradication through such growth. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to developing countries to avert food shortages. In the medium- to long-term, Japan aims to help increase and improve agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to prevent and eliminate the causes of food-related problems including hunger.

Specifically, Japan uses its knowledge and experience to strengthen agricultural research and technology development, along with capacity-building to disseminate this technology in a way that is suited to the cultivation environment, to promote the sustainable use of fishery resources, to strengthen organizations of farmers, to assist policymaking, as well as to improve infrastructures such as irrigation facilities, farm roads, and fishing ports. Through these efforts, Japan extends various supports, from production, processing, distribution, to sales phases.

In Africa, Japan also supports the research of NERICA\* (New Rice for Africa) and the spread of its production techniques, and provides support for increasing rice production based on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and for the introduction of a market-based agricultural promotion (SHEP: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project) approach,\* among others. In addition, in order to assist reducing post-harvest loss,\* revitalizing the food industry, and increasing rural incomes, Japan places priority on assistance for developing “food value chains.” This refers to creating a chain of added values around food by enhancing the added value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products at each phase of the process from production to manufacturing, processing, distribution, and consumption, and linking these added values.

In June 2014, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) formulated the Global Food Value Chain Strategy, after conducting reviews in collaboration

with academia, private companies, relevant ministries and agencies, and others. The Strategy lays out a basic strategy and region-specific strategies for developing food value chains in developing countries and elsewhere. In accordance with this Strategy, bilateral dialogues were held through public-private cooperation in countries, such as Viet Nam, Myanmar, and Brazil, to promote the development of food value chains by linking development cooperation and Japanese private sector investment. In August 2015, at the Second High-Level Meeting of the Japan-Viet Nam Agricultural Cooperation Dialogue, the two sides approved a medium- to long-term vision that outlines detailed action plans for developing food value chains in Viet Nam through partnerships between the public and private sectors of Japan and Viet Nam.

With respect to food security, at the outreach session on food security at the 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 provided approximately \$4.2 billion (commitment basis) by the end of 2012. Additionally, the rapid increase of agricultural investment in developing countries had become an international issue since some of the investments were reported as “land grabbing” by some media outlets. For this reason, Japan proposed the concept of “Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)\*” at the L'Aquila Summit, which has since gained support at international fora such as the G7/8, G20, and APEC. Furthermore, based on the RAI concept, the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems were discussed at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), whose Secretariat is comprised of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP), and were adopted at the CFS 41st Session in October 2014.

As to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition,\* which was established at the G8 Camp David Summit (the United States) in May 2012, its progress report was released and new African partner countries were announced at an event held in conjunction with the G8 Lough Erne Summit (the United Kingdom) in June 2013.

Under the framework of the New Alliance, the relevant international organizations are implementing the “Forward-looking research and analysis programme for responsible agricultural investment” with financial support from Japan.

At the G7 Schloss Elmau Summit (Germany) in June 2015, the Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach was unveiled, which aims to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

Furthermore, Japan has promoted efforts to assist the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)\* in the G20, which aims to enhance agricultural market transparency. Further, Japan provides assistance in the agricultural sector through the FAO, IFAD, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), WFP, and other international organizations.

Japan underlines the importance of agriculture as an industry that plays a pivotal role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and stimulating economic growth throughout Africa, and contributes to the development of agriculture in Africa.

At the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) held in June 2013, Japan announced that it would continue its assistance for the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)\* launched at TICAD IV in 2008, and that as an assistance measure to promote market-based agriculture, it would provide assistance for human resources development of 1,000 technical advisers, develop organizations for 50,000 smallholder farmers, and dispatch cooperation experts, as

well as promote the SHEP approach (to be rolled out in 10 countries), among other measures.

At the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable held in New York in September 2013, Japan discussed the theme of agricultural development. Agriculture was on the agenda at the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting held in Cameroon in May 2014, reflecting also the African Union’s (AU) identification of 2014 as the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa. At the meeting, Japan reported that it was steadily implementing the TICAD V support measures, explaining that rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa increased from 14 million tons to 20.7 million tons as of 2012 because of Japan’s CARD initiative, and that the incomes of smallholder farmers doubled in three years from 2006 in Kenya, thanks to the introduction of the SHEP approach, to be commenced in that country. African countries expressed appreciation for these efforts.

In June 2015, a side event regarding agricultural development through the TICAD process was held on the margins of the 39th Session of the FAO Conference in Rome. The event was attended by approximately 200 people from 43 African countries, other countries, and international organizations. Discussions took place on the importance of developing food value chains that take smallholder farmers into consideration, as well as on specific case studies from different countries. It was confirmed that their outcomes would be used as reference for the TICAD process.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (rural community development officer), Mr. Hikaru Nagase harvests broccoli together with local Kenyan farmers. (Photo: Miki Sembokuya / JICA)



Women engage in agricultural work in the Layyah District in Central Pakistan. (Photo: Satsuki Arai / JICA)

**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 resistant to 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 JOCVs, and has accepted trainees from Africa for training in Japan.

**Market-based agricultural promotion (SHEP\*) approach for smallholder farmers**

The SHEP approach refers to an effort to assist smallholder farmers to enhance their agricultural organizations through training and research on local markets, and to provide guidance on cultivation techniques and development of agricultural roads while taking account of gender, in order to help them improve their capacities to manage their agricultural businesses in accordance with the market.

\*SHEP: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project

**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 primarily to a lack of adequate storage facilities.

**Responsible Agricultural Investment**

Responsible Agricultural Investment refers to an initiative proposed by Japan at the G8 L'Aquila Summit in response to unintentional negative impacts resulting from large-scale agricultural investment (acquisition of farmland with foreign capital) in developing countries in the face of spikes in international food prices. 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.

**New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition**

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition refers to an initiative that was launched at the Camp David Summit (the United States) in 2012 with the aim of achieving sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and lifting 50 million people out of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa over the next 10 years, with the cooperation of donor countries, African countries, and the private sector. Under the initiative, the Country Cooperation Framework was formulated for the African partner countries, which includes financial commitments from donors, specific policy actions by the governments of partner countries, and private-sector investment intents. Ongoing efforts are being made with the cooperation framework that was formulated for ten countries by May 2014, namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania.

**Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)**

AMIS was launched as a countermeasure against food price volatility by the G20 in 2011. It allows each of the G20 members, 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. Japan has supported the efforts of ASEAN countries aimed at improving the accuracy of ASEAN agricultural and statistical information used as AMIS data.

**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 production and 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.

**Panama****Comparative Studies of the Reproductive Biology and Early Life History of Two Tuna Species for the Sustainable Use of These Resources**

Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) Project (April 2011 – Ongoing)

Tuna fishery takes place all over the Pacific Ocean. It represents a vital industry for Central American countries such as Panama, where the country's more than 30,000 tons a year of frozen and fresh tuna exports have become an important source of foreign currency income.

In recent years, however, overfishing has given rise to concerns over the declining resources of natural tuna species in the wild. In particular, the two species of yellowfin tuna and Pacific bluefin tuna, which are highly migratory and the common resource of the Pacific Ocean, have been of concern for a sharp decline in number due to disorderly fishing. As a result, the introduction of an effective resource management mechanism is urgently needed.

At the request of the Government of Panama, which is concerned by the depletion of its wild tuna resources, the Government of Japan has been supporting joint research with the Achotines Laboratory of Panama's Los Santos Province since 2011. The aim of the research is to elucidate the spawning patterns and early life stages needed to ensure the sustainable management of yellowfin tuna and Pacific bluefin tuna resources in the waters off Panama. This research is being carried out jointly by Kinki University's Fisheries Laboratory which successfully perfected the farming of bluefin tuna, the Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama, and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.<sup>1</sup>

To date, researchers have been gathering data through gene identification and analysis, in order to analyze maternal lines, and identify schools of fish and individual fish. In addition, research has shed light on the mechanisms and conditions by which farmed tuna spawn, nutritional requirements for aquaculture and early development, and embryonic development and growth.

Furthermore, in terms of technologies for farming yellowfin tuna, new insight has been gained into technologies for the genetic management of spawners, artificial insemination technologies, technologies for raising juvenile fish, and technologies for raising fry. Researchers are also conducting data analysis towards achieving practical application.

Japan's assistance, in the form of joint research with Panama, has helped accumulate and integrate the scientific knowledge needed for the sustainable use of tuna resources in the waters off Panama and the Americas. There are also high hopes that aquaculture techniques will continue to improve and resource management technologies will be established. (As of December 2015)

\*1 The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission is a regional fisheries management body established in 1950 in order to protect and manage bonito and tuna species in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. Within the Commission there is an organization that conducts research on the relevant species (bonito, yellowfin tuna, etc.) and implements protective measures such as the issuance of recommendations. With regard to yellowfin tuna, the Commission issues recommendations on regulations for the total catch in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. As of October 2015, there are 21 signatory countries and regions to the treaty concluded for the purpose of strengthening the Commission, including Japan and Panama, as well as four cooperating countries that are not signatories.



Short-term experts collect blood samples from yellowfin tuna. (From left to right: short-term expert Honryo, short-term expert Sawada, and short-term expert Kobayashi.) After collecting the blood samples, the experts extract DNA and obtain various genetic information. (Photo: JICA)

# Overcoming Poverty, Starting with 25 Ducklings

– Helping the Poor in Viet Nam with a Duck Bank

Viet Nam has implemented the Doi Moi Policy in an effort to transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy since 1986. In the field of agriculture, Viet Nam has drastically improved production yield by improving the production motivation of individual farmers. However, among farmers the gap between the poor and wealthy has widened.

Since the enforcement of the 1993 Land Law, farmers have been able to purchase and sell land (land-use rights), but the number of “landless people” has risen. This term refers to people who have lost their land due to illness, natural disaster, or the bankruptcy of their farm. These people make a living through day labor and most are considered poor per the standards set by the Government of Viet Nam (monthly household income of less than \$20).

## Providing assistance based on the real needs of the poor

Seed to Table, an NGO in Japan, partnered with the Government of Japan to begin initiatives in Viet Nam in order to help landless people increase their income and overcome poverty in November 2012. The name of this project is “The Project for Improving Livelihood of the Poor by Applying Sustainable Agriculture Technology” and it utilizes Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.<sup>1</sup> The target area for this project is Binh Dai District in Ben Tre Province, which is located at the lower reaches of the Mekong River. This area has a high percentage of landless people and there are poor people living here who suffer from disabilities resulting from the spraying of Agent Orange in the area during the Viet Nam War.

Ms. Mayu Ino, Chief Representative of Seed to Table, visited poor households in Binh Dai District to try to identify approaches to “sustainable agriculture” that they could implement.

“The Government of Viet Nam has committed a large amount



The Guen family in the Thanh Phuoc Village takes good care of their cows. (Photo: Mayu Ino)



Ms. Ino (farthest to the left) and members of the Chau Hung Village Community Building Committee visit a family that has received water storage tank assistance. (Photo: Mayu Ino)

of money over the years to fighting poverty. However, when I visited poor households that do not own land, even if vast sums of money were loaned out by the government, these funds would be used by locals to repay debts or for medical expenses, meaning it would not work as a means for increasing income. Therefore, assistance needs to be based on the real needs of the poor.”

This is why Ms. Ino and Seed to Table decided to work on a “Duck Bank.” One household was loaned around 25 ducklings that they could raise to become full size ducks to be sold at the market, with the proceeds used to repay the cost of the ducklings. If all of the ducklings were raised and sold, the household would receive around ¥10,500 in proceeds. This amount, less the cost of the ducklings, which is ¥1,600, and the cost of feed, would become the household’s income. Ducks can be raised in a garden, making it possible even for people who do not own land.

Households that had success raising ducks are also given the opportunity to use the “Cow Bank” where calves are lent out using the same system as the Duck Bank. Furthermore, these households receive assistance in setting up simple water storage tanks to ensure the required supply of fresh water is available during the dry season when there is no rainfall.

The Duck Bank is operated by the Commune Development Committee, which is comprised of the deputy mayor of the village, the representative of the community, and agriculture extension workers. The committee compiles a list of targeted poor households and from this list selects the households that can raise ducklings.

Participating households sign a pledge. They also undergo three forms of training to learn about how to raise ducks and manage records. Every month these households attend meetings where they report on the status of their duckling raising while learning with other program participants. They also agree to repay the cost of the ducklings in four months’ time. The ducklings are sent to each household from the Agriculture Promotion Centre which marks the beginning of the duckling raising process. The Commune Development Committee periodically visits participating households to monitor the situation. Ms. Ino also visits the villages roughly once every month.

## The introduction of incentives achieved a shift in mindset among participants

During the first fiscal year around 120 households from five villages participated, but only around 30% of these turned a profit. Ms. Ino visited the households who were unable to turn a profit to determine the cause.

“In most cases, the households that did not make any money were those who did not attend the preliminary training and did not keep records of the cost of feed. Even if I instructed them to keep a journal, they persistently told me that they could not, since they could not write. On top of that, some households claimed the ducklings died because they were unhealthy in the first place, so they would not return the cost of the ducklings.”

What made the difference with households who were able to turn a profit? The training teaches participants how to properly raise the ducklings. The key point is getting the feed right. If only commercial feed is used then the cost of feed will balloon, resulting in no profits. The training course imparts in participants the know-how needed to raise ducks wisely while saving on feed costs by mixing in banana tree bark, aquatic plants, or crab or shrimp meat.

It is also important to keep records. There were households that were able to turn a profit even though both the husband and wife could not read or write. They were able to write only numbers, so they were able to properly manage the duckling costs, feed costs and the proceeds of sales from the mature ducks.

Ms. Ino decided on a plan to provide incentives to households that had success. She gave them priority in borrowing calves from the Cow Bank, which was open only to a few people in the villages, and also to borrow more ducks in order to expand their scale of duckling-raising operations.

Once these incentives were started, a change appeared in the attitude among the households that until then had complained about unequal treatment. They attended the training and meetings to gain the know-how of households who were doing a good job and also began keeping proper records. They shared the same determination to overcome poverty, and the reason for the change in behavior was that they realized that without getting serious they could not obtain a water tank or cows.

Ms. Ino says, "It was an amazing change. Instead of receiving a handout from the government or an NGO, this change involved people using their heads and hands to work towards overcoming poverty. I was reminded once again just how important it is to link assistance with voluntary actions." These measures bore fruit and in the second year of the project some 70% of the households were able to turn a profit, including those that were not able to do so in the first year.

### Promoting the project through assurance gained from the field

When the project initially began, Ms. Ino was told by an official of the Ben Tre Agricultural Promotion Centre, "There is no way that we can solve the problem of poverty with just 25 ducklings." However, once the livelihoods of poor households began to improve, the assessment of the project began to change.

In February 2014, Mr. Vo Thanh Hao, Chairman of the People's Committee of Ben Tre Province, who is equivalent to a prefectural governor in Japan, visited the villages where the Duck Bank was being used. Until visiting in person, the top leader of the province's government administration had said, "I could not believe that a household can overcome poverty with just 25 ducklings." However, he changed his mind after visiting and talking to a household that had purchased 5,000 square meters of land from the proceeds gained from raising ducks.

After completing his tour, Mr. Hao told Ms. Ino, "I was convinced that poverty reduction does not always require a huge budget. I now understand that having poor families take the lead through small efforts in their daily lives, and then gradually scaling these up, is a more effective means for them to overcome poverty."

Later, Ben Tre Province provided subsidies to fund the necessary costs of the Commune Development Committee running the Duck Bank and began considering expanding these activities to other areas of the province.

In 2015, the final year of the project, nearly 90% of the households using the Duck Bank in the targeted five villages is expected to turn a profit, and between 20% and 30% of the participating households will be able to escape from the ranks of the poor (monthly income of \$20 or less). This initiative has also been started in two additional villages. "There are some things you do not know until you actually visit the homes of the poor. It is important to go into the field and see for your own eyes the situation on the ground to gain assurance. This assurance is what allows you to promote a project with confidence," says Ms. Ino about the results.

Seed to Table is committed to continuing with its activities in Viet Nam. After the project ends, Ms. Ino will continue to visit each of the villages to provide NGO assistance while valuing the assurance that can only be gained from the field.

\*1 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects is a scheme by which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offers funding cooperation for economic development projects and emergency humanitarian projects carried out by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions. The goal of this scheme is to enhance the capabilities of NGOs in expanding their international activities by helping them accumulate more experience.



Ms. Diep of the village of Dai Hoa Loc brought herself out of poverty by raising ducks. (Photo: Mayu Ino)



# Reducing Poverty with Proactive Agricultural Technologies

## – Feasibility Survey on Cultivating Safe and Secure Tomatoes



Tomatoes grown through test cultivation with local farmers. (Photo: IMG)

Kenya's agricultural sector is a core industry of the country's economy and accounts for about 30% of its GDP. Kenya's national goal is "to realize an innovative, commercially-oriented, competitive and modern agriculture sector." However, some 70% of agricultural production in Kenya is conducted by small-scale farms and most of these farmers are still poverty-stricken.

Japan has provided technical cooperation to Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and other organizations for strengthening the organization of small-scale horticulture farmers and increasing their incomes. The aim of these efforts is to shift from a mindset of "sell once a crop is harvested" to "grow crops in order to sell them." To achieve this, however, each individual farmer needs to take the initiative towards enhancing the value-added nature of their products and developing sales channels, all the while carrying out thorough quality control.

Agricultural producers' cooperative corporation Wagoen and Wago Co., Ltd. (hereinafter "Wago") of Chiba Prefecture responded to this challenge. With the basic goal of helping farmers gain independence, Wago is a corporate group that engages in a broad range of business focused on agriculture, including processing, sales, and recycling, not to mention efforts to improve the techniques of producers.

Through voluntary efforts by individual businesses in the production, processing and distribution stages, Wago has gained recognition for its proactive efforts to sell imported organic bananas and further encourage right off the farm production and local production for local consumption,<sup>1</sup> while carrying out innovations that produce new added value. Wago first began to realize that its know-how could be applied overseas when it was given the explanation about the current state of agriculture in Kenya. Mr. Tomoyasu Tsuge, head of Wago's business operations in Kenya says, "We thought that our experiences could contribute to resolving the challenges in agriculture in the country."

To determine whether its know-how accumulated in Japan could be applicable in Kenya, Wago initiated a Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Project<sup>2</sup> in 2014 under JICA's Partnership with Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) for the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA project.<sup>3</sup>

First, Wago surveyed the local market and the needs of consumers. This research focused on tomatoes, which are a staple at the dining table of Kenyans. The survey indicated that farmer

incomes could be greatly improved if demand for safe and secure tomatoes could be met. As a result, Wago conducted a workshop for small-scale local farmers and then it worked with them to carry out cultivation

verification in greenhouses.

When tomatoes were cultivated on a trial basis utilizing Wago's know-how, the average yield increased 1.3 times and buyers from Kenya's major supermarket chain raved about the quality. In particular, it was found that the large increase in yield and improved quality were achieved through measures promoting the use of greenhouses and curtailing the use of chemical fertilizers, both of which were made possible by the introduction of cultivation management know-how and appropriate pest controls. Based on these results, farmers who participated in the trial cultivation have been adopting Wago's know-how to increase yield and improve the quality of their own tomatoes.

Furthermore, the survey on the market and consumer needs found that there was growing demand among Kenya's wealthy and middle income class for new food ingredients and fresh foodstuffs that are safe and secure. In particular, young middle income class consumers tend to actively try new food ingredients with added value. For example, there is strong demand for organic vegetables whose farmer is specified. It was also determined that tomatoes and strawberries grown with Wago's cultivation know-how that are sweeter and have a richer taste would be well received by consumers in Kenya.

In order to create a model for steadily increasing the number of small-scale farmers who "grow crops in order to sell them," Wago plans to initiate, partnering with a local university, a demonstration project for cultivation management know-how and product development with high added-value.

To further increase the income of farmers in poverty in Kenya through the cultivation of cash crops, these crops need to be sold not only domestically in Kenya, but also internationally in the future. Therefore, Wago is now studying distribution networks to Europe and the Middle East.

Among other East African countries, Kenya is considered to offer an ideal environment for crop production because of its stable climate and rich soil. Once market needs grow and value-added agriculture is carried out through the voluntary efforts by small-scale farmers who make up the majority of Kenya's agricultural industry, the number of poverty-stricken farmers should decline. "I strongly feel that the agricultural technologies for farmers that we developed in Japan can also be of help to 'quality control,' 'creating added value,' and 'strengthening supply and sales systems' in Kenya," says Wago's Mr. Tsuge. The seeds of Japan's proactive agriculture have been sowed and are now beginning to bud one by one across the vast land of Kenya.

\*1 Local production for local consumption means the act of consuming items that were produced locally. Furthermore, the consumption of agricultural products produced in the community by the community connects producers and consumers. This allows consumers and producers to share a relationship where they know each other by face and can talk to each other, while also offering consumers the opportunity to purchase food and produce grown in the community, and contributing to the vitalization of community agriculture and related industries.

\*2 A survey on the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

\*3 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' excellent products and technologies through ODA.



A Japanese farmer teaches tomato cultivation methods at a local greenhouse. (Photo: IMG)

## (4) Sustainable Cities

Cities are the primary settlement areas of humans, and are the focal points of economic, social, and political activities. In recent years, attention has been focused on the issues relating to the administration of cities. The issues include: the disposal of the substantial waste emitted in urban areas and suburbs; the prevention of air, water, and other environmental pollution; the development of infrastructure facilities including sewage and waste treatment systems; and responses to rapid population increases and the consequent fast pace of urbanization. Addressing these

### <Japan's Efforts>

Based on the Development Cooperation Charter adopted by the Cabinet in February 2015, Japan aims to achieve “quality growth” and poverty eradication through such growth in developing countries. To this end, Japan implements cooperation for realizing sustainable cities, along with efforts to resolve global issues directly related to human settlements, including efforts for promoting disaster risk reduction, recovery from natural disasters, and a sound water cycle.

More specifically, drawing on its know-how and experience, Japan develops infrastructure, including water and sewage, waste, and energy facilities. In addition, Japan carries out disaster risk reduction programs based on the concept of “Build Back Better,” striving to build cities that are more resilient to natural disasters than prior to the disaster. Japan also conducts human resources development. Furthermore, Japan implements initiatives through assistance to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), an international organization that mainly conducts

issues and engaging in efforts to realize sustainable cities are priorities for development cooperation.

Among the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2015, Goal 11 sets forth the following task: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” There is thus a growing international commitment to resolving the issues of human settlements, including realizing sustainable cities.

activities to resolve human settlement issues. Notably, Japan also implements programs in collaboration with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), in part because it is headquartered in Fukuoka Prefecture, and with Japanese private companies. UN-Habitat ROAP is involved in the organization of a UN conference (Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development) held once every 20 years on resolving human settlement issues, including issues arising from urbanization.

In October 2016, at the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) to be held in Quito, Ecuador in South America, the New Urban Agenda will be adopted, which will provide an international action framework for resolving a wide range of human settlement issues based on the achievements made in each country over the 20 years since the previous conference. Japan will take steps to contribute to this conference.

## (5) Introduction of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and High Technology

The dissemination of Information and Communications Technology (ICT)\* contributes to the achievement of sustainable economic growth by upgrading industries and improving productivity. It also contributes to addressing issues related to medical care, education, energy, environment, disaster risk reduction, and other social issues

in developing countries. Utilization of ICT improves their democratic foundation through encouraging information disclosure by governments, and developing broadcasting media. In this way, ICT is extremely important for strengthening civil society through increased convenience and improved services, and for quality growth.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan actively offers assistance mainly for the development of communications and broadcasting equipment and facilities in developing countries, the introduction of the technology and systems they require, and relevant human resources development, in order to eliminate the ICT disparities that exist between countries and regions and to help improve the quality of life of all people.

More specifically, Japan makes proactive efforts to

provide comprehensive support for the overseas promotion of Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T)\* in the areas of maintenance, personnel and systems, which is also an effective means for contributing to Japan's economic growth. As of August 2015, ISDB-T has been introduced in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa, and has been adopted in a total of 17 countries.<sup>6</sup> Japan has dispatched experts to eight countries,

Note 6: The 17 countries are Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Philippines, Bolivia, Uruguay, Maldives, Botswana, Guatemala, Honduras, Sri Lanka and Nicaragua (as of August 2015).

including the Philippines, Ecuador and Costa Rica, and has been transferring technologies since FY2009 as part of the support to countries adopting ISDB-T. A JICA training program is conducted every year for countries adopting ISDB-T and those considering to adopt it to promote the overseas spread and introduction of ISDB-T.

To increase the adoption of ISDB-T in other countries, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) extends assistance that offers ICT solutions resolving social issues by way of dialogues and joint projects with partner governments. Furthermore, MIC contributes in the field of ICT for disaster risk reduction. Japan's ICT for disaster risk reduction makes it possible to collect, analyze and distribute disaster information in an integrated manner, allowing detailed information to be communicated swiftly and infallibly at the community level, including to the public.

MIC will continue to cooperate in the field of ICT for disaster risk reduction, and thereby contribute to increasing the disaster risk reduction capabilities of developing countries. (See page 118 for more information on disaster risk reduction.)

Japan also actively collaborates with international organizations to carry out these efforts. Japan works with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),\* a specialized agency of the UN responsible for telecommunications, to provide a variety of development assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries. In December 2014, Japan collaborated with ITU and the Government of the Philippines to commence a joint project in Cebu Island, the Philippines, where a typhoon caused catastrophic damages in 2013. The project conducts demonstration tests using the Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit (MDRU),\* a system capable of quickly restoring information and communications as an emergency measure in the wake of natural disasters. Additionally, from November to December 2015, the Japanese government and ITU held the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) in Hiroshima. At this annual symposium attended by many ministers, discussions took



A JICA Expert, Mr. Katsumasa Hirose delivers a presentation at the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Peru in Lima on digital terrestrial broadcasting to promote its introduction for speedy communication of disaster information via TV in the event of natural disasters. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)

place on the role of ICT in relation to the development goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2015. The ICT Development Index that holistically evaluates each country's level of ICT access, use, and skills was also presented.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the international organization for the information and communications sector known as the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)\* has served as a coordinator of regional policy. At the APT Ministerial Meeting in Brunei in September 2014, APT adopted a joint statement for member states and APT to cooperate on building a "smart digital economy" in the Asia-Pacific region. Their efforts have contributed to a balanced development of telecommunication services and information infrastructure within the region. To reduce ICT disparities and solve social issues facing developing countries, including disaster risk reduction and medical care, Japan has supported through APT human resources development such as training in the ICT field, and exchange of ICT engineers and researchers.

In June 2014, APT held a workshop in Tokyo on disaster management and communications. Participants shared their know-how and experiences on themes such as the effectiveness and use of emergency communications and warning systems, and exchanged views on future challenges and efforts.

As regards the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Community was established on December 31, 2015, which aims to create a symbiotic society and a single market covering 600 million people. At the ASEAN Summit in November 2015, ASEAN adopted new blueprints that provide new indicators to 2025. This blueprint identifies ICT as a key driver in ASEAN's economic and social transformation. In light of the importance of ICT's role, the ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020 (AIM2020) that serves as ASEAN's ICT strategy towards 2020 was formulated at the Japan-ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers (TELMIN) Meeting held in the same month. Based on these developments, at the TELMIN Meeting, Japan introduced the ASEAN Smart ICT Connectivity (ASIC) that outlines Japan's cooperation vision for ASEAN. Japan will continue to support the development of ICT in ASEAN and efforts to offer ICT solutions to regional issues. In order to put this vision into practice, Japan supports the development of ICT infrastructure in Myanmar using ODA, and in such ways, extends cooperation in the field of ICT. With regard to the issues of cyber-attacks that have become key concerns of countries in recent years, Japan and ASEAN have agreed to further deepen their cooperation in the information security field, which has included the holding of the eighth ASEAN-Japan Information Security Policy Meeting in October 2015 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

## Glossary

**Information and Communications Technology (ICT)**

ICT is technology that integrates computers and other information technology with digital communication technology, as characterized by the Internet and mobile phones.

**Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting – Terrestrial (ISDB-T)**

ISDB-T is a terrestrial digital broadcasting system that was developed in Japan. Its functions, such as emergency alert broadcast, TV reception on mobile terminals, and data broadcasting, give the system advantages in disaster response and the realization of diverse services.

**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

ITU is a UN specialized agency, which 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, ITU implements: (i) the international allocation of radio frequencies used in mobile phones, satellite broadcasting, and other technologies; (ii) the international standardization of telecommunications technologies; and (iii) support for development in the field of telecommunications in developing countries.

**Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit (MDRU)**

MDRU is a telecommunications facility that was researched and developed by MIC based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake. The unit is deployed to affected areas in the wake of a natural disaster to quickly restore communications as an emergency measure. The unit can be made smaller, such as the vehicle-based type and the attaché case type. MDRU allows for phone services and data communications to take place when communications equipment have been damaged and cannot be utilized.

**Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)**

APT is an international telecommunications organization established in the Asia-Pacific region in 1979, made up of 38 member countries. Aiming for a balanced development of telecommunication services and information infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region, it develops human resources through training sessions and seminars and coordinates regional policies on standardization, wireless communications, and other telecommunication issues.

**The Philippines****Joint Project with the ITU on Moveable and Deployable ICT Resource Units  
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Technical Cooperation (December 2014 – Ongoing)**

Typhoon Haiyan, a large-scale typhoon, struck the Philippines and caused extensive damage in Cebu Island in the Philippines in November 2013. The municipality of San Remigio in the northern part of Cebu Island was directly hit by the typhoon, and its wireless networks were completely wiped out. In the immediate aftermath of the typhoon, people were forced to gather information manually. Moreover, a single satellite phone used by the mayor was the only means of communicating with the outside world, including for reporting the damage to the national government. This highlighted the pressing need for mitigation of risks associated with a natural disaster.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Japan and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) responded to the request from the Government of the Philippines, and commenced a joint project to perform a feasibility study using a Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit (MDRU) for disaster mitigation in the municipality of San Remigio in December 2014.

An MDRU is a mobile telecommunication facility which can be quickly transported for emergency rehabilitation of the communication system in an affected-area during a disaster. The facility has been developed based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) and other companies commissioned by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) since 2011. MDRUs come in the form of a vehicle-based unit and a briefcase-type unit, making them easy to transport to an area hit by a natural disaster. Even when existing telecommunication equipment is damaged and unusable, an MDRU can be quickly set up locally to connect telephone calls and establish an Internet connection.

During the feasibility study, an MDRU was placed at city hall to establish a wide-area Wi-Fi network between the emergency response headquarters and evacuation sites (approximately 500 meters). Next, smartphones were used to make calls and share data such as pictures and videos. This proved that the MDRU worked effectively in the Philippines and could be used for future disasters. City employees and local residents then received technical training on how to properly operate and manage the MDRU on a daily basis. They also participated in a training drill using the MDRU based on the scenario that a major natural disaster had occurred. These efforts have greatly contributed to the municipality's disaster mitigation preparations.

In the future, the results of the feasibility study will be shared in Japan and abroad so that the MDRU can be introduced and used in other places as well. Japan will continue to work together with the ITU and other international organizations to improve natural disaster planning not only in the Philippines, but also other countries around the world. (As of August 2015)



San Remigio City Hall where the project is implemented, and vehicle-type and attaché case-type mobile ICT units. (Photos: MIC)

In-vehicle ICT unit



Attaché case-type ICT unit



# Contributing to Zimbabwe's ICT Policies through Legislation

– One JICA Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer's Humble Enthusiasm and Expertise



Mr. Niimi (left) with Sam Kundishora, Permanent Secretary of MICTPCS of Zimbabwe. (Photo: Toru Niimi)

"Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) need to have expertise, humility and enthusiasm."

These are the words of Mr. Toru Niimi who was dispatched to Zimbabwe as a JOCV with IT expertise for a two-year period starting in March 2012. Zimbabwe is ranked 124th in the world in terms of ICT utilization and the development of this field represents an urgent task for the development of the nation.

After graduating from university, Mr. Niimi worked for a major software company for about seven years. During that time he was dispatched as an IT consultant to companies using his firm's software, and was responsible for detecting issues arising from system development and identifying technical solutions. At Zimbabwe's Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal and Courier Services (MICTPCS), Mr. Niimi utilized his professional experience to help identify issues faced by MICTPCS and propose solutions.

A major task in his first year was to improve information security. MICTPCS was commissioned by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) to operate the government's financial management system, but it did not have a security system in place to protect this important data. Mr. Niimi worked together with engineers on the frontlines to identify system issues and create an information security policy.

This work was highly commended by Dr. Sam Kundishora, Permanent Secretary, MICTPCS. During his second year, Mr. Niimi met individually with the Permanent Secretary once a month to report on ICT issues that the country needed to address and propose relevant solutions. The Permanent Secretary was impressed by Mr. Niimi's proposals to improve the speed of the network connecting major cities in the country and to create measures for ensuring the continual operations of government information processing and management systems, even during a natural disaster, terrorist attack, or political turmoil.

The Permanent Secretary then asked Mr. Niimi to carry out the task of establishing three pieces of IT legislation. At the time, proposals from the International Telecommunication Union and the European Union called on Southern African countries to create legislation on privacy, cyber crime, and e-commerce. The Permanent Secretary requested that Mr. Niimi assist with the

creation of these three pieces of legislation in Zimbabwe together with the government's legal counsel.

Mr. Niimi is not a legal expert. However, when he was previously engaged in IT consulting services at Japanese private-sector companies he learned about the implementation of Japan's Act on the Protection of Personal Information. Mr. Niimi examined which items should be included in Zimbabwe's bill based on the current state of ICT in the country, and worked on drafting the bill together with the legal adviser.

"Unfortunately, parliamentary discussions were tabled due to the presidential election and so the three pieces of IT legislation were not passed before my two-year tenure as a JOCV ended. However, I was honored when the Permanent Secretary asked me to stay until the legislation was completed."

This showed that Mr. Niimi had earned the deep trust of the Permanent Secretary of Zimbabwe's MICTPCS. Mr. Niimi also achieved one other gratifying achievement during his tenure.

The information security policy that Mr. Niimi had worked on in his first year was finalized and a large meeting was held for the discussion and adoption of this policy, involving MFED, MICTPCS, and the private-sector company selected to implement the policy. Mr. Niimi was present, too, when the engineers he worked with presented the details of the policy to participants.

"Without actually being implemented, the creation of the policy would serve no purpose. Seeing the engineers in charge of the practical application of information security explain the policy in their own words reassured me that the rules I had helped create would be implemented in the future."

After returning to Japan Mr. Niimi was employed by a major IT company. He is now in charge of localizing this company's services in other countries in adherence with local legislation. His experience in Zimbabwe was highly evaluated in the employment process.

"In Zimbabwe I was not only able to deepen my IT engineering expertise, but also work on the formulation of legislation at the central government, an opportunity I would almost certainly never have had at a private-sector company. This greatly expanded my horizons. I also learned to see things from the perspective of the local people, identify and share issues, and dedicate myself to fully completing each task carefully without being flustered. It was an extremely meaningful two years."

Mr. Niimi utilized his expertise in IT to humbly observe issues in the field and continually propose solutions. This work greatly contributed to Zimbabwe's ICT policies and helped to expand the possibilities of Mr. Niimi's future career path.



Commemorative photo after the joint meeting of MICTPCS of Zimbabwe and the Ministry of Finance. (Photo: Toru Niimi)

## (6) Promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation, and Research and Development

Data science (a method of conducting scientific research by analyzing massive amounts of data) and cyber security are gaining importance with the increasingly widespread use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), along with the advances in the globalization of R&D and openness of research outcomes. In this connection, science, technology, and innovation are undergoing fundamental transformations.

Science and technology is a fundamental element that underlies national security, economic growth through innovation, and improvements in the lives and welfare of mankind.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Against this backdrop, Japan identifies science and technology diplomacy as an important pillar of Japanese diplomacy, supporting developing countries through promotion of science, technology, and innovation and R&D. Japan has promoted science and technology diplomacy by hosting the first G8 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting, as well as implementing the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)\* that integrates Japan's ODA and science and technology budgets. The "Valorization of Bio-resources in Semi Arid and Arid Land for Regional Development" project is a SATREPS project implemented in Tunisia for the purposes of confirming the usefulness of plant resources growing in arid and semi-arid areas and developing technologies for their applications. As a result of this research, active ingredients such as anti-cancer and anti-allergy ingredients were discovered from plant constituents such as local olives. It is expected that these plant resources can be used to create industries, as well as produce ripple effects in countries in North Africa where the climate conditions are similar.



The team working on the Project for Valorization of Bio-resources in Semi Arid and Arid Land for Regional Development unveiled the functional properties of olives grown in Tunisia. The photo shows an olive plantation in Tunisia. (Photo: JICA)

The international community attaches importance to international cooperation that utilizes science and technology to solve issues, such as sustainable development of the economy and industry, global environmental issues, natural resource and energy issues, and health and sanitation issues. In today's international community, which is witnessing fundamental changes in the science, technology, and innovation processes, there is a call for more strategic and proactive efforts in science and technology diplomacy.



The Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. (Photo: Natsuki Yasuda (studio AFTERMODE) / JICA)

Another effort of Japan involves strengthening assistance for overseas engineering universities to develop next-generation networks that are based on cooperation for human resources development. In Malaysia, an institution of higher education offering Japanese-style engineering education, the Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT), was founded as a culmination of the Look East Policy<sup>7</sup> initiated in 1982. Japan provides support to MJIT by purchasing equipment and supplies for education and research, and developing curriculums. Japan also collaborates with 26 universities in Japan to extend cooperation for establishing curriculums, dispatching Japanese faculty, and other objectives.

In addition, Japan provides contributions to the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), an international organization located in Thailand and one of Asia's leading graduate schools offering Master's and PhD programs at the School of Engineering and Technology, the School of Environment, Resources and Development, and other schools. Japan's contributions are used to provide scholarships to students studying remote sensing (satellite image analysis) taught by Japanese instructors, and contributes to human resources

Note 7: The Look East Policy is Malaysia's human resources development policy advocated in 1981 by then Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, with the objective of studying Japan's development experience, work ethic, management philosophy, among other dimensions.

development in the field of remote sensing that utilizes artificial satellites constituting the crux of the ASEAN-Japan Disaster Management Cooperation.

In Egypt, since 2008 Japan has supported the establishment of Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), a national university based on the concept of “graduate school, research-centered, pragmatic, and international-standard education for a small number of students,” drawing on the features of Japanese-style engineering education. Universities from all over Japan have collaborated to dispatch faculty and staff to Egypt to provide lecture and research guidance, and support the development of curriculums. Through an “All-Japan” effort, Japan aims to share its science and technology education practices with Africa and the Middle East.

Japan also conducts a program to increase the adoption of Japanese companies’ technologies that are useful for the socio-economic development of developing countries. This program is expected to help promote the adoption of Japanese private companies’ advanced technological capabilities and diverse know-how in partner countries.



The Egypt-Japan University for Science and Technology (E-JUST) on the outskirts of Alexandria, Egypt. Graduate school researchers confirm the movements of a robot they have created. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

## Glossary

### Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)

SATREPS makes use of both Japan’s outstanding science and technologies and ODA to conduct research to solve global issues relating to the environment and energy, bio-resources, disaster risk reduction, and infectious diseases. Research institutes in developing countries and in Japan work together to implement international joint research with the goal of utilizing the research outcomes (diffusing research outcomes in society). The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED), in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), provide support to research institutes and researchers in Japan and partner countries.

## Tonga

### Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for the Natural Disaster-Proof Okinawan Tilttable Wind Turbine System Technical Cooperation Project (Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology) (August 2014 to December 2015)

Tonga is an island country located in the Pacific Ocean comprised of around 160 islands, about 40 of which are inhabited. Taking advantage of its unique geographical traits, the country is actively introducing wind turbines as a means of generating renewable energy.

However, Tonga is often struck by typhoons. Therefore, the country needs some kind of technology that can prevent the blades of the wind turbines from being damaged by powerful winds. In response to these needs, Progressive Energy Corporation, a company based in Okinawa Prefecture, which is also susceptible to typhoons, proposed the use of its tilttable wind turbine technology. This technology allows wind turbines that can be taken down when a storm approaches and then re-erected once the storm has passed.

Japan is assisting Tonga with this technology through the Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology. The tilttable wind turbines represent a sophisticated Japanese technology and they offer excellent features found nowhere else. These turbines can not only withstand powerful typhoon winds, but they can also be easily repaired on the ground when they break down, so there is no need to perform dangerous work in high places using a crane. As part of this program, Tonga’s Minister for Public Enterprises visited Okinawa and observed the installation of wind turbines with this technology, and engineers from Okinawa carried out fieldwork in Tonga for investigating whether technology matches the local demands.

Currently, reviews are underway together with the Government of Tonga on the introduction of this technology.

This project also achieves regional revitalization in Japan through exporting the local Okinawan technologies overseas. In the future, the goal is to expand this technology to other Pacific island countries with a connection to Okinawa Prefecture, through the Pacific Islands Forum.



A ministerial delegation from Tonga inspected the superb properties of the Minami Daito Jima Island Tilttable Wind Turbine Power Station. (Photo: Progressive Energy Corporation)

## 1-2 Assistance Necessary to Promote People-centered Development that Supports Basic Human Life

Japan has proactively advocated the concept of “human security” to the international community, a notion that seeks to protect people from widespread and serious threats to the survival, livelihood, and dignity of humans and help them fulfill their abundant potential. There can be no

quality growth without “human security.” The following takes a people-centered approach to introducing the dimensions that support basic human life, including health, water, education, and culture.

### (1) Health and Population

Many of the people living in developing countries do not have access to the basic health services that are available day-to-day in developed countries. The continued lack of a hygienic environment has led to the annual loss of more than 6.6 million children under the age of five due to infectious diseases, malnutrition, diarrhea, and other ailments.<sup>8</sup> Over 280,000 pregnant women also lose their lives every year, unable to receive emergency obstetric care from skilled birth attendants, including obstetrician, gynecologist, and midwife.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, due to high rates of population growth, poor countries suffer from further poverty, unemployment, famine, lack of access to and poor quality of education, and environmental deterioration.

To solve these problems, the international community has worked collectively to achieve the following health-related MDGs (MDG 4: reducing child mortality, MDG 5: improving maternal health, and MDG 6: combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases) since the year 2000. However, with slow progress, especially in low-income

countries, these MDGs expired without being achieved by their deadline (2015). Even in the countries where the indicators improved, low-income families remain unable to access medical services since they cannot afford to pay the healthcare costs. Thus, disparities in health outcomes within a country have emerged as a new challenge.

“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” was set under Goal 3 of the SDGs that were agreed as the post-MDGs consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets. In addition, in recent years there is a need for addressing new health issues, for example, malnutrition including over-nutrition, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cancer, and aging population.

In order to respond to the increasingly diversified health issues in each country and region in the world, it is important to achieve “universal health coverage (UHC)” to ensure that all people obtain the health services they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Health

Japan values global health which ensures human security, and Japan has led international discussions on health system\* strengthening, giving priority to health initiatives. At the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, infectious diseases were taken up for the first time as a major agenda of the Summit. This led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) in 2002.

At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008, the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health was released by the G8 nations, advocating the importance of health system strengthening. Moreover, at the G8 Muskoka Summit (Canada) in June 2010, the Muskoka Initiative which aims to strengthen support for maternal and child health was launched and Japan announced that it would additionally provide up to ¥50 billion, or approximately \$500 million, over the five years from 2011.

Japan presented the Global Health Policy 2011-2015 at the UN Summit on the MDGs in September 2010,

and Japan committed \$5 billion (including contribution of up to \$800 million to the Global Fund in the coming years from 2011), to contribute to the achievement of the health-related MDGs. The three pillars of the Global Health Policy 2011-2015 are: (i) maternal and child health; (ii) measures against the three major infectious diseases\* (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria); and (iii) public health emergencies including polio and pandemic influenza. In addition, in May 2013, Japan formulated the Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy. This strategy positioned providing solutions to global health as a priority of Japan's diplomacy, and it set forth policies to improve global health through joint efforts by the public and private sectors. At TICAD V in June 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced this strategy in the opening speech in which he stated that improving the health of all people is indispensable to realize human security, and expressed Japan's determination to contribute to the promotion of UHC through which all people of the world can receive

Note 8: Source: UN, “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014”

Note 9: Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank, “Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010”

basic health care services. It was also announced that Japan will provide ¥50 billion and provide support to train 120,000 people in the field of health in the next five years (see page 109 for more information on “Promotion of Universal Health Coverage, and Infectious Diseases Control”).

In September 2015, the Government of Japan approved the Basic Design for Peace and Health, which is the global health policy under the Development Cooperation Charter established in February. This policy aims to draw on Japan’s expertise, technologies, medical equipment, and services to: (i) build a system to respond to public health emergencies such as the Ebola virus disease; and (ii) establish basic health services to all people throughout their course of life. These efforts will be important also for the pursuit of the health goals identified in the UN’s new goals, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In September 2015, the Government of Japan established the Basic Guideline for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases. The guideline presents the direction and priority actions for the next five years, in order to strengthen the measures against infectious diseases that could become global threats.

On the occasion of the 70th UN General Assembly session in September 2015, Prime Minister Abe addressed the side event, The Path towards Universal Health Coverage, which the Japanese government co-organized with the Global Fund and other partners. The Prime Minister stated that based on the Basic Guidelines, it was important that the international community strengthens its capacity to respond to public health emergencies such as the Ebola virus outbreak, and that each country achieve

UHC so that they can respond to diverse health problems. Prime Minister Abe addressed at the opening session of Universal Health Coverage in the New Development Era: Toward Building Resilient and Sustainable Health Systems,<sup>10</sup> an international conference co-organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and other organizations in December 2015. In his address, the Prime Minister stated that through the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and TICAD VI, Japan would take the lead in strengthening responses to public health emergencies, promoting UHC, and strengthening health systems.

For more than 50 years, Japan has been providing a national health insurance system and has become a society in which people enjoy the longest healthy life in the world. Under the new guidelines, Japan will continue to pursue the effective implementation of bilateral assistance, strategic collaborations with global initiatives of international organizations, the enhancement of domestic capabilities and the fostering of human resources.

As for other efforts, in October 2014, the MHLW held the 12th ASEAN and Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies, inviting social welfare and health and sanitation policy officials and others from ten ASEAN member states. Under the theme, “Resilient Communities for Active Aging,” the meeting focused on the relationship between aging and communities. Discussion took place on enhancing health and welfare systems in communities, and building cities that are elderly friendly. Discussion also took place on strengthening ASEAN’s measures for coping with aging populations and international cooperation.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe speaks at the “The Path towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC)” held as a side event of the 70th UN General Assembly on September 29, 2015. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Note 10: Universal Health Coverage in the New Development Era: Toward Building Resilient and Sustainable Health Systems, held in Tokyo on December 16, 2015, was co-organized by MOFA, the Japan Center for International Exchange, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), and JICA. Approximately 300 people, including government officials from various countries, representatives of international organizations, and private-sector experts, attended and held discussions.

# Medical Network for Medically Isolated Communities

## – Medical Rounds and Training Assistance for Local Volunteers in Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste gained independence in 2002, but the conflict that led to its independence resulted in a catastrophic impact on the health and medical system, and human resources in that field. The effects of this still remain today as there are countless communities in the country without access to medical care. As a result, Timor-Leste initiated Integrated Community Health Services (SISCa) in 2008. Under this service, physicians and nurses from sub-district health centers conduct medical rounds in villages without access to medical care, while community health workers, who are local volunteers, assist with disease detection and health management. However, there are still a number of communities that SISCa is not able to adequately provide for.

Given this situation, “Chikyu-no-Stage” (English name: Frontline), a Japanese NGO that has continually provided medical assistance to developing countries, initiated maternal and child health assistance in Timor-Leste in 2008. From January 2014, Frontline has launched a project called “Enhance Community Health Workers (CHW) Activities through SISCa in Hatolia Sub-District” as part of JICA Partnership Program (JPP)<sup>1</sup> mechanism.

Ms. Yo Kikuchi of Frontline is working on the ground in Timor-Leste. Ms. Kikuchi developed an interest in remote medicine while studying at Jichi Medical University’s School of Nursing and was placed in a remote part of Indonesia as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer for maternal and child health care for a two-year period from 2011. After completing her term, Ms. Kikuchi participated in the activities of Frontline with the strong conviction of wanting to “save the lives of those who can be saved” in developing countries for the foreseeable future. Later she was dispatched to Timor-Leste.

Ms. Kikuchi investigated the implementation of SISCa together with local staff. She learned from villagers that “No one had come on medical rounds for a year and a half, and community health workers were doing nothing.”

The seven villages in the Hatolia sub-district, where Frontline conducts its activities, are each remotely located and difficult to access from any urban area. During the monsoon season, roads become impassable due to flooding on almost a daily basis. Despite this, Ms. Kikuchi traveled to all 34 communities in these seven villages in search of new community health workers.



On the way to Aslau Sare Village with a six-member medical team as a traveling clinic. Such trips are often plagued by happenings such as cars getting stuck in the mud, or damaged roads that need to be repaired. (Photo: Akiko Goto, Director-General of NPO Frontline)



Ms. Kikuchi together with health workers provides health guidance to residents of the Leimia Rai Ikun Village regarding dangerous postpartum symptoms at a traveling clinic in the village. (Photo: Celcio Menezes Da Silva, local staff member of NPO Frontline)

Ms. Kikuchi established a system whereby physicians or nurses who visit these villages as part of SISCa’s monthly medical rounds instruct community health workers about specific patient care and treatment methods for tuberculosis, pregnancy, and infants suffering from malnutrition, among other health issues. These community health workers are then able to pass on what they learn to local community members. Ms. Kikuchi accompanies all medical rounds and observes the work being performed by community health workers in each village. She then instructs them individually on care and treatment methods using an approach tailored to the needs of each volunteer.

Through this training and instruction, the community’s health system, led by community health workers, has improved dramatically. The process has fostered community health workers who are now able to immediately detect and report changes in someone’s health to the sub-district health center. It has also developed a pool of human resources. Thanks to the knowledge they gained from training, community health workers have been able to save countless lives by detecting patients with a high risk of death and transporting them immediately to receive urgent care.

However, there was another issue, which was to change the mindset of medical staff at the local health center in the Hatolia sub-district. At the outset of the project, Ms. Kikuchi found out during her visits with local staff to the health center that most medical staff did not like going out on medical rounds.

Locally, the maternal mortality rate is 270 persons per 100,000 births (in Japan it is 6 persons per 100,000 births) and the newborn mortality rate is 24 deaths per 1,000 newborns (in Japan it is 1 death per 1,000 newborns). Ms. Kikuchi continued to engage medical staff in one-on-one conversations trying to convince them that medical rounds were essential to improve this situation. She says, “I needed to engage them in conversation several times for them to understand.”

These steady efforts began to change the mindset of medical staff and now (July 2015) at least three medical staff take part in each medical round.

The seven villages subject to medical rounds are each remotely located with poor access to other parts of the country. Frontline and the medical staff team head to communities where people are waiting for them, sometimes traversing locations with little in the way of roads. This has made it possible for people in these remote areas who never had access to medical care to receive regular medical visits.

The goal of the project is for community health workers to be able to work closely with the medical staff of the sub-district health center while continuing their activities in each community. However, according to Ms. Kikuchi, activities are currently around 20% of where she wants them to be. “We still have a long way to go. The best approach now is to visit each village together with medical staff and provide instruction,” says Ms. Kikuchi, who is excited for another day of training in the field.

\*1 For more information, see Glossary on page 180.

### Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

UHC ensures all people have access to the basic health services they need without suffering from financial hardship (see page 109 for more information).

### Health system

Health system includes establishing mechanisms for governance, the improvement of healthcare facilities, the optimization of the supply of pharmaceuticals, the accurate measurement and effective utilization of healthcare information, financial allocation and administration, resource mobilization as well as the development and management of personnel to operate these processes and provide services.

### The three major infectious diseases

The three major infectious diseases refer to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Worldwide deaths from these diseases total approximately 3.6 million. The spread of these infectious diseases significantly impacts society and the economy, and is a factor that hampers national development. Accordingly, it is a serious threat to human security, and a global issue that must be addressed by the unified efforts of the international community (see page 111 for more information on infectious diseases).

## Guatemala

### Project for Maternal and Child Health in Quetzaltenango, Totonicapan, and Solola in the Republic of Guatemala Technical Cooperation (March 2011 – March 2015)

Guatemala has lagged behind other Central American countries in terms of improving its health indicators. The country's maternal and infant mortality rate is also higher than surrounding countries, and this trend is particularly evident in Western Guatemala which has a large population of indigenous peoples. The maternal mortality rate was 120 deaths per 100,000 births and the mortality rate among infants (between birth and exactly five years of age) was between 15 and 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2010.

The reason behind this is that most births are delivered by traditional midwives who do not undergo official medical training, and the only place that people can receive medical care outside of urban areas is community health centers run by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, which often lack quality services.

Based on the request of the Government of Guatemala, the Government of Japan has been carrying out the Children's Health Project in the Department of Quetzaltenango covering six municipalities in Quetzaltenango Department since 2005, helping to improve the quality of maternal and child health services locally.

The Project for Maternal and Child Health in Quetzaltenango, Totonicapan, and Solola was initiated in 2011, covering the departments of Totonicapan and Solola, in addition to Quetzaltenango. This project has helped build the capacity of medical personnel involved in maternal and infant care at medical facilities, improved the administrative functions of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance and its regional offices, and spread knowledge for improving the health of mothers and children among the local population.

After providing medical personnel with training on six areas including medical exams for expectant mothers, nutrition management, and low birthweight babies, thorough follow-up efforts were also made. For example, video-based teaching materials (obstetric care, maternal nutrition, newborn care, and infant nutrition) were distributed to health centers for use in their waiting rooms, thereby building capacity further and ensuring the provision of higher quality services. Classes were held where games were used to teach mothers about indications of danger to infants or expectant mothers and how to address these issues. This successfully conveyed knowledge to the local community in a format that was well accepted by the conservative culture.

These efforts spread knowledge about pregnancy and childbirth among women, shed light on family planning and what to watch out for during pregnancy, and raised interest in infant nutrition. At the same time, the provision of necessary medical equipment and attempts to improve maternal and child data gathering and analysis capabilities at medical facilities were successful, leading to greater social collaboration between mothers, medical officials and midwives. As a result, the maternal mortality rate in each department was reduced by between 24% and 34% from 2010 to 2013.

This collaboration and initiative involving Japanese experts, Guatemalan medical personnel and mothers is effectively saving the lives of mothers and children.



Training on use of equipment. (Hospital Nacional de Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango Department). (Photo: JICA)

## Malawi

**Child Friendly Community Health Project**  
**JICA Partnership Program (Partner Type) (May 2013 – Ongoing)**

Children in Mzimba District and its surrounding areas in Northern Malawi suffer from various forms of malnutrition. Studies have shown that this is caused by a lack of adequate food consumption resulting from local eating habits and poor nutritional balance.

Although various types of food are available at markets in this region, mothers lack sufficient knowledge about proper complementary foods and how to ensure their children receive the necessary nutritional balance. The resulting malnutrition is also one of the causes of parasitic diseases and diarrhea.

In light of this, International Support and Partnership for Health (ISAPH), an NPO affiliated with St. Mary's Hospital in Kurume City, Fukuoka Prefecture, participated in a JICA Partnership Program (JPP)<sup>1</sup> to build capacity among health workers at the Mzimba District Health Office. This initiative also involved educating local residents about three areas of health and medicine: improving infant nutrition, preventing diseases detrimental to nutrition intake, and primary medical care to address these diseases.

ISAPH has engaged in activities to improve the health of villagers in this region, and now it has decided to more actively improve the nutrition of infants through education for local residents. ISAPH officials visited the villages of Mzimba District and they found that the frequency of breast-feeding was low, and that infants under six months of age with undeveloped gastrointestinal organs were not provided appropriate complementary foods with a good nutritional balance.

Based on this, they set up groups of mothers in the region to teach others how to make nutritionally-balanced complementary foods and share this information with others. Also, they worked to educate villagers about the importance of preventing childhood diseases and receiving treatment in the event a child were to fall ill.

Integrated problem-solving approaches have now begun in Malawi with the assistance of this Japanese NGO to improve children's health and raise greater awareness about nutrition and disease not only among families, but among villagers and local governments as well. (As of August 2015)

\*1 For more information, see Glossary on page 180.



Mr. Yamazaki of ISAPH prepares infant incubators for shipment. (Photo: ISAPH)



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (nutritionist), Ms. Mio Maedera is dispatched to the Ministry of Health, Regional office of Veraguas in central Panama, where she regularly visits medical centers in the mountain areas of the province to examine the nutritional status of local people, particularly children, and to provide necessary guidance in order to improve nutrition. (Photo: Maximo Novas)

## (2) Safe Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are vital issues linked to human life. In 2015, approximately 663 million people worldwide had no access to safe drinking water, such as piped water and wells, and approximately 2.4 billion people—about a half of the population of developing countries—had no access to basic sanitation facilities, such as toilets and

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan's disbursements for the fields of water and sanitation are the largest in the world. Japan provides comprehensive support that offers both knowledge and expertise as well as equipment and facilities by drawing on Japan's extensive experience, knowledge, and technology in these fields, including: (i) promotion of integrated water resources management; (ii) provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation (improvement of sanitation facilities); (iii) support to enable water use for increasing 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 communities).

In addition, Japan has supported global efforts, including Sustainable Sanitation: Five-Year Drive to 2015, as the

sewage systems.<sup>11</sup> Diarrhea due to lack of safe water and basic sanitation facilities accounts for 11% of the causes of under-five deaths.<sup>12</sup>

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” is set under Goal 6.

target date for the MDGs. More specifically, at TICAD V held in June 2013, Japan announced that it would continue its assistance for securing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities for approximately 10 million people and provide assistance for training 1,750 urban waterworks engineers over the coming five years.

Problems such as serious water pollution and the destruction of water-based ecosystems are found in many Asian countries, and lack of information and knowledge regarding these issues is a factor undermining sustainable development in Asia. Against this backdrop, the Ministry of the Environment launched the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA). Through the cooperation of 13 Asian member countries,<sup>13</sup> this initiative aims to strengthen governance in water environment in Asia by establishing human networks, collecting and sharing information, enhancing the capacity of stakeholders, and other activities.



Pupils and teachers rejoice at the completion of a rainwater reservoir in the Mbita District on the shore of Lake Victoria in Kenya. (Photo: Haruki Kazama)



Moroccan experts visit a water treatment plant in Sudan. Morocco was selected because of its similarities with Sudan—also an Arabic country located in Northern Africa—and various programs were implemented, including trainings and invitation of experts. (Photo: Jun Onodera / JICA)

Note 11: Source: WHO/UNICEF, “Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 Update and MDG Assessment”

Note 12: UNICEF, “Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed” (Progress Report 2014)

Note 13: Japan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

# Using Morocco's Experience to Inspire Hopes and Dreams:

## – Human Resources Development in the Water Supply Sector in Sudan, Africa



Mr. Uemura is interviewed by Sudanese media.  
(Photo: Mitsuro Uemura)

Sudan fell into a state of civil war after gaining independence in 1956. Japan suspended provision of ODA to Sudan in principle, with the exception of emergency and humanitarian assistance, in 1992 because of the serious human rights violations occurring in the country. After the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement<sup>1</sup> in 2005, however, Japan revised its policy on the provision of assistance.

The years of conflict in Sudan resulted in a large number of internally displaced persons, wide-spread poverty, and lack of basic living infrastructure. Japan, which defines the promotion of human security as one of the basic policies of development cooperation, resumed provision of assistance to Sudan for consolidation of peace, and recovery and reconstruction, in line with the Official Development Assistance Charter at the time, while closely monitoring the progress of the democratization process, rule of law, and respect of basic human rights in the country. This policy is maintained under the new Development Cooperation Charter as well, and Japan has been providing assistance for social infrastructure development for the people of Sudan while making sure to take the situation in the country fully into account.

Supporting social infrastructure development is indispensable for peace consolidation, as well as recovery and reconstruction. Development of infrastructure for the stable provision of safe water, in particular, is an issue of vital importance. The rate of access to safe water reached 65% in the 1990s, but the conflict brought this figure down to 57%. The situation deteriorated to the point where in some areas even unsanitary water containing suspended solids was scarce.

It therefore became necessary to develop human resources who could not only build new water supply facilities, but also maintain and manage them. A large number of wells and water supply facilities that had been built in the past with assistance from other countries have no longer functioned for the supply of safe water due to inadequate maintenance and management. In response to a request from the Government of Sudan, the Government of Japan launched the Project for Human Resources Development for Water Supply in June 2008. Expert Mitsuro Uemura serves as the Project Leader.

"The Nile, which is the world's longest river, flows through Sudan. The country also has access to the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS), which holds abundant reserves of groundwater. However, there are areas in which people have no choice but to rely on rainwater storage reservoirs and inefficient hand pumps. Technologies for the maintenance and management of the various water facilities are necessary in order to realize access to safe water. It is also necessary to improve water policies, including the system for collection of water charges. Development

of human resources who can take responsibility for such water policies is indispensable for Sudan," says Mr. Uemura.

Mr. Uemura is an expert in the field of water supply with extensive experience, providing technical

guidance at the sites of development cooperation in developing countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia since the 1980s.

The project was launched in 2008, and in the first three years, Japanese experts provided thorough guidance to managers and engineers holding core positions at water corporations in each state to provide the knowledge and technical capabilities needed to realize high-level water policies. Mr. Uemura also encouraged proactive interaction and information exchanges among engineers across state borders, through training programs.

The project focused on provision of training for engineers working at the sites. Mr. Uemura, taking advantage of his extensive experience in international cooperation in the field of water supply, implemented training through "triangular cooperation"<sup>2</sup> in Morocco, where he had served as an expert on two previous occasions.

Mr. Uemura visited Morocco for the first time in 1985. Later, Morocco engaged in water sector policy reforms as part of its National Development Plan. As a result, the water coverage in rural areas improved from 14% before the start of reforms to 95% as of present. Sudan and Morocco share several features in common. Both are African countries with desert areas and limited water resources. Using as an example Morocco, which successfully implemented water sector policy reforms, despite facing similar difficulties to Sudan, Mr. Uemura tried to inspire hope in his Sudanese counterparts.

According to Mr. Uemura, Sudanese engineers, who initially were convinced that nothing would change no matter what they do, underwent a noticeable change in attitude after participating in the training in Morocco. He says, "The Sudanese engineers realized how far behind their water policies had fallen in comparison with Morocco. This gave them hope and they felt that if a fellow African nation could make such improvements, so could Sudan. To inspire change for the better in the face of difficulties, we have to set goals that are actually conceivable." Mr. Uemura highlights the vital importance for Sudan to "outgrow" its reliance on foreign assistance and establish independent water policies. "Our role is similar to that of an acupuncturist. An acupuncturist inserts fine needles into stiff, painful areas of the body and improves blood circulation. However, ultimately, patients cannot restore their health unless they themselves make an effort to exercise. The only path to achieving self-reliance is to inspire Sudanese people to autonomously and voluntarily engage in initiatives to improve the situation."

Engineers from various states who received training under this project are proactively working with their state governments to secure budgets for water policies. They are also engaged in efforts to disseminate the technologies learned through the training by providing technical guidance to engineers working at the sites and repairing old well pumps. The initiatives to supply safe water to the Sudanese people are beginning to produce concrete results.

\*1 The Comprehensive Peace Agreement is a peace agreement that put an end to the conflict in Sudan, which had lasted more than 20 years and resulted in over 4 million internally displaced persons.

\*2 Triangular cooperation refers to assistance provided by donor countries and international organizations for cooperation between developing countries (South-South Cooperation), in which one country that is more developed in a certain area assists other developing countries in the development of that area.



At the construction site of a water reservoir dam. (Photo: Mitsuro Uemura)

South Sudan's capital city of Juba faces the urgent task of improving its urban infrastructure, which was abandoned and left to deteriorate during the civil war, so as to address the sharp increase in its population resulting from the return of internally displaced persons. In particular, the city's water supply system, which was constructed in the 1930s, received little maintenance during the civil war for South Sudan's independence.

In addition, the city's water treatment capacity has not kept pace with the increasing population. Water supply pipes are old and frequently spring leaks. Most residents depend on water wagons, but these wagons transport and sell water directly from shallow wells or rivers. As such, this water is of poor quality and carries waterborne illnesses.

At the Donors' Conference on Sudan held in 2005, the Government of Japan announced a plan to provide assistance in the areas of water and sanitation, which are essential to human security. Since then, Japan has conducted fieldwork on South Sudan's water supply system and since 2012 it has been working on expanding water treatment facilities, and building new water supply facilities and a distribution network in Juba.

Specifically, these activities include the construction of a new water treatment facility equipped with a receiving well, rapid filtration pond, sedimentation pond, clean water pond and sterilizing equipment. Japan has also laid 4.8 kilometers of water supply pipes, as well as 20.3 kilometers of main lines and 32.5 kilometers of secondary lines. Furthermore, to supply more sanitary water, 120 public water taps and 8 water wagon-based supply hubs have been established throughout Juba.

These improvements to the water supply system will result in safer and more secure water supplies, which will help reduce the morbidity rate of waterborne illnesses and alleviate the heavy workload borne by children and women from having to collect water.

At the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in 2013, Japan announced its commitment to provide access to safe water and improved sanitation for 10 million people in Africa. The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System of Juba is part of these efforts. (As of August 2015)



A water tank truck takes water at the bank of the Nile.  
(Photo: JICA)

### (3) Quality Education for All

Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development that is needed for poverty reduction. It also enables individuals to develop their potential and capability, as well as to live with dignity. Education fosters understanding of other people and different cultures, and forms the foundation for peace. However, approximately 57 million children worldwide are still out of school, despite the fact that achieving universal primary education was one of the MDGs with the target date of 2015. Furthermore, new problems have been indicated. For example, in countries and regions affected by conflict, the proportion of out-of-school children that was 30% in 1999 increased to 36% in 2012<sup>14</sup>.

To improve this situation, the Incheon Declaration that compiles recommendations for education beyond 2015 was

unveiled at the World Education Forum 2015\* held in the Republic of Korea (Incheon) in May 2015. The Declaration urges the international community to make efforts to expand access to education.

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the UN to succeed the MDGs, Goal 4 of the SDGs is identified as “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,” in order to address the education goal from the MDGs, which remains unachieved.

The international community has been committed to realizing Education for All (EFA).<sup>\*</sup> Following EFA, in order to achieve the more comprehensive Goal 4, the Education 2030 Framework for Action<sup>\*</sup> was adopted at the Education 2030 High-Level Meeting held in November 2015.

Note 14: “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015” (UN)

## <Japan's Efforts>

Emphasizing “nation-building” and “human resources 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.

At the timing of the UN Summit for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, Japan announced a new education cooperation strategy entitled, Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth. The new strategy was formulated to serve as a thematic policy in the field of education under the Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015. In formulating the strategy, a wide range of views was exchanged with experts, NGOs, international organizations, and other parties. The new strategy aims to achieve quality education through mutual learning under the following basic principles: (i) Education cooperation to achieve inclusive and equitable quality learning; (ii) Education cooperation for industrial, science and technology human resources development and building the foundation of socio-economic development; and (iii) Establishment and expansion of global and regional networks for education cooperation. In the years ahead, Japan will further contribute to education assistance in accordance with the new strategy.

In March 2015, Japan and the United States unveiled the United States and Japan – Collaborating to Advance Girls Education Around the World, which vows to promote assistance for the education of girls. Additionally, Japan contributes proactively to the discussions for formulating the framework for action that will succeed the EFA Framework for Action adopted in November 2015.

Also, with regard to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE),\* which lays out the international framework for achieving universal primary education, Japan has actively participated in the discussions for formulating a new GPE strategic plan beyond 2016 and in



Children receive pilot lessons using new textbooks created under the project at the Yankin Education College Practicing School in Yangon, Myanmar. In the arts and crafts class, the children show each other their drawings. (Photo: Chiko Yamaoka / JICA)

the reform efforts. Furthermore, Japan's contributions to GPE funds from FY2007 to FY2014 totaled approximately \$20.6 million.

Regarding initiatives for Africa, at TICAD V held in June 2013, Japan announced that it would provide quality educational environments for 20 million children over the course of five years starting in 2013, through the expansion of support for math and science education improvement and school management improvement projects. Japan is steadily implementing these initiatives.

Furthermore, in order to contribute to the development of education and the improvement of its quality in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan contributes to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the form of Funds-in-Trust to implement projects for improving the management capacity of community learning centers for literacy education, among other purposes.

In Afghanistan, an estimated 11 million people (about 40% of the population) are illiterate due to the impact of nearly three decades of civil war. Therefore, the Government of Afghanistan advances literacy education for the people. Japan has contributed to the promotion of literacy education in Afghanistan by extending a total of approximately ¥5.3 billion in grant aid through UNESCO since 2008, which provided literacy education to 1 million people in 100 districts of 18 provinces in 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 resources development in developing countries by accepting international students to Japanese institutions of higher education and other institutions in accordance with the 300,000 International Students Plan and through other such measures.

In addition, Japan strives to make it easier for Japanese in-service teachers to go overseas as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) under the Special Program



Pupils at the Mmupashalala Primary School in the Mahalapye district in the eastern part of Botswana study in a school building electrified through Japan's Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects. (Photo: Yukari Johnston / Embassy of Japan in Botswana)

for School Teachers.\* In-service teachers dispatched to developing countries contribute to educational promotion and development in their countries of destination, and

make use of their experiences as JOCVs in the Japanese educational context upon their return to Japan.

## Glossary

### World Education Forum 2015

World Education Forum 2015 is an international education conference held in Incheon, the Republic of Korea in May 2015. Attended by the UN Secretary-General, education ministers, and high-level officials, the conference discussed education beyond 2015 and adopted the Incheon Declaration on the final day. During the conference, the Japanese government delegation called upon members to promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), among other actions.

### Education for All (EFA)

EFA is an international movement aimed at ensuring everyone in the world has the opportunity to receive at least basic education. The five main organizations involved in EFA are 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 2030 Framework for Action

This framework for action succeeds the EFA Dakar Framework for Action aimed at achieving education for all, adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal in 2000 with a target date of 2015. The Education 2030 Framework for Action was adopted at the Education 2030 High-Level Meeting, which was held to coincide with the UNESCO General Conference in November 2015.

### Basic education

Basic education is educational activities designed to enable individuals to acquire the knowledge, values, and skills needed to live. It mainly refers to primary education, lower secondary education (equivalent to Japanese junior high school), pre-school education, and adult literacy education.

### Global Partnership for Education (GPE)

GPE refers to a framework 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 goals (formerly known as Fast Track Initiative [FTI]).

### JOVC under the Special Program for School Teachers

The program is designed to facilitate in-service teachers' participation in international cooperation. Teachers who are recommended by MEXT to JICA are exempt from the preliminary technical test. The period between the pre-dispatch training and the termination of dispatch is two years (compared to the usual two years and three months), beginning in April and ending in March to match the Japanese school year.

## Ethiopia

### Project for Capacity and System Development of National Educational Assessment and Examinations in Science and Mathematics Technical Cooperation (September 2014 – Ongoing)

Ethiopia is working to foster human resources in science and mathematics who can help develop the country's technologies and achieve greater industrialization. To this end, the Government of Ethiopia formulated and has been currently implementing the Education Sector Development Programme. However, the rate of students who complete their primary education has remained low, standing at 55% as of 2009. As such, Ethiopia faces the urgent challenge of raising the primary education completion rate in order to increase the number of students who major in science and mathematics at the university level.

An important means of addressing this challenge is to improve the quality of education by developing teachers' abilities. The Government of Japan has provided assistance to help develop a training system for practicing science and mathematics teachers at the seventh and eighth grade levels in primary education in Ethiopia. This has achieved a certain degree of success in improving the quality of instruction.

However, the questions asked in national exams still placed excessive emphasis on knowledge, making it impossible to overcome the conventional focus on rote memorization. There were also many teachers who could not fully comprehend the skills and abilities that students needed to acquire. This was not only because of shortcomings in teachers' abilities, but also because of a lack of consistency in the education system, resulting from differing views among education officials about an appropriate curriculum or testing methods used to evaluate academic ability. In light of this, Japan began providing assistance in 2014 to improve the quality of Ethiopia's education strategy, encouraging a more integrated approach, from formulating the curriculum to conducting lessons and evaluating academic ability.

As part of this assistance project, Japanese experts are charged with aiding the capacity building of education officials through the development of teaching materials and exam questions covering science and mathematics for seventh and eighth graders in primary education. Specifically, science and mathematics teachers and those in charge of formulating exam questions are asked to attend a workshop led by Japanese experts. At the workshop, participants are separated into working groups for individual subjects such as mathematics, biology and physics. Each group works to create teaching materials and improve test questions so that even tests designed to gauge learning progress yield benefits for the students. The teachers who took part in this workshops are enthusiastically reviewing exam questions and participating in discussions about teaching instruction.

It is hoped that by improving their capabilities through participation in this Japanese-led initiative, Ethiopia's science and mathematics teachers can play an important role in contributing to raising primary education completion rates and the percentage of students moving on to secondary education. (As of August 2015)



Participants listening intently at a workshop. (Photo: Jun Tsukui)

# Dissemination of High-quality Education through TV Lessons

– Assistance for Distance Education in Papua New Guinea



Mr. Ito visits a school to confirm the status of TV utilization and management. (Photo: Chiko Yamaoka)

Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific has a diverse landscape with mountain ranges with elevations of around 3,000 m and more than 1,500 remote islands. Located far from urban areas, these isolated regions suffer from a deficit of educational facilities and teachers, as the number of deployed teachers is far from enough. In some regions, in the upper grades of primary school, one teacher must teach all subjects, including English, mathematics, science, and social studies. There are some schools in which teachers who lack proficiency in certain subjects make errors when teaching, and other schools in which science and mathematics classes are not conducted.

As a consequence, many children gave up attending school before completing the nine-year long compulsory education course. In Papua New Guinea, though accurate statistics are not available, a 2007 survey indicates that less than 50% of all students complete their compulsory education. This has become one of the crucial issues faced by this South Pacific country.

In order to solve these educational issues, the Government of Papua New Guinea requested assistance from the Government of Japan. In response, in 1999 Japan commenced the construction of the National Education Media Centre (NEMC) in Papua New Guinea with the objective of disseminating visual-based distance education, and in 2001 it dispatched Mr. Akinori Ito, an expert from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to provide technical assistance for the management of NEMC and for the creation of educational programs. Mr. Ito is an expert in visual-based distance education, who has experience serving as a member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Papua New Guinea.

In order to improve the quality of education, Mr. Ito proposed to the Department of Education (DoE) of Papua New Guinea to create “model lesson programs,” in which lessons given by teachers who are able to provide proper instruction are recorded and broadcast nationally on TV. After the model lessons are broadcast, local teachers check whether students have understood the content, and provide supplementary explanations to the broadcast.

In 2002, as part of the JICA Partnership Program (JPP),<sup>1</sup> Sony Corporation, a manufacturer of broadcasting equipment, developed an enabling environment for program production and provided guidance on its utilization. “Model lessons” were videotaped and broadcasted on an experimental basis, and the efficiency of the TV lesson format-based education was confirmed in 40 schools.

Teachers at schools that participated in the TV lessons gave high marks to the initiative, saying that children truly immersed



In math classes, the teacher plays and stops the DVD, adding explanations, thus proceeding with the lesson in a manner that matches the students' learning speed. (Photo: Chiko Yamaoka)

themselves in the TV lessons, or that students born and raised in the mountain areas of Papua New Guinea, who had never seen the sea, saw it for the first time on the TV screen, and that as a result of the

video broadcasts, teaching science and social studies became easier and students' understanding improved.

The DoE of Papua New Guinea highly appreciated the results of the TV lessons, and, in order to further enhance their educational effect, requested further assistance from Japan for development of teaching materials to improve the quality of TV lessons. Consequently, the Project for Enhancing Quality in Teaching through TV Program (also known as EQUITV) was commenced by JICA in 2005.

Broadcast-receiving equipment was installed in 78 schools in two provinces, and Mr. Ito and his colleagues conducted training for the operation and maintenance of the equipment, and trained local teachers on the correct way to utilize TV lessons. This is the result of his work, which Mr. Ito explains as follows.

“School timetables have been arranged to match the time of broadcast, so the most important outcome is that teachers in all areas have begun conducting their lessons strictly on time. Thanks to the TV lessons, teachers themselves have deepened their understanding of the teaching subject content and many of them are now able to conduct classes with confidence.”

As a result, many students returned to school and engaged themselves in their lessons in a focused manner. Consequently, students at schools that participated in the EQUITV improved their performance, and the transition rate from primary to secondary education went up. In order to further disseminate the EQUITV nationwide, the Government of Papua New Guinea increased the number of DoE officials and its budget.

In order to expand EQUITV-based education nationwide in an effective and efficient manner, however, Papua New Guinea needs experts capable of developing a detailed plan and managing its implementation, taking into consideration the specifics of a broad range of different teachers and diversified regions. Furthermore, it needs technical experts to produce programs targeting a broader scope of school grades and subjects. To respond to these needs, in 2012 Japan launched EQUITV Phase 2.

In Phase 2 of the project, its scope was expanded to target 2,220 schools in 12 provinces, which is more than half of all the provinces in Papua New Guinea. In the case of remote islands and mountainous regions, most areas lack electricity supply. The target provinces and schools engaged themselves in proactive efforts to deal with this issue by installing power generators and solar power sources in the schools. The necessary equipment was installed in approximately 50% of all schools in the 12 target provinces, enabling children to receive TV lessons.

In the remaining 50% of the schools, preparations for installation of equipment are under way. Also, the Papua New Guinean DoE has begun formulating plans to enable schools in the ten provinces that were not targeted by Phase 2 of the project to receive model lessons via TV broadcasts.

Japan's long-standing assistance for visual-based distance education is gradually spreading throughout all regions of Papua New Guinea.

\*1 JICA Partnership Program (JPP) is one of the ODA programs in which JICA supports and jointly implements international cooperation activities for local residents in developing countries with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and organizations such as public interest corporations.

## (4) Disparity Reduction (Assistance for People Who Tend to Be in Vulnerable Situations)

Ongoing efforts are being made to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Meanwhile, a number of issues in which it is difficult to identify where the problem is and address it properly at the broader national level is brought to light. “Increase of disparities” is one of them. Moreover, challenges such as poverty,

conflict, infectious diseases, terrorism, and natural disasters have varying impacts depending on the situations that individuals are in, including women and children. To deal with this situation, it is effective and essential to adopt not only the existing nation-centered framework, but also a people-centered approach.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Human Security

Japan places priority on the principle of “human security.” This concept, which focuses on each individual, seeks to build states and communities by protecting and empowering individuals so that they can live in dignity, free from fear and want.

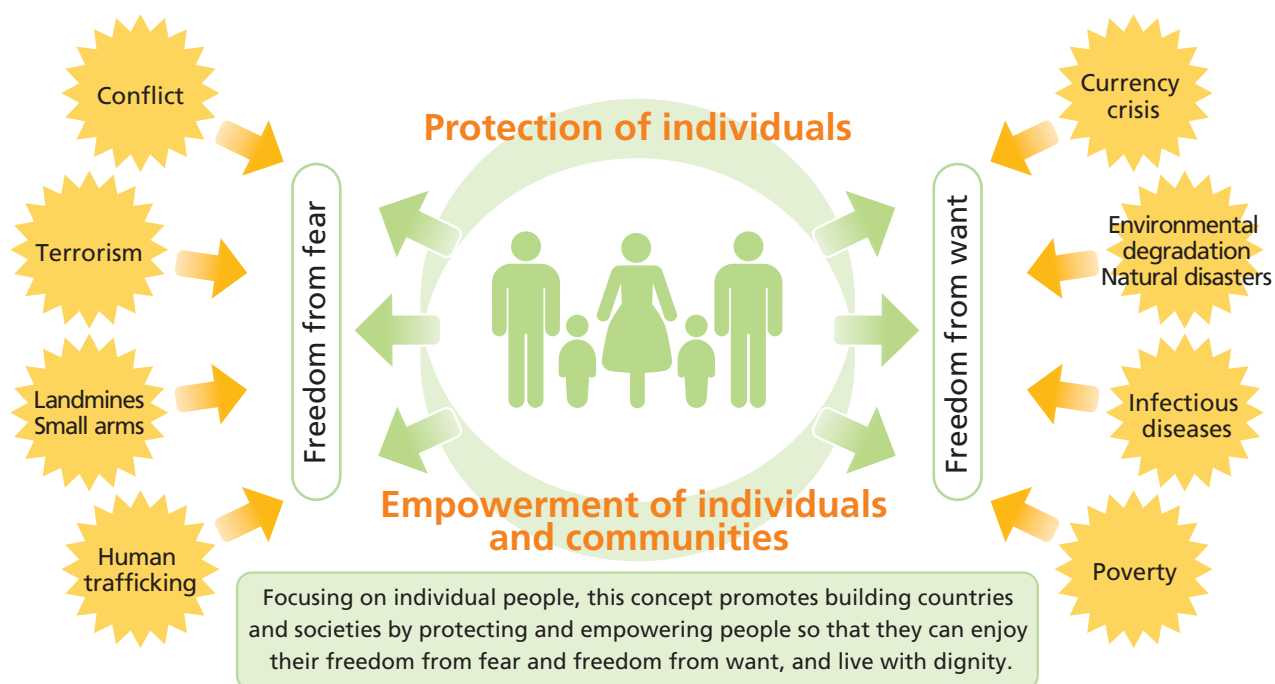
To advance human security, the Japanese government undertakes a variety of efforts, both to (i) promote the concept and to (ii) put it into practice.

- (i) For promoting the concept, Japan has played a leading role in establishing the Commission on Human Security, which is an international commission of experts, as well as convening the informal, open-ended forum Friends of Human Security to increase the number of countries on board with the concept. Based in part on the achievements of these efforts, the UN

General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution concerning a common understanding on human security in September 2012 under Japan's leadership.

- (ii) For putting the concept into practice, Japan spearheaded the launch of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security in 1999. Japan has thus far contributed approximately ¥43.6 billion in total, and supported 237 projects in 88 countries and regions contributing to the promotion of human security, implemented by relevant UN agencies (all figures as of the end of December 2015). In the new Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015, human security is defined as the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation.

### Concept of “human security”



### ● Assistance for Persons with Disabilities

It is important that capacity building and community development are promoted to ensure the social participation and inclusion of people in vulnerable situations in society, such as young people and women, especially persons with disabilities.

It is Japan's policy to pay due attention to the socially vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, when planning and implementing ODA policies for development cooperation. Policies for persons with disabilities cover 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 persons with disabilities in developing countries. For example, Japan carefully tailors its assistance to various local needs, such as promoting barrier-free railroad infrastructure and airports, building vocational training and rehabilitation facilities for persons with disabilities, and providing minibuses for their transportation.

Additionally, through JICA, Japan provides a range of technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of organizations and personnel offering assistance to persons with disabilities in developing countries. Included among these efforts are the acceptance of trainees from developing countries and the dispatch of JOCVs and a variety of experts, including physical and occupational therapists and



Boys with intellectual disabilities learn sewing at a vocational training school (St. Joseph the worker facility for children with intellectual disabilities and epilepsy) in the town of Kakamega in western Kenya. (Photo: Caroline Vigot / Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

social workers.

In January 2014, Japan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention establishes independent clauses setting out that states parties will undertake measures for international cooperation and its promotion (Article 32). Japan will continue to contribute to increasing the rights of persons with disabilities in developing countries through ODA and other means.

#### South Africa

#### Disability Mainstreaming Advisor Technical Cooperation (December 2012 – Ongoing)

The Republic of South Africa is seeing inequality rise in terms of access to basic social services because of growing economic disparity. In particular, persons with disabilities have limited opportunities for education and employment. These people are considered the poorest of the poor and are excluded from the benefits of social development.

The Government of South Africa is promoting disability mainstreaming, which means ensuring equality for all people regardless of whether they have disabilities or not. To do so, South Africa is expanding services for persons with disabilities in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was ratified in 2007. However, the country faces a number of challenges, including a lack of information and capacity to implement policies in the field.

As a result, South Africa's Department of Social Development (DSD) requested the assistance of the Government of Japan. Japan dispatched experts with knowledge and skills related to creating welfare programs for persons with disabilities. These experts then assisted the South African government in solving the issues it faced.

Currently, experts dispatched from Japan are working with the office within the DSD that is in charge of affairs related to persons with disabilities. They are holding joint capacity-building training sessions across the country for disability mainstreaming. In addition, they are also observing, monitoring and assessing activities aimed at disability mainstreaming in regions throughout South Africa.

Furthermore, these experts are also assisting DSD employees in building collaborative relationships with persons with disabilities and related organizations, as well as in establishing a network for sharing information with Swaziland and Lesotho, which are fellow members of the South African Development Community (SADC). Training sessions for DSD employees and persons with disabilities were held in all nine states, including the rural parts of South Africa. These sessions included discussions about how to create a barrier-free society, reasonable considerations for persons with disabilities, raising awareness about disabilities, and the formulation of mainstreaming action plans. Efforts are also being made to organize groups for persons with disabilities.

In addition, surveys on improving slopes and restrooms at public facilities for persons with disabilities through their onsite observations are being implemented, and specific plans for improvement are being discussed.

In this manner, Japan's assistance is being used to promote disability mainstreaming and to improve the social standing of persons with disabilities in South Africa. (As of August 2015)



Design workshop (participation-type lecture) for mock restroom facilities designed for improved accessibility (Photo: JICA)

## Working in Tandem to Promote Social Participation

– Assistance Provided by a Japanese NPO for Persons with Disabilities in Costa Rica to Lead Independent Lives

The year 1981 was designated as the International Year of Disabled Persons, and in response, the international community has reinforced initiatives for persons with disabilities, with the ultimate objective of enabling all people, regardless of whether or not they have disabilities, to lead safe and comfortable lives. Nevertheless, various issues remain unresolved pertaining to systems, finances, and social understanding for the needs of persons with disabilities by persons without disabilities. It is therefore difficult in many countries to assert that the social inclusion of disabled persons has been sufficiently realized.

Against this backdrop, the Central American nation of Costa Rica is working to enact groundbreaking legislation, the Act for the Promotion of the Independence of Persons with Disabilities, which will stipulate the establishment of a system for the dispatch of personal assistants to support persons with disabilities. This law, which was formulated with the objective of building the necessary systems to enable persons with disabilities to lead self-determined lives, will become the first of its kind in Central and South America if passed by the Parliament of Costa Rica. Initiatives supporting the enactment of the law are led by Mr. Luis Cambronero, who has worked in tandem with Japanese staff, with assistance from the Japanese government, to support persons with disabilities in Costa Rica to lead independent lives.

Mr. Cambronero injured his cervical spine in an accident in 2003, at the age of 20, and became confined to a wheelchair, needing assistance even with bathing and using the bathroom. Costa Rica enacted the Equal Opportunity Act for Persons with Disabilities in May 1996. Many persons with disabilities, however, still rely on nursing care provided by family members at home, and the burden on their families and their isolation from society are significant problems. Mr. Cambronero, too, was unable to continue working and shut himself in at home for a prolonged period.

However, Mr. Cambronero attended local events to promote social participation among persons with disabilities that was held as part of the Reinforcement of the Integral System of Rehabilitation with Community Participation in Brunca Region of Republic of Costa Rica, with focus on Human Security Project, a project implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from 2007 through 2012. Afterwards, Mr. Cambronero gradually began to regain interest in the rest of society.

In 2009, Mr. Cambronero and six other persons with disabilities from Central and South America participated in Independent Living Activity of Persons with Disabilities in Central and South American Countries, a JICA

training program conducted in Japan from 2007 through 2013. The objective of the program is to provide assistance for initiatives carried out by persons with disabilities for persons with disabilities in developing nations to lead independent lives.



Management staff members of Morpho appeal to parliament members to support urban development and community building that enable independent living of people with disabilities and to pass the Act for Promotion of Independence of Persons with Disabilities. (Photo: Takeshi Inoue)



Mr. Luis Cambronero (center) and Mr. Takeshi Inoue (right) drink coffee sold by the Morpho Center for Independent Living as they hold a management meeting. (Photo: Takeshi Inoue)

The implementing partner in this program was Mainstream Association, an NPO in Hyogo Prefecture. During the six weeks of training, the participants stayed in the homes of persons with disabilities who lived alone while receiving assistance, and visited various spots in Kobe accompanied by personal assistants. This hands-on learning experience inspired a significant change in Mr. Cambronero's views.

"In Japan, urban and community development is implemented in a manner that means that persons with disabilities are freely able to go shopping using their wheelchairs. There are also persons with severe disabilities who go to pubs and enjoy karaoke with the help of personal assistants. Disability does not automatically mean lack of freedom. If we build our communities barrier-free, like Kobe City, and establish appropriate systems for the provision of care, persons with disabilities could live freely," comments Mr. Cambronero.

After returning to Costa Rica, Mr. Cambronero attended various events organized by JICA for the independent living of persons with disabilities, where he held discussions with acquaintances and together nurtured ideas about independent living and social participation by persons with disabilities. The Center for Independent Living "Morpho" was eventually established in 2011 as a hub for their activities. In 2013, Mr. Cambronero assumed the post of its director, and the center launched large-scale social activities implemented by persons with disabilities.

"Promoting Independent Living in Costa Rica," JICA Partnership Program,<sup>1</sup> was initiated in April 2012. Under this project, members of Mainstream Association, the Hyogo Prefecture NPO that previously provided training to Mr. Cambronero and other persons with disabilities, offers indirect support to the Center for Independent Living "Morpho" for the recruitment and training of personal assistants, in negotiations with government agencies, and other areas.

Mr. Takeshi Inoue, the Project Manager of "Promoting Independent Living in Costa Rica," recalls that the activities implemented under this project brought a change to Mr. Cambronero. Quiet and seemingly passive in the beginning, he came into his own after assuming a position of responsibility, and proceeded to become a true leader who did not shy away from challenges.

Mr. Inoue says, "In order to realize the social participation of persons with disabilities, rather than an arrangement in which we are supported by those without disabilities, it is instead essential for us to develop the capacity to improve our own environment and reach out to the government."

The various activities implemented by Mr. Cambronero and his fellow members of the Center for Independent Living "Morpho" are producing concrete results. Today, 100% of the buses that operate in Pérez Zeledón, the city where "Morpho" is located, are barrier-free. Initiatives for the enactment of the Act for the Promotion of the Independence of Persons with Disabilities are also gaining momentum. Costa Rica is leading the efforts of Latin America and the Caribbean Region for urban and community development by and for persons with disabilities.

As for his ambitions for the future, Mr. Cambronero has expressed his intention to leverage the initiatives started in Costa Rica and expand this movement to other Central and South American countries. He also hopes to empower many persons with disabilities to realize their own potential. Inspired by assistance provided by Japan, Mr. Cambronero and his team took action to realize the independence of persons with disabilities, and now they face a challenge that continues to grow.

\*1 For more information, see Glossary on page 180.

## (5) Promotion of Women's Empowerment and Participation

Generally, conventional wisdom and social systems in developing countries are oftentimes shaped based on men's perceptions, making women prone to vulnerable situations in various dimensions. Compared to the early 2000s when the MDGs were established, girls' enrolment rate has improved considerably, women's political participation has increased, and more women hold senior government official and ministerial posts.<sup>15</sup> However, there are still many countries and regions where women continue to lack the same opportunities as men to participate in decision-making processes, which are not restricted to high-level government decision-making but also include family and other private decision-making that affects the lives of women.

Women are critical actors of development, and their participation will lead to not only the improvement of

their own lives but also to more effective development. For example, improving the ability to read and write of women who had little or no educational opportunities increases their access to correct knowledge of public health and infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, as well as prevention. This leads to proper family planning, and to the promotion of women's social advancement and economic empowerment.

Goal 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Gender equality (improving unequal relations between men and women), advancing women's status, and gender mainstreaming\* are essential for realizing "quality growth." For this purpose, it is important for men and women to participate equally in development and to equally reap the benefits.

### <Japan's Efforts>

In its development cooperation, Japan has made a clear commitment to advancing the status of women in developing countries.

Recognizing women as important actors of development, Japan formulated the Initiative on Women In Development (WID) in 1995 to give consideration to enabling women to participate in every stage of development (development policy, project planning, implementation, and evaluation). In 2005, the Initiative on WID was fundamentally reviewed to establish the Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), an approach that seeks to realize sustainable and equitable societies. The Initiative on GAD outlined that a gender perspective would be reflected in all fields, including unequal relations between men and women, the disadvantaged socio-economic situations of women, and improving the fixed gender roles and division of labor between men and women, along with the existing focal areas of women's education, health, and participation in socio-economic activities.

Japan also listed "promoting women's participation" as one of the implementation principles of the Development Cooperation Charter approved in February 2015, stating that Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development.

Japan has been offering assistance through the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) founded in 2011 by merging four parts of the UN system. In FY2014, Japan provided approximately \$18.5 million and contributed to efforts for women's political participation, economic empowerment,



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Miki Yamada holds a meeting with Executive Director of UN Women Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka at the Global Conference on Ending Violence Against Women in December 2015.

ending violence against women and girls, strengthening women's roles in the fields of peace and security, and enhancing gender consideration in policy and budgets.

Japan considers that sexual violence in conflict is an issue that cannot be overlooked. In this regard, Japan attaches importance to collaborating with the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG) and contributed \$2.55 million to the office in FY2014.

At TICAD V in June 2013, recognizing the empowerment of women and young people as one of the basic principles, Japan announced that it would promote efforts for the establishment of women's rights and the expansion of employment and education opportunities, working together with African countries, development partners, and others.

In addition, in September 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe vowed to strengthen support for realizing "a society

Note 15: Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015

where women shine” in his address at the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly. Specifically, the Prime Minister announced that Japan would implement ODA in excess of \$3 billion for the three years from 2013 to 2015 based on the three pillars of “Facilitating women’s active role/participation in society and women’s empowerment,” “Enhancing Japan’s efforts in the area of women’s health care as a part of its strategy on global health diplomacy,” and “Supporting women’s participation and protecting their rights in the area of peace and security.” In 2014, Japan provided approximately \$1.476 billion of assistance over the one-year period.

In September 2014, Japan hosted the first World Assembly for Women (WAW! 2014) as part of the efforts to realize “a society where women shine,” one of the most important agenda items of the government. Japan hosted, WAW! 2015 for the second time, in August 2015, in which 145 Japanese and overseas leaders of various

issues surrounding women participated from nearly double the number of participated countries in 2014. Following on from the previous year, the proposal was sent out as “WAW! To Do 2015” (UN document: A/C.3/70/3), a summary of the ideas and proposals from the participants.

When U.S. First Lady Michelle Obama visited Japan in March 2015, First Lady Akie Abe and Mrs. Obama announced that over ¥42 billion of ODA would be implemented over the three years from 2015 for fields related to the empowerment of girls and women and gender sensitive education.

In September 2015, in his address to the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Abe announced the completion of Japan’s National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security regarding UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The Prime Minister also expressed Japan’s determination to lead the world in advancing the empowerment and active role of women.

## Glossary

### Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming refers to a means of achieving societal gender equality in all fields. The Initiative on GAD 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 all development policy and intervention formulation, project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and are based on the premise that all development policies, interventions, and projects impact men and women differently.

## Côte d’Ivoire

### Supporting Social Cohesion through the Empowerment of Women Victims of Conflict in the Southern and Western Region of Côte d’Ivoire Assistance through UN Women (April 2014 – June 2015)

The western part of Côte d’Ivoire in Western Africa is one of the regions that has been hardest hit by civil war. The influx of refugees and returnees has increased the poverty rate and youth unemployment. Women in particular have fallen into poverty after having lost their job or the head of their household, and they are exposed to the risk of violence resulting from deteriorating public safety.

Moreover, the distrust between ethnic groups, which was exacerbated by the civil war, has become an impediment to the stability of society as a whole. The key to quickly improving this situation is to assist women affected by the conflict in becoming independent and participating in society.

Through the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), Japan has been providing assistance for income creation activities, social reconciliation and women’s rights awareness campaigns in the three regions of Tonkpi, Goma and Bas-Sassandra in Western Côte d’Ivoire since 2014.

Specifically, 45 organizations (965 people) for women and youth were organized to provide basic equipment for technical training and literacy classes, as well as to conduct assistance for agriculture and food processing industries, which helped to increase incomes. Participants also worked together in groups made up of different ethnicities, which helped to foster relationships of trust among people with different ethnic backgrounds. By raising awareness of women’s rights and social integration, the region is expected to see the greater empowerment of women and improved social stability.

With the assistance of Japan, gender equality is beginning to emerge in Côte d’Ivoire and many other places around the world.



Ambassador Hiroshi Kawamura visits a workshop for processing attieke (a dish made from granulated cassava). (Photo: UN Women)

# Generating Income with Sewing Work in an Effort to Encourage Female Independence in Rural Villages

– Supporting Activities by Cooperatives in Bangladesh



Ms. Toki (left) teaches a union member how to use a sewing machine. (Photo: Miwa Toki)

In November 2007 Cyclone Sidr killed 4,234 people and caused unprecedented damages to much of Bangladesh, one of Asia's poorest countries. Children without Borders (KnK), a certified non-profit organization, has carried out activities to help the victims of five villages in Pirojpur District located along the country's southern coast since 2008 as part of Japan's assistance. This district, which had already been facing issues of poverty for some time before, became even more distressed following the cyclone, causing an increase in the number of children who could not attend school and teens who were sent away from home to work.

One way of improving the situation for children is for not only fathers but also mothers to earn an income. In December 2012 KnK initiated the Women Empowerment in Pirojpur District utilizing Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.<sup>1</sup> This project helped women earn an income by teaching them sewing or weaving so that families did not rely only on the income of males, who typically work in agriculture or fisheries which are susceptible to the effects of weather. A cooperative was established to increase jobs and improve their sewing skills with the goal of helping the establishment of a mechanism for improved and stable income.

Ms. Miwa Toki was dispatched locally to head up this project. During her time at university Ms. Toki learned about environmental issues and studied abroad in the U.K. While abroad, she traveled to Asia and Africa and through these experiences she wanted to become involved in the sustainable development of developing countries. After graduation, Ms. Toki worked for several private sector companies including an IT consulting firm and also an environmental venture company, and she was selected to be dispatched to Bangladesh because of her private sector background and business experience.

At that time, the cooperative was producing various general goods ordered by KnK. However, it was difficult for the women locally to translate order emails from Japanese, source the materials, split up production duties, and ship products to Japan without the assistance of a Japanese staff member. Also, given the different sense of product design and quality, it was also quite difficult for the local women to create products to meet the demands of consumers in Japan.

"Our mission was to build a mechanism for generating continual income for women in the limited period of only three years. I considered changing the activity plan knowing that it would be meaningless if these activities did not continue after we left."



The finished uniforms are delivered to the school. (Photo: Miwa Toki)

Ms. Toki noticed something. The women had received requests from villagers to tailor clothing in

private. It was more realistic to increase orders from the local community based on demand already present locally.

"Our job is to provide guidance in terms of sewing skills and business acumen. Each member receives orders for tailored clothing from villagers and uses the cooperative's sewing machines to make them. Besides, when marketing large jobs that were impossible for an individual to do privately, I encouraged them to invite other cooperative members to help out."

One major accomplishment of the cooperative was receiving an order for elementary and middle school uniforms. Together with staff, Ms. Toki and the women researched when and how uniforms were ordered, and also who was in charge of placing the order. Additionally, they demonstrated the fact that the women could make uniforms at a workshop in which school principals attended.

"There was a major hurdle for uniform sewing. Male students wear collared shirts, but the women did not know how to sew this type of shirt. First, the techniques were learned by a sewing instructor who then taught the women. The shirts created during practice sessions were given as a present to the husbands and fathers of the women. This strategy paid off. The husbands and fathers who initially were opposed to the idea of women working outside the home were seen proudly wearing their shirts around the village, becoming a walking advertisement so to speak, and supporting the jobs of women and daughters in the process."

These activities were successful. The number of orders doubled from 397 uniforms from 10 schools in 2014 to 758 uniforms from 38 schools in 2015. As a result, the income of the women working at the cooperative increased 20% during this period.

The activities of the women not only increased their household's income and cash flow, but also gave the women their own money to use as they saw fit and the sense of great confidence of achieving business success on their own.

"Having developed their skills and self-confidence, I believe that these women will have the power to overcome any change that may present itself in the future."

Development assistance should not be forced upon anyone. It must be something that is closely rooted in the society and lifestyle of the people actually living there. Ms. Toki learned about this in the field in her role of creating a business structure together with the women of the cooperative. The project ended in December 2015, but KnK will continue to oversee jobs for women in Bangladesh in the future.

\*1 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects is a scheme by which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offers funding cooperation for economic development projects and emergency humanitarian projects carried out by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions. The goal of this scheme is to enhance the capabilities of NGOs in expanding their international activities by helping them accumulate more experience.

## (6) Culture and Sports

In developing countries, there is a growing interest in the preservation and promotion of their own cultures. Cultural heritages that symbolize countries are not only sources of pride for their people, but are also resources that can be effectively utilized for tourism to develop the socio-economic environment of the people in surrounding areas. On the other hand, many cultural heritages in developing countries are exposed to dangers in terms of preservation and maintenance.

Assistance to protect cultural heritage is a form of cooperation that directly reaches the hearts of the people in those countries, and has long-term impacts. In addition, the preservation and promotion of culture, such as invaluable cultural heritage that is shared by all humankind, is an

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the promotion of culture and higher education as well as preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries through Cultural Grant Assistance\* since 1975. Specifically, Japan has constructed facilities necessary for preserving and utilizing cultural heritage and cultural properties, sports and cultural facilities, and facilities of higher education and research institutions in developing countries. Japan has also provided the necessary equipment for these facilities. Those facilities built in developing countries serve as centers for providing information about Japan and for cultural exchanges with Japan, as well as for deepening understanding of Japan and fostering a sense of affinity towards Japan. In recent years, from the viewpoint of “Japan Promotion,” Japan has also emphasized support for Japanese language education and support that contributes to disseminating Japanese contents.

In FY2014, Japan proactively provided sports assistance using ODA to advance Sport for Tomorrow, a programme of international contribution through sports by which Japan expands sporting values and the Olympic and Paralympic

issue that should be addressed not only by the countries with cultural heritage in danger, but also by the entire international community.

Sports are popular with everyone, and anyone can easily take part in them regardless of their gender or age. Sports can enhance people's quality of life through maintenance and improvement of health. Furthermore, sports foster respect for opponents and cultivate a spirit of mutual understanding and awareness of norms, through competing in accordance with fair rules and sharing the same experience. The influence and positive power of sports play the role of “catalyzing” the development and growth of developing countries.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Osamu Itoi has joined the swimming federation of the Chimborazo Province in central Ecuador and provides swimming lessons to young children. (Photo: Patty Siza)

movement as the host country of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo. Japan also provided other wide-ranging assistance, including assistance for the preservation of cultural heritage and assistance utilizing Japanese contents. In the area of sports assistance, Japan utilized Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects

to provide sports facilities and equipment to 12 countries, and dispatched 258 JICA volunteers in sports fields. Japan has also decided to utilize the Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects to assist with the preservation of cultural heritage, such as the projects for the improvement of equipment for preserving the collection of the National Museum of Mongolia and promoting culture in Old Havana in Cuba. In addition to the above, Japan provides Japanese documentations and educational TV programs in four countries.

Japan contributes to the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, including equipment provision and preliminary studies and surveys, through the Japanese Funds-in-



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuyuki Nakane (front) observes a practice session of the National U19 Soccer Team of East Timor in July 2015.

Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage established in UNESCO. Placing a particular emphasis on human resources development in developing countries, Japan also provides assistance by dispatching international experts, which mainly include Japanese experts, and holding workshops in order to transfer techniques and knowledge to developing countries. Japan furthermore supports the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage such as traditional dances, music, handcraft techniques, and oral traditions by implementing projects of successor training, records conservation, creation of safeguarding mechanisms, and other activities through the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage established in UNESCO.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) implements the Cooperation Promotion Program for the Protection of World Heritage and Other Cultural Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region, in which it invites young experts on cultural heritage protection from the Asia-Pacific region to Japan for training.



Equipment provided under the Project for the Improvement of TV Programs and Broadcast Editing Equipment of Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV) is used to input and edit subtitles for Japanese TV Programs. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Myanmar)

## Glossary

### Cultural Grant Assistance

Cultural Grant Assistance provides funding to procure equipment and supplies, and improve facilities for the promotion of culture and higher education in developing countries. It is intended to encourage cultural and educational advancements in these countries as well as cultural exchanges between Japan and the countries, with a view to deepening friendships and mutual understanding. Cultural Grant Assistance includes General Cultural Grant Assistance, which provides assistance to governmental organizations, and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, which provides assistance to NGOs and local public entities for small-scale projects.

## Colombia

### Project for Improvement of Cayetano Cañizares Gymnasium Facilities Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (February 2015 – July 2015)

Colombia is known as a soccer powerhouse and its national team appeared in the 2014 World Cup in Brazil, where it faced off against Japan. In order to raise the quality of life of its citizens, Colombia is working to strengthen all sports. Efforts led by the Colombian Gymnastics Federation are also being made throughout the country to promote and improve the level of gymnastics. Given the high level of gymnastics in Japan, there are three Japanese gymnastics coaches currently working in Colombia.

However, Colombia's budget for sports is limited and practice facilities are not fully equipped. For example, many gymnasts suffered sprains or broken bones during practice at Cayetano Cañizares Gymnasium in Bogota D.C. This was because the facility had not been able to replace its old spring floor. Gymnasts were therefore not able to sufficiently absorb the impact to their bodies. Then, the Government of Japan provided a brand new spring floor for the gymnasium under the framework of Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects.

As a result, 500 people are now able to use this gymnastic facility for training or classes. They are now able to practice in a safe environment without suffering excessive strain on their lower backs. A number of highly promising gymnasts currently train at the gymnasium day and night. They are expected to represent Colombia and compete at the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo.



Performance by members of the gymnastics club at the equipment hand-over ceremony. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Colombia)

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## 2. Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

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A society where the rights of individuals are guaranteed, where people can engage in socio-economic activities with a sense of safety, and where these activities are managed equitably and stably forms the foundation of stable development through “quality growth” of developing countries. From the standpoint of solidifying

this foundation, the sharing of universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights, and the rule of law, as well as the ensuring of peace, stability, and security constitute the prerequisites of nation-building and development.

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### 2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

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#### (1) Assistance for the Development of Legal and Judicial Systems, and Socio-Economic Systems

“Quality growth” of developing countries requires improvement of fundamental conditions for their effective, efficient, and stable socio-economic activities. The development of socio-economic infrastructure, coupled with the establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women’s rights, will be key to laying the foundation for developing a nation through self-help efforts. This requires

assistance for the development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive laws and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as assistance for the development of economic systems that involves the development of tax systems; appropriate collection, management and execution of taxes; strengthening of audit functions of the public sector; and human resources development for improving financial systems.

#### <Japan’s Efforts>

As part of the assistance for legal and economic systems, Japan provides assistance that addresses legal and judicial system reform, local administration, capacity-building of civil servants, capacity enhancement of internal audits, and human resources development related to the development of civil code, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries and regions, such as Cambodia, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos, Ghana, Tanzania, Malawi, and the Palestinian Territories. Assistance for this sector is a typical example of “person-to-person cooperation” between Japan and the recipient countries, and plays a role in “Visible Japanese Assistance.”

In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic systems in developing countries through such measures is an important effort in the sense that it will also improve the business environment there for Japanese companies. Japan’s assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan’s “soft power.” The assistance promotes and underpins the growth of the world, including Asia.

Every year, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) holds an international training course (twice a year) and an international senior seminar (once a year) for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries, mainly in the Asia-Pacific region, through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Each course and seminar have taken up the priority issues of the UN and the international community, and adapted to the changes in the

global society. The main topic of the spring international training course is the treatment of offenders, and the main topic of the autumn international training course is crime prevention and crime measures. The international senior seminar covers a wide range of criminal justice issues.

MOJ also conducts international training courses on assisting the improvement of legal systems, as well as studies concerning the legal systems of other countries and seminars in developing countries through dispatching experts. These activities are aimed at supporting the drafting of basic laws and regulations as well as economic laws and regulations in developing countries, establishing the basis for the proper operation and execution of legal systems, and strengthening the training of legal professionals. Specifically, MOJ invited legal practitioners and lawmaking professionals, such as justice ministry officials, judges, and prosecutors, from Asian countries including Viet Nam, Myanmar, and Cambodia, and held trainings on themes such as the drafting of legislation and the development of legal human resources tailored to the needs of each country. Additionally, MOJ dispatched experts from Japan to the assistance recipient countries to hold seminars and other activities.

In order to earnestly and proactively promote assistance that is aligned with the needs of developing countries, MOJ works to continuously implement effective assistance by conducting broad and basic studies regarding the legal systems of the countries and their interpretations and operations.

## (2) Assistance for Governance (Including Anti-Corruption Measures)

In parallel with economic development, developing countries have seen cases of corruption, including bribery of civil servants, which has become a factor impeding the sound economic growth of these countries. Equitable and stable

management of socio-economic activities is the prerequisite of “quality growth.” Realizing an equitable and stable society requires governance assistance that includes implementation of anti-corruption measures in developing countries.

### <Japan's Efforts>

In FY2014, Japan contributed approximately \$80,000 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF). This assistance contributed to strengthening the efforts to fight corruption, including through the creation of a handbook on international cooperation on cases of foreign public official bribery, intended for law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asian countries.

Through UNAFEI, MOJ held an International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption, on the theme of “Effective Measures to Prevent and Combat Corruption – Focusing on Identifying, Tracing, Freezing, Seizing, Confiscating and Recovering Proceeds of Corruption” for criminal justice professionals in developing countries, mainly in the Asia-Pacific region. This training course selects themes from the key issues of the United

Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and contributes to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships in each country.

As regards other efforts, Japan has held an annual seminar called Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries since 2007, with the objective of supporting efforts to establish “rule of law” and “good governance” in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and corruption response. In 2014, a seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the theme of “Current Issues in the Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Corruption Cases.”

### Mongolia

#### The Project for Strengthening Mediation System (Phase II) Technical Cooperation (April 2013 – Ongoing)

After transitioning to a market economy in 1990, Mongolia has seen a rising number of disputes among its people resulting from the subsequent vitalization of economic activities. There has therefore been a growing need for the development of legislation to protect the rights of individuals and businesses, and for increasing the number of methods available for dispute resolution.

In particular, there is a growing need across Mongolia to resolve straightforward cases or matters that are suitable for settlement through discussion or mediation, such as small monetary claims and divorces. The fair and stable operation of society forms the basis for stable development and quality growth. The introduction of a mediation system has been an urgent need for achieving quick and reasonable dispute resolution that the people can accept.

Japan has assisted Mongolia with the establishment of legal systems and the training of mediation personnel in order to introduce a mediation system for general civil cases and family affairs cases since 2010. As a result, Mongolia enacted the Mediation Law and announced a plan to introduce a mediation system at courts of first instance nationwide in 2012. As Phase II of the Project for Strengthening Mediation System, Japan initiated assistance with the full-scale introduction and promotion of the mediation system in 2013.

Under this project, experts on mediation systems have been dispatched from Japan to Mongolia where they have held training sessions to develop mediation personnel nationwide. To date, under the watch of these experts 505 people have obtained credentials as authorized mediators. In addition, these newly licensed mediators have been invited to attend training in Japan in order to learn about Japan's mediation system.

Japan has also aided the establishment of mediation offices at all 37 courts across Mongolia and supplied equipment, including computers and mediation tables, in an effort to introduce the mediation system across the entire country. On top of this, Japan has worked with Mongolia's judicial branch to design the necessary mediation system and improve its implementation at the working level.

As a result, Mongolia now has permanent mediators and secretaries working at every court of first instance in the country. The system began in earnest in February 2014, and 6,427 cases were mediated between February and December 2014.

With the assistance of Japan, Mongolia is making progress on the development of the necessary judicial system for quality growth.



Participants in the seminar “Psychology of Domestic Relation Cases” (Photo: JICA)

### (3) Assistance for Democratization

Strengthening the foundation for democracy in developing countries leads to the people's participation in governance and development, and to the protection and promotion of human rights. In this regard, it is a critical component of encouraging medium- to long-term stability and

development. In particular, based also on the principles of the Development Cooperation Charter, it is important that Japan actively assists developing countries to take proactive steps towards democratization, and supports their efforts to shift to democratic systems that include electoral assistance.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

At the Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting held in December 2013, Prime Minister Hun Sen requested electoral reform assistance to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. In response to this request, since May 2014, Japan has undertaken activities, including dispatching a study team to determine the specific assistance needs and identify the concrete scope of the cooperation, and inviting members of the Cambodian ruling and opposition parties to Japan for providing opportunities to observe the House of Representatives elections. At the Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting held on July 4, 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would continue to support Cambodia's electoral reforms through: (i) Provision of technical advice; (ii) Dispatch of experts; and (iii) Supply of equipment. Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed strong expectations. On this basis, since September 2015, Japan has dispatched experts and initiated concrete activities for electoral reforms.

In other efforts, to support the 2014 Afghan presidential election and other elections, Japan contributed ¥1.639 billion in grant aid for the "Project for Assistance to Presidential and Provincial Council Elections" (through UNDP) to procure and supply the

necessary election equipment and help transport this equipment to polling stations across Afghanistan. In December 2014, Japan decided to extend Emergency Grant Aid of approximately \$640,000 (approximately ¥76.4 million) through UNDP to support the smooth implementation of the presidential by-election in Zambia. For implementing the Assembly of the Union General Election in Myanmar in November 2015 in a peaceful and calm manner, Japan provided ¥111 million in grant aid for "The Programme for Supporting the 2015 Myanmar General Elections (through UNDP)" to provide supplies necessary for holding the elections. An election observer mission headed by Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Special Envoy of the Government of Japan for National Reconciliation in Myanmar, was dispatched to monitor the elections.

These types of assistance are expected to contribute to holding smooth elections in a fair and transparent manner and to consolidating peace and democracy in the recipient countries, along with bringing about the peace and stability of the international community.

#### ● Media Assistance

In many cases, the media is utilized for political purposes in countries affected by conflict around the world. A major challenge for preventing conflict is to foster an impartial, neutral, and accurate media that is not utilized by politicians.

An example is South Sudan, which gained independence from Sudan in 2011 and is carrying out nation-building efforts with the assistance of the international community. In a democratic nation-building process, the media plays a pivotal role in informing the latest security situation and sending out messages to prevent and contain the expansion and recurrence of fighting. While there is very much a perception that South Sudan TV and Radio reports mainly on information released by the government as a state-operated broadcaster, preparations are under way to deliver more impartial and accurate information to the people. It is essential that the reports not rely on government information sources, and are based on the

broadcaster's own perspective. In this context, since 2012, Japan has supported the efforts of South Sudan TV and Radio through the "Project for Institutional Capacity Development of South Sudan TV and Radio." In February to March 2014, in the neighboring country of Kenya, the project conducted training concerning the management structure of public broadcasters, their financing, the role of public broadcasting, and elections reporting, intermixing case studies of Kenya's public broadcasting and of Japan. Participants listened intently especially to Kenya's experience of how its broadcaster earned the trust of the people by moving away from government propaganda and disseminating more neutral and impartial information. Japan's media assistance efforts are expected to strengthen the role of sound media, and in turn, lead to the further stability and growth of South Sudan.

## 2-2 Assistance for Ensuring Peace, Stability, and Security

### (1) Peacebuilding Assistance

Regional and inter-state conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose challenges for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), resulting in humanitarian crises and violations of human rights. Furthermore, these conflicts undermine the progress made through long-term efforts, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to

engage in “peacebuilding” in order to build foundations for development to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence, and consolidate sustainable peace. For instance, the UN Peacebuilding Commission, established in 2005, has been engaged in discussions on a coherent approach to support conflict resolution, recovery, reconstruction, and nation-building. The importance of peacebuilding has also been recognized at high levels, on such occasions as meetings of the UN General Assembly.

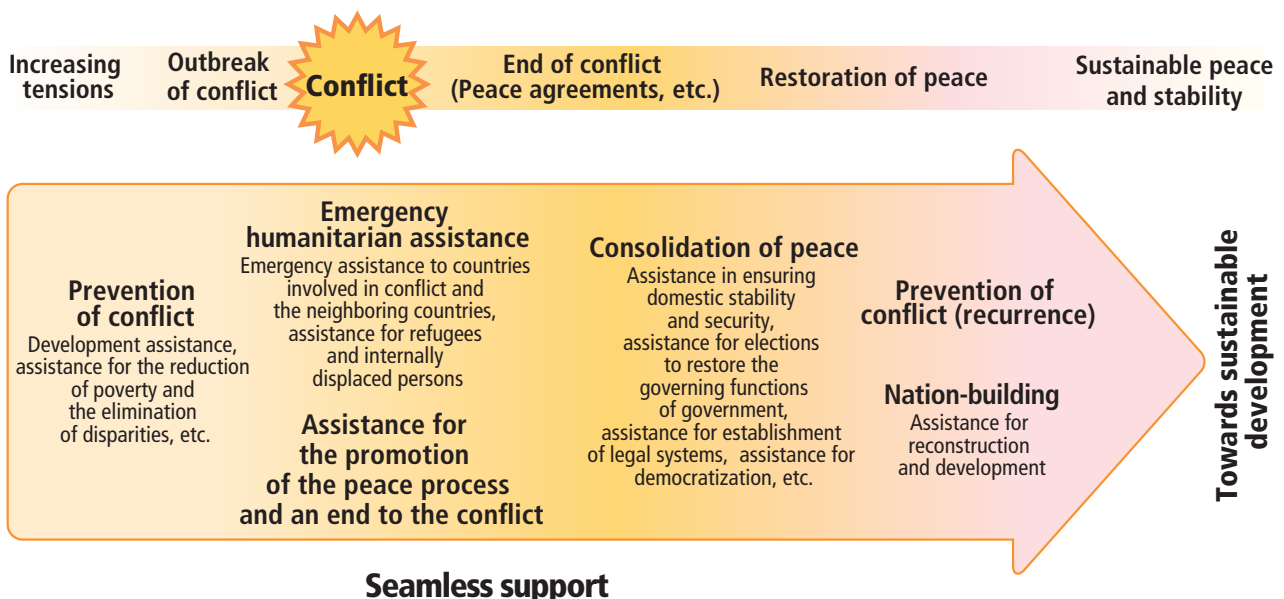
#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan provides various types of supports, including assistance for refugees affected by conflicts, food assistance, and electoral assistance for political peace processes. After a conflict is resolved, Japan assists in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants in order to promote the consolidation of peace. Japan also provides support to rebuild the security sector to ensure domestic stability and security. Japan extends support for the reconstruction of affected countries in such areas as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and IDPs, and the rebuilding of basic infrastructure. Furthermore, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the recurrence of conflicts, Japan engages in efforts in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as the reinforcement of the governmental, judicial, and police functions, and the development of economic infrastructure and institutions.

In such undertakings, maximum consideration is given to the importance of the roles that women can play in peacebuilding. In order to provide this support in a seamless manner, Japan also extends bilateral assistance through international organizations together with grant, technical cooperation, and ODA Loans.

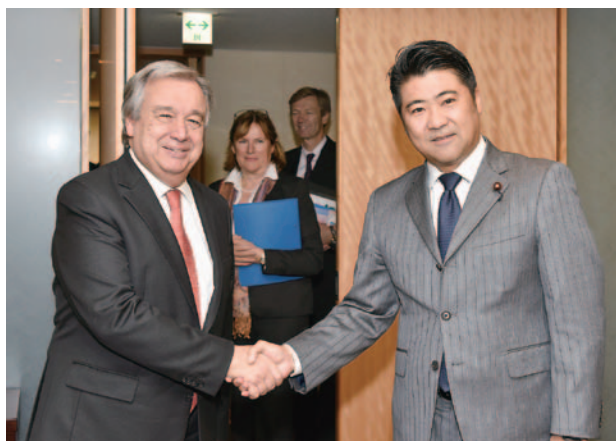
The Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 outlines that Japan would strengthen coordination between development cooperation and international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs). In the fields where UN PKOs are deployed, many initiatives are under way which contribute to development, including efforts for protecting refugees, women, and children affected by conflict and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize their effects, it remains important that Japan promotes coordination among these activities.

#### Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



## ● Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Related to Conflict

In addition to bilateral cooperation, Japan provides emergency humanitarian assistance through international organizations, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), among other bodies, to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the most vulnerable victims of conflict and to help each person get back on their feet and become self-reliant, in accordance with the fundamental principles of humanitarian assistance, i.e., (i) humanity, (ii) impartiality, (iii) neutrality, and (iv) independence. In May 2014, Japan provided \$12 million (approximately ¥1.164 billion) in Emergency Grant Aid for IDPs in South Sudan and refugees who fled to neighboring



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Kihara receives a courtesy call from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres in November 2015.

countries as a result of the armed clashes that broke out in late 2013 in South Sudan, which gained independence in 2011 following over two decades of civil war.

When providing emergency humanitarian assistance through international organizations, Japan strives to implement visible assistance by collaborating with JICA, Japan's development cooperation implementing agency, as well as private companies. For example, Japan implements refugee assistance through UNHCR by collaborating with JICA to provide seamless assistance during the transition phase from emergency to reconstruction assistance.

In addition, as of July 2015, 47 NGOs are members of the Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the Government of Japan, and business communities (see "c. Financial Cooperation for NGO Projects" on pages 177-178). JPF utilizes ODA funds contributed by MOFA as well as donations from the private sector and individuals to carry out emergency humanitarian assistance, including the distribution of Non-Food Items and livelihood recovery, for example, when a major disaster occurs or a vast number of refugees flee due to conflict.

In FY2014, JPF implemented 81 projects through 11 programs, including assistance for Iraqi and Syrian refugees and IDPs, emergency assistance for South Sudan, humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan and Pakistan, reintegration assistance for refugees/IDPs in Myanmar, and the 2014 Palestine/Gaza humanitarian assistance.

## ● Support for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Given the situation in Syria and other countries, the number of refugees and IDPs at the end of 2014 stood at its highest level since the end of World War II. As humanitarian conditions become more severe, Japan is providing assistance to refugees and IDPs who are in the most vulnerable positions from the standpoint of ensuring human security.

Specifically, Japan works with international organizations including UNHCR to continually provide refugees and IDPs around the world with assistance in terms of food, shelter and basic living supplies. In cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), ICRC and other international institutions, Japan carries out humanitarian assistance for refugees and others while utilizing the expertise and coordinating abilities of these institutions, even in locations with dangerous public safety conditions.

Additionally, in September 2015, in a general debate at the UN General Assembly in New York, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that in the same year, Japan would provide approximately \$810 million for refugees and IDPs from Iraq and Syria, as well as for surrounding countries that have been hosting refugees, as part of Japan's effort to

address the issue of refugees and IDPs. Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida, who also traveled to New York for the UN General Assembly

meeting, attended the G7 Outreach Foreign Ministers' Meeting regarding the Call for Increased Humanitarian Assistance for Refugees and Displaced Persons and the High-level Side Event on strengthening cooperation on the migration and refugee issues under the new development agenda. During these meetings, Minister Kishida called on participants to enhance assistance for refugees and displaced persons and further strengthen the nexus between humanitarian assistance and development assistance. He also stated Japan's intention to cooperate towards the World Humanitarian Summit scheduled to take place in Turkey in May 2016.

As part of this assistance, Japan has been providing assistance for refugees and IDPs in Syria and Iraq in the



Tents provided by Japan for Syrian refugees in Iraq.

fields of health, hygiene, education and food. Japan also provides assistance to the surrounding countries accepting Syrian refugees. For example, Japan provided monetary assistance to Jordan for procuring medical supplies and equipment, in light of the increased financial pressure it

is facing from accepting Syrian refugees. Furthermore, Japan authorized the long-term supply of funds to local governments in Turkey that are accepting Syrian refugees in order to improve the living environment of local residents through improving infrastructure services.

## Lebanon

### Education and Health Care Assistance for Syrian Refugees in Palestinian Refugee Camps Scheme: Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (Japan Platform (JPF) Project) (February 2014 – February 2015)

Around 1.2 million refugees from Syria have fled to Lebanon as of the end of March 31, 2015. Some 29% of the country's total population is comprised of refugees, when also including Palestinian refugees. This is the highest ratio of any country in the Middle East. In this context, Campaign for the Children of Palestine (CCP Japan), a Japanese NGO, has assisted refugees in Lebanon for three decades and has aided Syrian refugees in Lebanon since 2013. CCP Japan provided education and health care assistance for Syrian refugees, particularly vulnerable children and women, who were living in six Palestinian refugee camps in 2014.

Throughout 2014, CCP Japan held kindergarten or remedial learning classes for 1,101 children who evacuated from Syria. 2,461 children also attended excursions and sports events hosted by CCP Japan to provide mental health support. For many of these children, this was the first time that they had received group education.

CCP Japan's health assistance has reached 7,238 children, enabling them to receive group dental checkups and treatment. In addition, 433 children affected by the trauma of conflict have received ongoing counseling from psychiatrists and clinical psychologists, which has helped to ease symptoms in most cases.

CCP Japan has also held workshops to support the mental health of single mothers, with 240 women participating. As the crisis in Syria continues, this Japanese NGO, with the cooperation of the Government of Japan, will continue to expand their support for vulnerable refugees through education, health, food and living supplies in 2015 and beyond.



Syrian refugee children who have been through severe experiences enjoy a kindergarten class within a refugee camp in Lebanon.  
(Photo: Campaign for the Children of Palestine (CCP))

## Jordan

### Project for Formulating Water Supply Plan for the Host Communities of Syrian Refugees Technical Cooperation (December 2013 – Ongoing) Jordan – The Programme for Urgent Improvement of Water Sector for the Host Communities of Syrian Refugees in Northern Governorates Grant Aid (March 2014 – Ongoing)

Comprised of arid and semi-arid regions, Jordan is one of the countries with the fewest water resources in the world. Some 630,000 refugees from Syria have fled into Jordan since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in 2011. This has given rise to a huge increase in demand for water and exacerbated Jordan's water issues. Most Syrian refugees have fled to Jordan's northern governorates of Irbid, Ajlun, Jerash and Mafraq, and these areas in particular are suffering from deteriorating water supply conditions, increasing sewerage and waste, and greater instances of illegal dumping. This has caused problems such as poor sanitation and blockages of sewer pipes.

In response to the situation, the Government of Japan has assessed the impacts on water and sewerage services caused by the influx of Syrian refugees and carried out exhaustive research on the state of water and sewerage services in host communities. Based on this, Japan is implementing projects that seek to achieve sustainable solutions.

Specifically, a survey team was dispatched to the affected areas. The team conducted surveys with the assistance of the Government of Jordan and public water companies, in order to create plans for improving water supply and sewerage facilities, and to assist refugees. Jordan already had limited water supplies. They have now decreased even further amid the influx of Syrian refugees. As a result, water must be brought in once every two weeks using tanker trucks. The number of people who cannot pay for water is also rising. In addition, the water shortage means toilets cannot be flushed, so people are forced to put up with unsanitary conditions.

Based on these surveys, Japan and Jordan concluded a grant aid agreement for the Programme for Urgent Improvement of Water Sector for the Host Communities of Syrian Refugees in Northern Governorates in March 2014.

The influx of refugees has exacerbated water shortages in host communities. That is why improving the water sector is currently the top priority. New water supply pipes are being laid and improvements to existing water supply networks are being made, to provide water from newly developed sources to these communities. A medium-term plan on maintaining water supply and sewerage services is also being formulated. In addition, pipes need to be kept clean and free of blockages, and any leaks need to be found and repaired. In this way, Japan is working hard to address the needs of the local communities.

The water and refugee issues are both difficult challenges directly related to the sustainable growth of humankind. With Japan's assistance, efforts are now underway in Jordan to address them. (As of August 2015)



Staff members of the Yarmouk Water Company (YWC) conduct a water pipe leakage survey.

## ● Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Socially vulnerable people include persons with disabilities due to conflict or landmines, orphans, widows, ex-combatants including children affected by armed conflicts, and IDPs. Despite being susceptible to the impacts of conflict, the reality is that the socially vulnerable often receive delayed assistance in post-conflict recovery and often find it difficult to access the benefits of peace and reconstruction.

At the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in April 2013, the G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict was adopted in order to strengthen international efforts for preventing sexual violence and remedy human rights violations against women in conflict areas. Then

State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi attended the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict held in London in June 2014, where he appealed to participants about the importance of women's empowerment and their political, social, and economic participation.

In 2014, Japan provided capacity building assistance for police and judicial officials together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in order to promote the elimination of violence against women in Afghanistan, where women are forced to live a life that is extremely restricted politically, socially, and economically. Japan also provided maternal health support for Syrian refugees through a partnership with a Japanese NGO.

## ● Reconstruction of Social and Human Capital

Japan supports the reconstruction of social capital and restoration of human capital who participate in economic activities in countries affected by conflict. This support is aimed at preventing new conflict from emerging or eliminating factors that could cause new conflict before reconstruction or nation building.

The reconstruction of social capital largely requires five steps: (i) development of social infrastructure; (ii) development of transportation, power grids and

telecommunications networks; (iii) improvement of medical system functions; (iv) improvement of education system functions; and (v) food security. As for the reconstruction of human capital, while combining assistance aimed at medium- to long-term economic development, Japan seeks to help develop an economic environment as well as increase job opportunities and improve livelihoods with a focus on preventing social instability caused by rising unemployment and other factors.

## ● Restoring Public Order and Government Functions

Public safety and government functions are extremely important when it comes to providing seamless assistance that spans from conflict resolution to recovery, reconstruction or nation-building. Given this, Japan believes it necessary to assist efforts in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) so that countries involved in conflict can consolidate peace and do not return to conflict. Additionally, Japan is working on efforts to ensure public safety and security, and to

strengthen administrative, judicial, and police functions or restore government functions through the restoration of government systems and election reform.

As part of its election reform efforts, Japan announced that it would provide Cambodia with assistance in the form of (i) technical advice; (ii) dispatching experts; and (iii) provision of equipment. The dispatch of experts and other specific activities were initiated in September 2015.



Re-education program for active police officers was launched in February 2014 at the National Police Academy in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, with the goal of building peaceful and stable society through reinforcement of order maintenance capabilities. (Photo: Masataka Otsuka / JICA)

## ● Clearance of Landmines, Unexploded Ordnance and Collection of Small Arms

In post-conflict regions, unexploded ordnance (UXO) including cluster munitions, which contain and eject multiple smaller submunitions upon detonation, and antipersonnel landmines remain, and illegal small arms are still widespread. These explosive remnants of war indiscriminately harm children and the general public. They not only hinder reconstruction and development activities, but also can become the cause of new conflicts. It is important to provide support that seeks to stabilize the domestic situation and ensure the security of the affected country, through assistance including the clearance of UXOs and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms, and the empowerment of landmine victims.

As a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, as well as the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Japan has been actively promoting the universalization of these conventions by encouraging other nations to ratify or accede to them. Japan is also steadily implementing international cooperation for mine clearance, victim assistance, risk reduction education and other projects set forth in both conventions.

For example, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), a specified nonprofit corporation, established a new landmine disposal course at the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) in Cambodia using the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in 2014, and is now working to establish a solid footing for landmine removal education. Furthermore, employees participating in this course are working to disseminate landmine removal techniques in Cambodia and surrounding countries.

In Afghanistan, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), a specified nonprofit corporation, conducts outreach education to spread awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict and on the proper ways to avoid them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JPF<sup>16</sup>, AAR Japan has conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) in all parts of Afghanistan through various activities, including showing educational films in mobile cinemas. AAR Japan has also trained local trainers to conduct MRE. The people's awareness has increased as a result of these efforts.

In addition, from March 2014 until February 2015, Japan provided support for outreach education on the risks of explosive and non-explosive elements of war in Syria, Yemen, Chad, Mali, and South Sudan through UNICEF.

Laos is one of the countries deeply affected by UXOs. In 2011, a project focusing on countermeasures for UXOs was set up, and its three pillars of cooperation are: (i) dispatching an expert on UXOs; (ii) providing equipment; and (iii) South-South Cooperation. Japan has

experience in supporting Cambodia to clear landmines since the 1990s, and it has been implementing a 3-year South-South Cooperation project to facilitate Laos and Cambodia to share knowledge and experiences with each other through holding several workshops on UXO/Mine Action. This cooperation aimed to share their knowledge and experience on techniques, training, drafting national standards and supporting victims.

In March 2015, Japan supported landmine and UXO countermeasures including removal and awareness education through United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Palestinian Territories (Gaza). In South Sudan, Japan has been providing assistance in coordination with the Japan Self-Defense Force personnel performing ongoing PKO operations. Additionally, through the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, Japan is supporting a project to reduce small arms in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) conducted by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana and the training of mine-clearing personnel in Africa conducted by the Center for Humanitarian Demining Training (Centre de Perfectionnement aux Actions post-confliktuelles de D minage et de D pollution: CPADD) in Benin.

To tackle the issues of small arms and light weapons, Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate storage management of small arms, combined 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 the development of relevant legal systems, capacity enhancement of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and carries out DDR projects for ex-combatants and child soldiers.



The Central Workshop of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), an organization engaged in removal of landmines and unexploded bombs in Cambodia. A Senior Volunteer (heavy machinery repair and maintenance), Mr. Masaki Tsunabuchi is conducting guidance on repair and maintenance of heavy machinery. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Note 16: JPF is an organization launched by NGOs, business communities, and the Government of Japan in August 2000 in order for Japanese NGOs to carry out expedient and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in response to conflict or natural disasters.

## ● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Requirements in the field of peacebuilding, in terms of activities and the qualities of the people who carry them out, are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs on the ground, Japan conducted the Program for Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding from FY2007 to FY2014 to train civilian experts from Japan and other regions who will be capable of playing an active role in this field. Pillars of the program consist of coursework in Japan, where participants acquire the practical knowledge and skills required for the peacebuilding field, the Overseas Assignment, where participants work at field offices of international organizations in the peacebuilding field, and support for graduates to build up their careers. To date, 302 nationals from Japan and other countries have participated in the training courses. Many program graduates are now actively working in the field of peacebuilding in countries such as South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Afghanistan. Since FY2015, operations have been expanded as the Global Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development.



Discussion among participants in a training held under the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding.

In 2015, the Government of Japan hosted the High-Level Seminar on Peacebuilding, National Reconciliation and Democratization in Asia. Government officials and others from Japan and abroad who have been involved in peacebuilding, national reconciliation and democratization in Asian countries were invited to attend the Seminar. They exchanged views on the lessons learned from Asia's experience and disseminated it to the international community.

### (1) Mindanao Peace Process

The conflict between the Government of the Philippines and Islamic rebel groups continued for 40 years in the Mindanao region in southern Philippines. To put an end to this history, the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) engaged in peace talks from 2001. On March 27, 2014, a comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the two parties, marking a large step towards fundamentally resolving the Mindanao conflict.

Under this agreement, during the transition process until the inauguration of the new autonomous government (Bangsamoro<sup>17</sup>) in 2016, the Bangsamoro Basic Law is to be enacted, a referendum is to be held, and a transitional governing entity is to be established. At the same time, various processes that are expected to contribute to the

“normalization” of the situation have to be implemented smoothly, including the disarmament of MILF forces, the social reintegration of combatants, the dismantlement of the many private armed groups in the area, the restoration of security by creating a new police organization, and the promotion of socio-economic development which has lagged behind due to the conflict.

The steady execution of the peace agreement and whether or not the hurdles can be overcome in the lead-up to 2016 will be key to achieving true peace in Mindanao.

This requires the unremitting efforts of the Philippine government and MILF, as well as the support of the international community, including Japan.

Note 17: “Bangsamoro” is the name which Islamic rebel groups use to refer to themselves.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Based on the belief that peace in Mindanao will lead to peace and stability in this region, Japan has extended its support to the peace process for years. For example, Japan dispatched development experts from JICA to the Social and Economic Development Section of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and conducted studies to identify the needed assistance. This led to Japan's assistance for the development of elementary schools, wells, clinics, and vocational training centers. Japan has also carried out development cooperation projects intensively in former conflict areas, including Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. These measures which are known under the name of the "Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development" (J-BIRD) are highly praised by the local people and the Philippine government. Furthermore, Japan is a member of the International Contact Group which participates in the peace talks as an observer and offers advice, and contributes to the advancement of the Mindanao Peace Process. In August 2011, the first leaders' meeting between President Benigno S. Aquino III and MILF Chairman Al Haj Murad Ebrahim took place in Narita by the intermediation of Japan. This meeting helped establish mutual trust towards the resolution of the Mindanao peace issue.

After signing the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) in March 2014, JICA organized the Consolidation for Peace for Mindanao Seminar that took place in Hiroshima City in June 2014. With President Aquino in attendance, officials including MILF Chairman Murad and Secretary Teresita Quintos-Deles of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) participated and stated their resolve towards moving the peace process forward. During President Aquino's state visit to Japan in 2015, the Government of Japan announced the transition to the framework of "J-BIRD 2" with a



In front of the building of a School of Peace where peace education is implemented, in Mindanao, the Philippines. Clean water is now available in the school. (Photo: ICAN)

greater focus on securing the economic independence of the Bangsamoro region. Japan will continue to expand and strengthen its support for the achievement of true peace in Mindanao based on the pillars of: construction of schools, clinics, wells, and other facilities; human resources development in the transition process; and economic development towards sustainable development (cooperation focused on agriculture, mining and manufacturing, infrastructure development, etc.).

In addition, Japan supports the peacebuilding process undertaken by Japanese NGOs using the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. For example, the International Children's Action Network (ICAN) conducted peace training at the primary and secondary education level and constructed schools on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines as part of a three-year project that started in FY2011. Since FY2014 it has been conducting mediation training between the parties of the conflict as part of efforts to consolidate peace at the local grassroots level.



The Seminar on the "Consolidation for Peace for Mindanao" held in June 2014 in Hiroshima City to discuss policies and challenges in the establishment of the Bangsamoro government. From left, Professor Kamarulzaman Askandar, University of Sains Malaysia; Al Haj Murad Ebrahim, chair of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF); Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture Hidehiko Yuzaki; Secretary Albert F. Del Rosario, Department of Foreign Affairs, the Philippines; President Benigno S. Aquino III; former JICA President Akihiko Tanaka; Secretary Teresita Quintos-Deles of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP); Professor Miriam Coronel-Ferrer, chair, the Philippines' Government Peace Panel; and Mohagher Iqbal, chair of the MILF Peace Panel. (Photo: JICA)

## (2) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The prolonged unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a challenge, not only for these countries and the surrounding region, but also for the peace and security of the entire world. The international community, including Japan, actively supports Afghanistan to prevent the country from stepping back to a hotbed for terrorism. The new administration of President Ashraf Ghani was inaugurated after the first-ever democratic change of governments in the history of Afghanistan in 2014. At the

end of the same year, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) handed over its security responsibility to the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF), and it is becoming increasingly more important to ensure stability in Afghanistan. In July 2015, the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban held a peace talk which was mediated by the Government of Pakistan. In order for stability in Afghanistan, it is further important to obtain cooperation by Pakistan.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan since October 2001 totals approximately \$5.9 billion (as of October 31, 2015).

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan on July 8, 2012. The conference, attended by representatives of about 80 countries and international organizations, issued an outcome document titled "The Tokyo Declaration." At the conference, the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) was established to clarify the mutual commitment between Afghanistan and the international community for the sustainable development of Afghanistan and to regularly monitor and review the commitment. On that occasion Japan announced that it would provide up to approximately \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about five years from 2012 in the fields of development and enhancement of security capabilities. Since 2012, Japan has extended approximately \$2.5 billion of assistance to Afghanistan by the end of October 2015.

In April 2014, Afghanistan held presidential and provincial council elections in which the number of people who cast their votes far exceeded the previous presidential

election held in 2009. In September 2014, the first-ever democratic change of governments was realized. At these elections, Japan provided ¥1,639 million in grant aid working with the international community to procure and provide necessary supplies for holding the presidential and provincial council elections, and to help transport these articles to polling stations across Afghanistan.

At the London Conference on Afghanistan held in December 2014, the international community and Afghanistan's commitment under TMAF was reaffirmed, while the need to further follow up on this framework was confirmed as well.

At the Senior Officials Meeting for Follow-up of Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan held in Kabul in September 2015, the Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF) was established as the new framework to succeed TMAF, in line with the priority matters cited by the current Afghan administration. This confirmed that Afghanistan and the international community will tackle the issues faced by Afghanistan under the principle of "mutual accountability."

#### ● 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, Japan hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference and pledged assistance of up to \$1 billion<sup>18</sup> to Pakistan over two years, which is being steadily implemented. In 2014, Japan extended a ¥5 billion ODA Loan to support energy sector reform by Pakistan.

To contribute to the improvement of the security situation in Pakistan, Japan has been providing assistance

for education, health, vocational training, and other projects in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area, and supporting Pakistan's efforts to bring stability to people's lives. In 2013, Japan extended assistance of approximately ¥2 billion for counter-terrorism measures in Pakistan in order to improve airport security capabilities at major international airports in Pakistan, including for the installation of X-ray inspection equipment. Additionally, Japan provided approximately ¥1.3 billion in assistance for IDPs in 2015 through UN organizations following the terrorism sweep operation implemented.

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Note 18: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010.

### (3) Middle East Peace (Palestine)

The Palestine issue is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict that has continued for more than half a century. Middle East peace is an issue that wields 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 Palestine, which is 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>

Based on the perspective that “peacebuilding” is one of the priority issues of development cooperation, 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, as one of the major donor countries, has provided \$1.47 billion in total to the Palestinians since the 1993 Oslo Accords along with the United States, the European Union (EU), and other countries. Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs, to improve the tragic living conditions of the socially vulnerable people in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), people affected by conflict in the Gaza Strip, and others. Also, Japan proactively supports the Palestinian Authority to stabilize and improve its people's lives, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote sustainable economic growth. These efforts are aimed at preparing for future Palestinian nation-building and for a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Furthermore, since July 2006, Japan has advocated the initiative of the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity, as its

unique medium- to long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between the Israelis and the Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote socio-economic development in the Jordan Valley area through regional cooperation



The Agro-Industrial Park in the outskirts of the city of Jericho.

Although Palestinians 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 Middle East peace even more difficult. Israel's occupation policy and widening regional disparities and a high unemployment rate driven by the sluggish economy are destabilizing factors in regional circumstances. Helping the Palestinian economy stand independently while improving living conditions for its people is the most important challenge in creating an environment where Palestinians can negotiate with Israelis for genuine peace.



Women at a Palestinian refugee camp in Ajloun, a governorate in the northern part of Jordan, learn to make bags from old clothing items at a training program for entrepreneurs. (Photo: Maki Niioka / JICA)

among the four parties of Japan, Israel, Palestine and Jordan. Those four parties are working on the flagship project of the initiative, the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho City. The park is expected to create about 7,000 jobs in the future.

In 2013, Japan launched a new initiative called the Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD) to help Palestine achieve economic independence by drawing on Asia's experience on human resources development and private economic development. In March 2014, the second ministerial meeting was held in Indonesia. In addition, to date, meetings have been held on triangular cooperation (see page 153) for human resources development and on trade and investment expansion.

In June 2014, to meet emergency needs following conflicts between Israeli and Palestinian armed forces in the Gaza Strip, Japan extended approximately \$7.8 million of food, water, and sanitation assistance through international organizations and Japanese NGOs.

In January 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited

Palestine where he met with President Mahmoud Abbas and extended approximately \$100 million in new assistance to aid reconstruction in Gaza, socio-economic development, finance, and medical and healthcare, among other areas. Prime Minister Abe conveyed that the assistance pledge of \$200 million stated at the second ministerial meeting of CEAPAD held in March 2014 will now be realized as a result, and President Abbas expressed his appreciation for these supports.

On the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, the Middle East Quartet Outreach Meeting was held, with the participation of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, major Arab countries, several European countries, and Japan. At the meeting, Foreign Minister Kishida announced approximately \$12 million in new assistance. It is hoped that this will support the socio-economic development of Palestine.

## Map of the Palestinian Territories



### Palestinian Territories

#### Gaza Strip

- Area: 365 km<sup>2</sup> (approximately 60% of the 23 Tokyo wards)
- Population: 1.7 million

#### West Bank

- Area: 5,655 km<sup>2</sup> (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
- Population: 2.8 million

## Palestinian Territories

### Establishing a Facilitation Mechanism with the Islamic Development Bank and the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development Technical Cooperation (March 2014 – Ongoing)

At the Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD) held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in March 2014, Japan concluded an official agreement with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Ministry of Planning and Administration Development (MoPAD) for establishing a trust fund, the CEAPAD Facilitation Mechanism (CEAFAM). This marks the first ever trust fund for development assistance to be established by Japan and an Arab development bank.

Now that CEAFAM has been established, IDB is providing funds and assistance through its network in Islamic countries, while MoPAD is examining and coordinating domestic development needs. East Asian countries are also planning training and seminars that contribute to development needs in the Palestinian Territories, while at the same time receiving technical assistance from CEAFAM for financing and implementing development projects.

Meanwhile, JICA is providing technical cooperation by sharing development assistance know-how and offering services matching Palestinian development needs with areas in which East Asian countries have a comparative advantage. Specific areas of assistance include agricultural development, tourism development, ICT development, and the manufacture and development of electric lights.

Assistance for the Palestinians is also important for realizing peace in the Middle East and stability in the region. The establishment of CEAFAM allows Japan to combine its long-standing experience in technical cooperation and human networks with the IDB's ability to leverage the financial resources and networks of the Persian Gulf countries. This joint effort has helped earn ever greater trust from the Palestinian Territories and initiate high quality and broad development assistance. (As of August 2015)



The signing ceremony. (Photo: JICA)

## (4) Sahel Region

The “Sahel<sup>19</sup> countries” generally include the following eight countries – Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, although there is no strict definition.

Due to natural disasters such as drought, as well as poverty and the vulnerabilities of institutional capacity, issues of political uncertainty, terrorism, the illicit trade of arms and narcotic drugs, and the threats of organized crimes such as kidnapping are becoming ever more serious in the Sahel region. Moreover, Libya and other neighboring

countries, which have vast lands including deserts, have difficulties in maintaining their borders sufficiently to prevent the entry and exit of terrorists and others, making the region a breeding ground for arms smuggling. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the region and the international community to improve security capacity and strengthen governance to enable the state control to penetrate into border areas. It is also a priority to deal with humanitarian crises, such as the refugee issue, and to promote development.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Following the terrorist attack against Japanese nationals in Algeria in January 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida announced the three pillars of foreign policy on January 29. In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, Japan pledged to continue providing support for the consolidation of peace, including ¥100 billion in development and humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, Japan announced three new pillars of diplomatic policy<sup>20</sup> to address the more frequent occurrence of terrorism, following the hostage crisis in February 2015 in which two Japanese nationals were killed, and as a part of its efforts, Japan has been rapidly promoting efforts to bring peace and stability to the Sahel region.

In 2014, Japan pledged to extend approximately \$10 million in assistance to help Mali refugees. This included providing food and accommodation tents to refugees who fled from Mali to neighboring countries and assistance to UN Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) training centers to improve military and police capacities in West African countries. Japan also supports activities under the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, which works for promoting the reconciliation and political process in Mali and the Sahel region.

Moreover, Japan has implemented the following plans to contribute to peace and stability in the Sahel region: (i) the plan for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian affairs and services in the Sahel region; (ii) the plan for improving security in the Sahel region through improved control of refugees and border security in Niger; and (iii) the plan to strengthen transnational anti-crime and anti-terror capacities along the border in Mauritania.

These assistance projects strengthen the regional ability to deal with the increase in inflow and proliferation of small arms, and also improve judicial services. As a result, the

projects are expected to improve public safety and reduce the threat of potential terrorist attacks in the Sahel region, and by extension, improve the ability of the whole region to cope with these challenges.

In addition, Japan held the Japan-Africa Trade and Investment Forum relating to the Sahel Region in November 2014 from the perspective of promoting dialogue and cooperation with anti-terrorism and public safety officials in North Africa and the Sahel region. This forum consisted of presentations and discussions about the security situation in the Sahel region and the safety measures that should be taken for doing business in Africa. It also served to foster understanding about the situation in the Sahel region among representatives from the Japanese business community.

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ), through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), organized a training program for criminal justice practitioners in French-speaking African countries, which was called the Second Training on Criminal Justice in French-speaking African Countries. This program focused on themes such as improving investigations, legal actions, and trials as well as measures against organized crime. This training will contribute to the enhancement and development of the criminal justice system in French-speaking African countries, and thereby, address such global challenges as the deteriorating security situation and the serious issues of corruption in this region.

Japan will work more closely with countries in the Sahel region, international organizations, and other aid organizations to provide assistance steadily towards establishing peace and stability in the Sahel region.

Note 19: “Sahel” is a semi-arid region that stretches along the southern edge of the Sahara desert. It generally refers to part of West Africa; however, in some cases it includes Sudan and the Horn of Africa area. The word “Sahel” originated from *sāhil*, which means “coast” in Arabic. The Sahel countries are also called the countries at the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Note 20: The three pillars are: (i) strengthening counter-terrorism measures; (ii) enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (iii) assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization.

## (5) South Sudan

In South Sudan, conflict broke out between the Sudan Peoples's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA in Opposition since December 15, 2013, leading to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, including the rise of IDPs and refugees. Efforts for peace are under way with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), comprised of neighboring countries, acting as a mediator. In August 2015, President Salva Kiir Mayardit, former Vice President Riek Machar Teny, and

other relevant parties signed an agreement regarding the resolution of the conflict in South Sudan, which immediately took effect. The agreement stipulates the immediate cessation of the conflict, the establishment of a transitional government of national unity, the holding of a national election and others. As a result of the prolonged conflict, South Sudan's economy faces many difficulties, including fiscal deficit, inflation, and a lack of the necessary foreign currency reserves.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the priorities of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. In particular, stability in Sudan and South Sudan is directly related to the stability of the whole of Africa. The two countries are therefore an area in Africa requiring intensive assistance for the consolidation of peace. With this understanding, Japan has disbursed over \$1.4 billion to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005.

Japan continues to support the consolidation of peace through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants and lend assistance in fields dealing with basic human needs (BHN) so that the people of the two nations can actually realize that peace has been established and do not revert to conflict. Specifically, Japan provides Sudan with the support focused on meeting BHN and maintaining a food production base mainly in the regions affected by conflict. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance has focused on development of infrastructure and governance.

At present, engineering units of the Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) have been dispatched to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Japan is also implementing development and humanitarian assistance projects in coordination with the engineering units' activities so that Japan can put forth its effort for stability and nation-building in South Sudan in an integrated manner. In 2013, the Unit implemented the

“Project for the Rehabilitation of Juba Na-Bari Community Road” in coordination with a Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. The Unit constructed a perimeter security fence for the port where the “Project for Improvement of Juba River Port” is being implemented by JICA using grant aid to the South Sudan capital of Juba. The engineering unit is currently building facilities inside the Protection of Civilian sites in response to the deterioration of the security situation since December 2013. Furthermore, by assisting the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), which is removing landmines and other hazards in areas where UNMISS is active, Japan is helping to facilitate the implementation of UNMISS operations, which JSDF is a part of.



Construction of a security fence to ensure the safety of the Juba River Port in the South Sudan capital city, Juba. (Photo: Ministry of Defense)

## South Sudan

## Emergency Grant Aid to South Sudan Refugees and IDPs

### Emergency Grant Aid (May 2014 – Ongoing)

South Sudan gained its independence from Sudan in July 2011 after more than two decades of civil war. However, clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA in Opposition erupted on December 15, 2013. This increased factional strife within the government. These clashes also caused widespread acts of violence and human rights violations across the country, resulting in close to 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 200,000 refugees. Countless innocent women and children lost their lives in the constant violence.

The Government of Japan has contributed extensively to South Sudan's post-independence nation building. In fact, even after the country fell into turmoil, Japan maintained its diplomatic and assistance efforts. Japan has continued to try to improve the situation in South Sudan, which is a matter of great importance to the international community.

The Government of Japan decided to extend Emergency Grant Aid totaling \$12 million (approximately ¥1.164 billion) for areas requiring emergency humanitarian assistance. These areas included shelters in neighboring countries for refugees from South Sudan, as well as food, water and sanitation, health, and medical aid for IDPs. This aid was announced at the May 2014 Humanitarian Pledging Conference for South Sudan in Oslo, and was provided through the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

This humanitarian assistance is aimed at fulfilling basic human needs. It has helped to provide emergency relief supplies and services to the people, especially the socially vulnerable, such as women and children, in South Sudan. These funds are also being used to improve the lives of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia across the country's southern border.

Japan will continue to provide this assistance to South Sudan, in order to improve the lives of its people, and to establish a peaceful society as quickly as possible. (As of August 2015)



IDPs in South Sudan get access to safe and hygienic water. (Photo: UNICEF)

## (2) Emergency Humanitarian Assistance after Natural Disasters

Japan stands ready for immediate provision of emergency assistance in response to requests from the government of an affected country or an international organization when large-scale disasters occur overseas. Japan has four types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams to provide humanitarian assistance: (i) Search and Rescue Team to search for and rescue affected people; (ii) Medical Team to provide emergency medical assistance; (iii) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on emergency response measures and recovery operations; and (iv) Self-Defense Force Unit to undertake medical activities, transportation of aid supplies and personnel when it is deemed particularly necessary in response to large-scale disasters. In addition, under the Basic Design for Peace and Health, the Infectious Diseases Response Team has been newly established and is now striving to provide assistance more effectively.

In-kind assistance includes the provision of Emergency Relief Goods. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other goods needed by those affected by disasters in the immediate disaster aftermath, at overseas warehouses in four locations, which enables Japan to be prepared to quickly provide relief goods to affected countries when disasters occur. In FY2014, Japan provided emergency relief goods for a total of 23 incidents in 19 countries, including the Philippines, Paraguay, and Mozambique.

Moreover, with the aim to provide relief to displaced

persons or people affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts, Japan extends Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations that provide emergency assistance in areas affected by the disasters. In many cases Japanese NGOs work as partners when these international organizations provide actual emergency assistance. In FY2014, Emergency Grant Aid was extended through international organizations and other institutions mainly for humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters in India, Pakistan and other parts of Asia.

Additionally, Japanese NGOs provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters, whom government aid does not always reach, by utilizing ODA funds to meet their needs. Japan Platform (JPF), an international emergency humanitarian aid organization established through the partnership and cooperation of NGOs, business communities and the Government of Japan, dispatches member NGOs to provide assistance to refugees, IDPs, or people affected by conflict or natural disasters.

In FY2014, JPF provided humanitarian assistance for those affected by the floods in Northern Afghanistan and the floods in Southeast Asia. JPF also set up a humanitarian assistance program following the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal in which JPF member NGOs provided assistance tailored to local needs mainly in mountainous areas

where damages were extensive. Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management, a disaster risk reduction cooperation network founded in Japan with extensive linkages with emergency humanitarian assistance NGOs and private sector organizations in five Asian countries, also utilized funds from the Government of Japan to conduct search and rescue activities as well as provide medical assistance and distribute food and other relief goods.

Based on its traditional friendly relationship with Nepal and in response to the request of the Government of Nepal, Japan provided emergency relief goods (tents and blankets, etc.) and emergency grant aid of \$14 million (approximately ¥1.68 billion) for the magnitude 7.8 earthquake that struck central and western Nepal in April 2015. Japan also dispatched the JDR Team (comprised of Search and Rescue and Medical teams as well as JSDF units) to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to those affected. The JDR Teams operated around four weeks in Nepal where



Emergency relief goods provided by Japan arrive at the Yangon International Airport, Myanmar. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Myanmar)



Ambassador of Japan to Myanmar Tateshi Higuchi and Myanmar Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Daw Su Su Hlaing take part in an emergency relief goods handover ceremony. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Myanmar)

they provided assistance in the capital of Kathmandu and its suburbs, as well as in Sindhupalchowk District where damages were most extensive.

In addition, Japan dispatched the JDR Team composed of two escort vessels and three helicopters of the Maritime Self-Defense Force in response to the crash of the Air Asia flight from Indonesia to Singapore in December 2014. This team took part in the search and rescue effort.

In July 2015, Myanmar suffered extensive damages from torrential rains. Japan authorized a total of approximately ¥4 billion for two grant aid projects to contribute to the recovery and reconstruction effort in Myanmar. In response to the request of the Government of Myanmar, Japan is also providing approximately ¥5 billion for other required assistance, such as the rebuilding of schools and provision of water purifying vehicles and well-drilling equipment.

## Thailand

### The Flood Prevention Project of East Side of the Pasak River in Ayutthaya Grant Aid (August 2012 – April 2015)

Record-breaking heavy rainfall has continued to affect Thailand since 2011, resulting in widespread flooding in all 61 of its provinces. Ayutthaya Province has been badly affected in particular. Ayutthaya is located 70 kilometers north of the capital of Bangkok and stands on an alluvial plain. It is a key region for agriculture, while its industrial belt also houses many Japanese companies.

Ayutthaya is therefore a major epicenter of agriculture and industry on the outskirts of Bangkok. However, most of the area is flat and low, and many rivers flow through it. As a result, Ayutthaya suffered extensive damages during the floods. Unless this issue is solved, it will continue to hamper Thailand's industrial development.

In light of this, the Government of Japan helped construct floodgates along the Han Tra and Kra Mang canals of the Pasak River, which flows through the industrial estates of Ayutthaya. River dikes were also constructed upstream and downstream of the gates, while additional drainage pumps were deployed to mitigate flood risk. The groundbreaking ceremony was held in October 2013, and two water gates were completed by August 2015, roughly two years later.

The new floodgates and the surrounding river dikes will effectively control rainwater that flows into the Han Tra and Kra Mang canals, even when heavy rains cause the level of the Pasak River to rise. In addition, the 10 donated drainage pumps can be used to discharge water quickly in the case of a flood.

Thailand's development is proceeding rapidly among the ASEAN member countries. It is highly important for Thailand that the safety and security of foreign companies' business, including Japanese ones, are ensured with Japanese assistance.



Proposed project site for the Kra Mang Floodgate. (Photo: JICA)

### ● Collaboration with International Organizations

Japan cooperates with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery established in 2006 and managed by the World Bank. This Facility aims at supporting efforts to improve the ability for disaster risk prevention planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low- and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

Against the backdrop of increased awareness of the importance of disaster risk reduction, representatives from countries all over the world and from international organizations such as the World Bank and UN bodies, which are involved in disaster risk reduction, gathered at a meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2006. At the meeting, the decision was made on the establishment of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as a forum 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 United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), which serves as the secretariat for the Global Platform. In October 2007, the Hyogo Office of the UNISDR was opened.

Since it proactively utilizes its knowledge and

experiences in disaster risk reduction to provide international disaster risk reduction cooperation, Japan served as the host country for the third conference, following its hosting of the first conference in 1994 in Yokohama and the second conference in 2005 in Kobe. The third conference saw the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 and the Sendai Declaration, which incorporates approaches proposed by Japan, including the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, involvement of diverse stakeholders, and the concept of “Build Back Better,” within a new set of international guidelines on disaster risk reduction. (See pages 120-121 “ODA Topics” for more information.)

In addition, Japan is also supporting the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) by providing information communication systems and dispatching personnel as well as providing emergency relief goods and support for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

### (3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Globalization, the advancement and proliferation of high-tech devices, and expanded mobility has turned transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism into a threat to the entire global community. In recent years, transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms, trafficking in persons, cybercrime, and money laundering, has become increasingly diversified and sophisticated in its methods. Not only are groups which are affiliated with and influenced by Al-Qaeda and other international terrorist organizations becoming increasingly active in Africa and the Middle East, but also individual acts of terrorism, influenced by violent extremism, as well as foreign terrorist fighters pose a grave threat. In addition, piracy off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa, the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, as well as in the waters of Southeast Asia is still a concern.

There are limitations for any one nation in effectively dealing with transnational organized crime, acts of terrorism, and piracy. Therefore,

not only must each nation strengthen its countermeasures in each respective area, but the entire international community must work together to eliminate legal loopholes in the international system through efforts in criminal justice and law enforcement capacity building assistance in developing countries.



The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (the largest UN international conference in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice held every five years) took place in Doha, Qatar, in April 2015. It was decided that Japan will host the next congress in 2020.

## <Japan's Efforts>

### ● Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

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 the transfer of the knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, maintenance of facilities and provision of equipment, while emphasizing the development of human resources, including improvement of systems and enhancement of administrative capabilities.

Japan provided approximately \$1.7 billion (approximately ¥165.3 billion) in assistance to Afghanistan over the period of 2001 to the end of October 2015 in order to improve public safety in Afghanistan where the public safety situation has remained unpredictable. Thanks to this assistance from Japan as well as the international

community, the Afghan National Police more than doubled its workforce from 72,000 in 2008 to 157,000 in 2012.

The National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Through this cooperation, Japan strives to transfer the attitudes, investigative abilities, and forensics technology of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.

Additionally, senior police officials from Turkey were invited to Japan where they took part in discussions with senior officials from the NPA and observations of prefectural police departments in an effort to foster mutual understanding as well as improve and strengthen cooperation.

## Brazil

### Project on Nationwide Dissemination of Community Policing Technical Cooperation (January 2015 – Ongoing)

Brazil suffers from a very high rate of murder, armed robbery, assault, and other crimes, particularly in urban areas. To tackle the situation, the country has been strengthening an initiative that seeks to eliminate social instability through policing for the people, with the people, since the 1990s. Specifically, the Military Police of Sao Paulo State launched an initiative in 1997 to incorporate a Japanese-style policing system of stationing small-scale police stations throughout the community, and has since enhanced its community policing activities with the assistance of the Government of Japan.

Building on these efforts to enhance community policing activities in Sao Paulo State, the Government of Brazil decided to use Japanese know-how to expand such activities in other states as well.

At the same time, following on from the 2014 FIFA World Cup, Brazil will also host the 2016 Rio Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. As such, improving public safety is an urgent task for attracting and holding such large-scale events.

In light of this, Japan began providing support for further improving the quality of community policing activities in Brazil and expanding these efforts nationwide in 2015, based on its own track record in this field.

Thanks to efforts to date to promote widespread community policing activities, there is heightened awareness in Brazil about the importance of not only the police's response to crimes after they occur, but also their efforts to prevent crimes before they occur. This is a clear sign that the initiative is taking effect. In addition, according to the Government of Brazil, increased awareness about community policing activities and crime prevention has significantly reduced the crime rate in a number of regions compared to 10 years ago.

The enhancement of community policing activities with Japanese assistance is catching on across Brazil. It is hoped that these activities help to significantly reduce crime throughout the country. (As of August 2015)



At a Sao Paulo State koban. (Third from the left, former JICA President Akihiko Tanaka) (Photo: JICA)

## ● Counter-Terrorism

The international community must make every effort to prevent the means of terrorism from falling into the hands of terrorists and deny them safe havens. To assist the efforts by the international community, Japan provides capacity building assistance to developing countries that are not equipped with sufficient capabilities. In particular, for Japan, preventing terrorism and ensuring security in the Southeast Asian region, with which Japan has a close relationship, as well as in Algeria, where Japanese nationals were victimized by the terrorist attack in 2013, and its neighboring countries in North Africa and the Sahel region, have a particular significance. Thus, Japan is focusing its support on these regions.

In 2015, a terrorist incident regarding the murder of Japanese nationals occurred in Syria. Meanwhile, in Paris, there were a shooting incident in January of the same year and simultaneous terrorist attacks in November. In addition to these, there were a number of terrorist attacks around the world instigated by Islamic extremist organizations such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). For this reason, countering those influenced by terrorist organizations, and their violent and extremist ideologies is becoming a more significant issue for the international community.

In response to this issue, the Government of Japan is

strengthening its efforts, and as part of this, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced in January 2015 that humanitarian aid totaling approximately \$200 million will be provided to countries in the Middle East. In the wake of the terrorist incident regarding the murder of Japanese nationals in Syria, Japan announced comprehensive diplomatic policy that consisted of the following three new pillars: (i) strengthening counter-terrorism measures (providing \$15.5 million for counter-terrorism capacity building assistance for the development of legal systems, border control, etc. in the Middle East and Africa; (ii) enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (iii) assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization (initiatives to address unemployment and improvement of income disparity, assistance in education, expanding people-to-people exchanges, cooperation with ASEAN aimed at promoting moderation and others).

Based on these new policies, Japan is proactively assisting other countries for counter-terrorism, countering foreign terrorist fighters (FTF), addressing violent extremism, and others. Thus, Japan will accelerate efforts aimed at the peace and stability of the international community from Japan's standpoint of Proactive Contribution to Peace.

## ● Measures against Transnational Organized Crime

As globalization advances, the threat of transnational organized crime that is conducted on a large-scale and systematically across different countries is becoming more serious. Transnational organized crime undermines the security of civilian society, rule of law and market economy, which form the foundation of social prosperity

and well-being. Thus, transactional organized crime is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the international community. Japan is mainly engaged in the following international contributions to combat transnational organized crime.

### ■ Measures against Drug Trafficking

Alongside its active participation in international conferences such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Japan has also provided financial contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support the counter-narcotics efforts primarily in Southeast Asian countries and Afghanistan. In FY2014, Japan provided funding in the amount of approximately \$4.3 million for counter narcotics projects implemented by UNODC to advance the fight against the growing worldwide distribution of synthetic drugs such as new psychoactive substances and methamphetamine. These funds were

also widely used to control precursors (ingredients for making stimulants) in West Africa, promote alternative development and border security in Afghanistan and prevent drug abuse in Central Asia.

Additionally, the NPA of Japan invites senior drug investigators from mainly the Asia-Pacific region to attend discussions about the narcotics situation in their countries, narcotics crime investigations and international cooperation in the field. It is aimed at establishing and strengthening international networks on drug enforcement of relevant countries.

### ■ Measures against Trafficking in Persons

With regard to measures against trafficking in persons,\* based on the recognition that trafficking in persons is a serious violation of human rights, Japan provides various forms of assistance to combat trafficking in persons under the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

which was revised in December 2014 for the first time in five years.

In particular, through contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Japan assists the safe repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons protected

in Japan and provides education, vocational training, and other forms of assistance to these individuals in their home country after repatriation to prevent them from falling victim to trafficking in persons again. In FY2014, Japan provided a total of approximately \$970,000 through UNODC to help strengthen law enforcement capabilities

### ■ Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk that proceeds of transnational organized crime will be used to fund further organized crime or terrorist activities, and thus eliminating flows of these illegal funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan, too, actively participates in discussions on international measures

for trafficking in persons in Southeast Asia and Africa. Furthermore, Japan actively participates in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional framework on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and transnational crime, and shares information with other countries to eliminate trafficking in persons.

against money laundering and terrorist financing through intergovernmental frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established by the G8 in 1989. In FY2014, Japan contributed approximately \$300,000 to a UNODC project to support counter-terrorist financing measures in the Sahel region.

## ● Capacity Building for Maritime, Outer Space, and Cyberspace Issues

### ■ The Seas

As a maritime nation, Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of energy resources and food. Ensuring maritime safety is an issue that has a direct link to Japan's prosperity and existence as a nation and of crucial importance for the economic development of the region.

In recent years, many incidents of piracy<sup>21</sup> occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, while the number of pirate attacks fell sharply from 237 in 2011 to 15 in 2013 and 11 in 2014 as a result of the efforts by the international community. Despite the decrease in incidents of piracy, the root causes that spawn piracy have remained unsolved, including the issues of poverty and unemployment among young people in Somalia. Moreover, Somalia transitioned from the Transitional Federal Government to Federal Government recently, in August 2012, and still lacks adequate capacity to independently crack down on piracy. Considering the fact that the crime organizations that conduct acts of piracy have not been eradicated, the situation still requires caution. If the international community relaxes its efforts, the situation could easily reverse.

As part of the initiatives to deal with the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia, Japan has been implementing anti-piracy measures, such as deploying two destroyers and two P-3C maritime patrol aircrafts of the Maritime Self-Defense Force to conduct escort activities and surveillance activities for preventing piracy in the Gulf of Aden and off the coast of Somalia, based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy enacted in June 2009. Japan Coast Guard law enforcement officers are also on destroyers to make arrests, question detainees and perform other duties of judicial law enforcement activities when acts of piracy are committed. Since December 2013, Japan has participated in Combined Task Force 151 (CTF 151), a

multinational task force for countering piracy, in order to effectively carry out anti-piracy activities in cooperation with other countries' naval units engaged in anti-piracy operations. In July 2014, Japan decided to dispatch a commander and staff to CTF151 from the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF). From May to August 2015 Japan dispatched a commander to CTF151 from the JSDF for the first time.

Resolving the Somali piracy problem requires enhancement of the maritime law enforcement capabilities of coastal countries and multilayered efforts aiming for the stabilization of the situation in Somalia, which is of particular relevance to the expansion of piracy activities, in addition to the above-mentioned activities on the sea. As part of these efforts, Japan contributed a total of \$14.6 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)<sup>22</sup> to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving capabilities for maritime law enforcement in Somalia and its neighboring countries), which is promoted by the IMO. This Trust Fund has been used to upgrade and operate information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures in Yemen, Kenya and Tanzania, and to establish a Djibouti Regional Training Center. Currently, the IMO is also conducting training programs to improve maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia.

In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$4.5 million to the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Its purpose is to assist Somalia and its neighboring countries to improve their capabilities, in order to arrest and prosecute alleged pirates. Japan has been supporting the international community striving to arrest and prosecute pirates, and prevent the

Note 21: Typically, pirates off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden attack a ship navigating in the water with automatic rifles and rocket launchers, take control of the ship, and demand ransom for the safe release of the crew.

Note 22: An organization to promote international cooperation on maritime affairs. IMO is one of the 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations including the IMF and World Bank Group.

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. Furthermore, since 2007, Japan has disbursed

approximately \$371.37 million to Somalia in assistance to strengthen domestic security, provide humanitarian assistance, and develop the infrastructure within Somalia, in order to bring peace to Somalia.

## Djibouti

### The Project for the Construction of Patrol Vessels for Enhancing the Ability to Secure Maritime Safety and Security Grant Aid (May 2013 – Ongoing)

In the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Djibouti, some 17,000 commercial vessels (including about 1,700 Japan-related ones) navigate every year. However, frequent pirate attacks including hijackings have occurred in these waters in recent years, posing a threat to the safety of a critical maritime route of global trade.

These waters are also facing problems such as illegal fishing, migration, and smuggling of goods.

Based on the recognition of the importance of these waters as a trading hub for landlocked countries such as Ethiopia, the Government of Djibouti has addressed these issues by establishing its coast guard. However, due to its recent establishment, the Djibouti Coast Guard lacked enough vessels to cover a wide sphere and could not patrol the waters effectively.

In light of this situation, Japan assisted Djibouti with the construction of two patrol vessels through a grant aid project in 2014.

These patrol vessels, whose construction was completed in 21 months including the detailed design phase, are categorized as the "Craft Large" class with their 20 meter length. With these vessels being on duty, the Djibouti Coast Guard will be able to expand its range of activity and improve its response to calls for service. It will contribute to ensuring the safety and the security of Djibouti's coast, which is an important international trade route, and its socioeconomic activities.

In addition, Japan is also conducting the Project for Capacity Development of the Djibouti Coast Guard for developing its personnel and enhancing its organization. Through this project, Japan aims to reinforce the Djibouti Coast Guard in both aspects of personnel and equipment by deploying experts including Japanese coast guard officers to Djibouti.

Japan's assistance is contributing to preventing transnational crimes in this region, called the Horn of Africa, a strategic location for international traffic. (As of August 2015)



A donated patrol boat. (Photo: Sumidagawa Shipyard Co., Ltd.)

## Outer Space

Japan is implementing ODA utilizing space technologies as part of its efforts to address global issues, including climate change, disaster risk reduction, forest conservation, and resources/energy. In Brazil, from 2010 to 2014, Japan worked on the development of assessment technologies for carbon dynamics in a wide area of forests using satellite data in order to reduce carbon emissions and stop the destruction of forest in the Amazon which is one of the world's largest forests.



"Ground teams" measure the weight of all trees within a radius of 20 meters to estimate carbon storage at the survey site in the upper stream of the Amazon River. (Photo: JICA)

Additionally, in 2014, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) commenced a crustal deformation monitoring program for the Asia-Pacific region, which is prone to frequent large-scale earthquakes, to utilize geodetic survey technology from space through multinational cooperation in order to identify plate movements, earthquakes, volcanic activity and other crustal deformations, and share this data, analysis results and disaster information with other countries in the region.



The project employs ground data on forests and land from more than 1,000 locations as well as the latest satellite imaging technology to establish carbon dynamics measurement methods for the Amazon rainforest. (Photo: JICA)

## ■ Cyberspace

An open, fair and safe cyberspace is a common global space enabling worldwide communication and a basic foundation for peace and stability in the international community. However, the advancement of information and communications technology (ICT) has caused cybercrime to become more sophisticated and complex. Moreover, cybercrime knows no borders. Japan promotes international coordination with the aim of dealing with increasing cases of cybercrime. In particular, Japan works on the capacity building for judicial and law enforcement agencies in the Asia-Pacific region. In FY2014, Japan contributed \$100,000 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF), and in collaboration with the United States and Australia, supported efforts to enhance Southeast Asian countries' capacity of tackling cybercrime.

In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) promotes collaboration with ASEAN countries in the field of cybersecurity. These efforts include the PRACTICE Project which shares information based on the collection and analysis of information on cyber attacks, exchanges data on cyber attacks, and establishes technologies to immediately detect and respond to indications of a cyber attack as well as the

Daedalus system developed by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) to detect malware infections in real time.

In January 2015, with the cooperation of NPA, JICA carried out an issue-specific training course for participants from 12 countries<sup>23</sup> in Asia, Latin America and Africa which offered a practical training to create capacity building action plans to tackle cybercrime.

Additionally, a JICA technical cooperation project in Indonesia is being implemented from 2014 to 2017, which aims to improve its information security capabilities through the dispatch of experts, implementation of training sessions and introduction of new software.

In July 2015, Japan dispatched a cybersecurity survey team to Viet Nam comprising officials from MOFA, National Center of Incident Readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC), and JICA. This survey team interviewed officials from the Government of Viet Nam about the current state of cybersecurity in Viet Nam as well as human resources development efforts and challenges. They also visited related facilities, and reviews of capacity building in the field of cybersecurity to Viet Nam will be advanced.

### Glossary

#### Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons refers to the act of the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor or prostitution.

#### Money laundering

Money laundering refers to the act of disguising criminal proceeds as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. For example: An act where a drug dealer hides money obtained through drug trafficking in a bank account opened under a false name.

Note 23: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and Seychelles

### 3. Building a Sustainable and Resilient International Community through Efforts to Address Global Challenges

As globalization advances, transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole. These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country, and require united efforts by the international community. Against this backdrop, 2015 was an especially important milestone year for the international community's response

to global challenges. Major international conferences were held, including the UN Summit (September, New York), which adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that succeeds the MDGs, and COP 21 (November-December, Paris), which adopted the Paris Agreement, a new international framework on climate change for 2020 and beyond.

Japan contributes to building a sustainable and resilient international community through these proactive efforts to address global challenges.

#### (1) Environment and Climate Change Actions

The environment emerged as a major topic of discussion in international fora in the 1970s. The importance of addressing environmental challenges has been increasingly recognized through discussions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, also known as the Earth Summit) in 1992, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, and the United Nations Conference on the Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012. Rio+20 was followed by a series of discussions on Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs).<sup>\*</sup> Additionally, environment and climate change issues have been repeatedly taken up as one of the main themes at the G7/8 and the G20 Summits, where the leaders conduct candid and constructive discussions on these topics. Environmental issues are challenges that the entire international community must address in order to ensure the prosperity of humankind in the future. In order to address global issues and build a sustainable society, UNESCO plays a central role in promoting Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).<sup>\*</sup>

#### <Japan's Efforts>

##### ● Environmental Pollution Control

Japan has accumulated an abundance of knowledge, experience and technology related to environmental pollution control, and has been utilizing them to resolve pollution issues as well as other issues that developing countries face. In particular, Japan implements initiatives to provide support for pollution control measures and for improving the living environment in urban areas, mainly in Asian countries, which are undergoing rapid economic growth. On October 9 to 11, 2013, the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption and signing of the Minamata Convention on Mercury was held in Kumamoto City and Minamata City, Kumamoto Prefecture. This convention sets out comprehensive regulations on the whole life cycle of mercury, from mining to disposal, in order to reduce the risks of mercury on human health and the environment.

Having learned hard lessons from the experience of Minamata Disease, and being firmly determined that similar health hazards and environmental pollution should never be repeated, Japan proactively participated in the negotiations on the convention and took on the role of host country for the Diplomatic Conference. At the conference, Japan pledged \$2 billion of ODA over three years to support developing countries to address the issues of air pollution, water contamination, and

waste management, and also announced the launch of the MOYAI Initiative to disseminate information on mercury technologies and environmental restoration from Minamata to the rest of the world.

In addition, to support activities in developing countries to reduce substances that deplete the ozone layer, Japan makes contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Ryo Tamaoki visits elementary schools in the area of the Chagres National Park, which is located in the Panama Canal Watershed, Panama, and conducts educational activities for pupils in order to convey the importance of environment conservation. (Photo: Maximo Novas)

## ● Climate Change

Climate change is an urgent issue that requires a cross-border approach. According to the Synthesis Report of the latest Fifth Assessment Report<sup>24</sup> published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in November 2014, the global average air temperature increased by 0.85°C from 1880 to 2012. Against this backdrop, the international community, including both developed and developing countries, must strengthen its united efforts to address climate change. Japan actively engages in the negotiations on international efforts to tackle climate change, which are conducted in accordance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

At COP 19 in 2013, to support the mitigation and adaptation measures<sup>25</sup> of developing countries, Japan pledged to provide ¥1.6 trillion (equivalent to approximately \$16 billion) during the three-year period from 2013 to 2015, making use of official and private flows. This pledge was achieved in just over one and a half years from 2013.

At COP 20 held in Lima, Peru in December 2014, Parties decided on the information that might be contained in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC),\* which Parties were invited to communicate well in advance of COP 21. Accordingly, in July 2015, Japan decided on and communicated its INDC to the secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Japan's INDC will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 26% by FY2030 compared to the FY2013 level (25.4% reduction compared to the FY2005 level).

COP 21 (November 30–December 13, 2015, Paris), following on from COP 20, was a crucial international conference that established a new international framework for 2020 and beyond. To help reach this important agreement, Japan, in advance of COP 21, developed Actions for Cool Earth (ACE 2.0), a two-fold contribution composed of assistance to developing countries and innovation. Prime Minister Abe unveiled ACE 2.0 at the Leaders Event of COP 21 that he attended. Most notably, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would raise its annual public and private climate finance for developing countries to ¥1.3 trillion by 2020, 1.3 times the current level. The Prime Minister introduced that Japan would support Japanese companies' projects that utilize renewable energies such as geothermal and solar energies, share the experiences of Japanese cities with emerging Asian cities, and establish early warning systems for natural disasters in Pacific island countries.

Due in part to Japan's contributions, the Paris Agreement—an international framework that for the



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivers a speech at the COP21 Summit Meeting held in Paris, France, in November, 2015. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

first time involves all countries—was adopted. Japan appreciates that agreement was reached on establishing a fair and effective legal framework that applies to all countries, as has long been advocated by Japan.

In other efforts to actively contribute to solving urgent challenges, Japan works steadily towards the achievement of its INDC, and proactively promotes the development of innovative technologies in the fields of environment and energy and supports climate change actions in developing countries.

As a part of this initiative, Japan has been promoting the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)\* through which leading low-carbon technologies have been globally utilized. JCM is a mechanism both to appropriately evaluate contributions from Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner achieved through the diffusion of low-carbon technologies and other systems as well as implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries, and to use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target. Beginning with the signing of the first bilateral document pertaining to JCM implementation with Mongolia in January 2013, Japan has established JCMs with 16 countries, i.e., Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Laos, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Myanmar, and Thailand, as of December 2015 (in addition to these 16 countries, Japan and the Philippines have signed a memorandum to reach agreement on a bilateral document).

At the G20 Brisbane Summit in November 2014, Japan announced pledges to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)\*, which supports developing countries in the field of climate change. Following the passage of the Act on Contributions to the Green Climate Fund and on Relevant Measures (Act No. 24 of 2015) on May 20, 2015, the Japanese government

Note 24: The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report consists of the three assessment reports of Working Groups I, II, and III and the Synthesis Report, a report that integrates the findings of the three working group reports, published between 2013 and 2014.

Note 25: Mitigation and adaptation measures refer to measures for reducing (mitigating) the emission of GHG that cause global warming, and measures for addressing (adapting to) the adverse impacts of climate change that are already occurring or could occur.

decided to contribute \$1.5 billion (approximately ¥154 billion) to the GCF. Japan's contribution brought the GCF over the threshold required to start providing finance to developing countries. Subsequently, at the 11th meeting of the GCF Board in November, eight projects, including projects in island countries, were approved for the GCF's first set of projects.

In December 2015, the Fourth East Asia Low Carbon

Growth Partnership Dialogue was held as a side event of COP 21 to discuss the direction of East Asia low carbon growth. Coinciding with this event, a proposal that takes into account the findings gained up to the third dialogue was presented. At the event, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Japan introduced best practices of low carbon growth.

## ● Biodiversity

In recent years, the expanding scope, scale, and type of human activities have given rise to serious concerns over the degradation of the habitats of living organisms and the destruction of the ecosystem. Since the existence of living organisms is borderless, the entire world should tackle biodiversity issues; therefore, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted. The objectives of the CBD are: (i) conservation of biological diversity; (ii) sustainable use of its components,\* and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Developed countries are providing economic and technical assistance to developing countries in an effort to realize the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Japan, which places importance on biodiversity, hosted the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010. In October 2014, the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 12) was held in Pyeongchang, the Republic of Korea. A mid-term

review of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets\* adopted at COP 10 was conducted, and Japan proactively contributed to the discussions in order to maintain the momentum for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

At COP 12, it was decided that by 2015, total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries would be doubled from the average level of 2006-2010, and that this level would be maintained until 2020.



An atoll reef near the Mecherchar Island in the state of Koror, Palau. (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

## Biodiversity



"Biodiversity" refers to the abundance of life, including the many lives on the earth, the ecosystems that balance the life chain, and the genetic traits transmitted from the past to the future.

### 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, and microbes such as bacteria (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 to diseases

(Photo: All three by Ministry of the Environment. A green turtle and bigeye trevally (Palau): Yasuaki Kagii, Clams: Shin Fuwa)

## ● Promotion of the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Japan puts emphasis on realizing sustainable development through education. To mark the end of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), which was originally proposed by Japan, Japan and UNESCO co-organized the UNESCO World Conference

on ESD in Okayama City and in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in November 2014. Since 2005, the first year of DESD, Japan has actively promoted ESD through, inter alia, contributing Funds-In-Trust to UNESCO and implementing the ESD projects.

### Glossary

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs refer to development goals that were discussed at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012, at which an agreement was reached to launch an intergovernmental negotiation process. The SDGs apply to all countries based on the capacities of each country. The SDGs were integrated into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN Summit in September 2015.

#### Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

ESD refers to education to foster leaders of a sustainable society. In this context, “sustainable development” means the development of a society that “meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.” This requires each of us to be aware of this concept in our daily lives and economic activities, and to make changes in our individual behavior. Educational activities to achieve such purposes are considered “Education for Sustainable Development.”

#### Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

INDC refers to a target for tackling climate change that each country communicates well in advance of COP 21 for the purpose of establishing a new international framework for 2020 and beyond (Paris Agreement).

#### Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

JCM refers to a mechanism in order both to appropriately evaluate contributions from Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner achieved through the diffusion of low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure, as well as implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries, and to use them to achieve Japan’s emission reduction target.

#### Green Climate Fund (GCF)

GCF refers to a fund whose establishment was decided by the Cancun Agreements adopted at COP 16 in 2010, in order to help developing countries reduce GHGs and adapt to climate change.

#### Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Components

Humans subsist by making use of biological resources in various forms, including food production by the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries and the collection of industrial raw materials. However, biological diversity is being lost across the globe due to climate change, environmental degradation caused by development, and other factors. In order to utilize biological resources into the future, it is important to maintain the Earth’s biodiversity at the levels of the ecosystem, species, and genes, and ensure the conservation of biological resources and their sustainable use.

#### Aichi Biodiversity Targets (The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020)

Aichi Biodiversity Targets refer to 20 individual targets, including a target to conserve at least 17% of terrestrial areas and 10% of marine areas. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 sets out a vision to achieve “Living in harmony with nature” by 2050, a mission to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020, in addition to the individual targets.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (environmental education), Mr. Kazuki Shioya conducts environmental education classes at a school in the city of Grecia, Costa Rica. Waste generated at the school shop is separated and the raw waste is composted. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura, JICA)

## Thailand

**Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013 – 2023**  
**Technical Cooperation (March 2013 – September 2015)**

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, has a population of over 10 million. However, as the city's economy continues to grow, its greenhouse gas emissions do so as well.

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) drew up the Bangkok Global Warming Mitigation Action Plan (Bangkok Action Plan) in 2007. The Action Plan features five major initiatives; namely 1) Expand Mass System; 2) Promote Energy Saving and the Use of Renewable Energy; 3) Improve Building Electricity Consumption Efficiency; 4) Improve Solid Waste Management and Wastewater Treatment Efficiency; and 5) Expand Green Areas. While the BMA has been working on the realization of these initiatives, Japan has been sharing its knowledge and experience with Bangkok to help the city realize these initiatives and implement the Bangkok Action Plan.

The BMA subsequently formulated the Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013 – 2023. This plan presents a more comprehensive approach to climate change based on the results and assessments of the Bangkok Action Plan. The plan does not only seek to mitigate climate change through measures to reduce greenhouse gases, including energy saving, but it also tries to adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as flooding and other events.

Japan has been assisting the BMA to implement this new plan. Japan has focused on creating a plan that is consistent with Thailand's national policy, building cooperative relationships between the BMA and other organizations, and assisting with capacity building for the BMA officials who will be implementing the master plan.

Experts from many fields were dispatched to Thailand, such as transportation, energy, solid waste and wastewater treatment, urban greening, and adaptation. BMA officials also joined training in Japan. In addition, this project included city-to-city cooperation. The City of Yokohama participated in the project and shared its expertise on low-carbon cities with the BMA.

Japan's assistance is contributing to the development of Bangkok to become a more sustainable and environmentally-friendly city.



Public awareness event on traffic held at an elementary school. (Photo: JICA)

## Brazil

**Project for Biodiversity Conservation in Amazon Based on a New Concept of 'Field Museum'**  
**SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development)**  
**(July 2014 – Ongoing)**

Manaus is the capital of the State of Amazonas in Brazil. It is located along the Amazon River's largest tributary. The city has a diverse and precious natural environment with many national parks and conservation areas nearby. At the same time, the city has a population of around 2 million and a rapidly growing urban area, and this has led to environmental destruction.

As human activities continue to expand, they are destroying and degrading the tropical rainforest, and causing a significant loss of biodiversity. Addressing this loss of biodiversity to ensure the sustainable development of local communities is an urgent task.

Some progressive zoos and aquariums now serve as centers for environmental education, as well as ecosystem research and conservation. However, the Amazon region lacked such facilities in the past. In addition, it is difficult to continuously observe Amazonian organisms. Therefore, their habitats and ecosystems have remained largely unknown. Such a situation makes it difficult to formulate a suitable environmental policy for the region.

In light of this situation, Japan is providing assistance to the Amazon region in establishing a "field museum." Instead of an ordinary museum housed in a building, the field museum is an outdoor museum within the actual natural environment, preserving wild animals there, unlike a regular zoo which keeps and exhibits animals in artificial facilities.

The National Institute of Amazon Research (INPA) is working together with Japan on the field museum, and in the museum it helps care for Amazonian manatees that have been injured by poachers. The institute is located downtown so it enables many citizens to learn about rare Amazonian wildlife.

As part of this project, experts dispatched from Japan are recording the sounds of the endangered Amazon river dolphin to study where it lives and how it behaves. This data is then utilized to aid conservation efforts. In addition, Japan also plans to fund the construction of a research station along the river on the outskirts of Manaus.

This research station will help researchers to investigate the Amazon's rivers and rainforests. It could also be used to run eco tours and other efforts to deepen people's understanding of the importance of the surrounding environment.

This project is also assisting efforts to research and conserve the habitats of aquatic wildlife. For example, it cares for and protects injured Amazonian manatees partially in the wild, before helping them return to nature. Another objective of the project is to shed light on ecosystems using the latest technologies and equipment. In this way, steady progress is being made to achieve harmony between humans and nature, based on the concept of a field museum. (As of August 2015)



Sounds of the Amazon river dolphin, an endangered species, are recorded, and surveys are conducted on the species' distribution and behavior patterns. The collected data is used in preservation activities. (Photo: JICA)



# Raising Awareness about Recycling with Popcorn Machines

– Trials of a System for Converting Waste Plastics into Oil in Palau



A desktop-type waste plastic-to-oil system.  
(Photo: Blest Co., Ltd.)

The Republic of Palau is an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean with 20,000 inhabitants. Some 120,000 tourists, which is six times Palau's population, visit the country to experience its natural beauty every year. However, tourists and locals alike have produced a large amount of waste in recent years. This waste has begun damaging the islands' natural beauty and has become a serious environmental issue.

The Government of Japan provided the state of Koror in Palau with assistance to build a recycling center in 2007 to recycle cans, bottles and PET bottles. On the other hand, waste plastics, such as food trays, account for about one-third of the country's annual waste, or roughly 2,000 tons. Nearly all of this plastic is disposed of in a landfill. Palau is a small country and has very limited space for landfills. Palau's beautiful natural surroundings are the country's main tourism resource, and it is essential to recycle waste plastics and reduce waste in order to protect these surroundings.

Blest Co., Ltd. is a company located in Hiratsuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture that develops and sells systems that convert waste plastics into oil. The company learned about the challenges faced by Palau and responded by initiating a Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects<sup>1</sup> under JICA's Partnership with Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)<sup>2</sup> in August 2013. The purpose of the survey was to examine whether Blest's technologies could help to solve the issue of waste plastics in Palau.

Oiling technology is a process that converts waste plastics into oil, and is a common method of recycling waste plastics. This involves a distillation process whereby waste plastics are heated at high temperature. This vaporizes the oil components, then cools them into a liquid. However, until now, facilities using this technology could only start the oiling process when the plastics had been strictly separated by type. This was a problem because it was very costly to establish a sorting system and source the manpower. Therefore, Palau found it difficult to build such a facility and system.

Blest brought a desktop small-scale waste plastic oiling system developed in-house to Palau to conduct test operations. This system is portable and runs on 100 volts, which is the same voltage used in homes. It mainly processes plastic that is typically thrown out as household garbage, such as plastic bags, candy wrappers, food trays, drinking cups, and plastic utensils. The

system does not require sorting or manpower, so it cuts down on costs. In addition, another technical advantage is that it does not use a conventional burner. Instead, the system employs an electric heater that maintains

a stable heating temperature and can vaporize plastics at the correct temperature.

Blest has used this desktop small-scale waste plastic oiling system to conduct a "School Oil Field Class" at schools in Palau. This class demonstrates the oil conversion process of waste plastics. During the class, instructors use Blest's small-scale waste plastic oiling system on plastics that are normally thrown away, and converts them into oil. This oil is then used by a generator to power a popcorn machine. While enjoying delicious popcorn, students learn that they can recycle waste plastics that are typically thought of as trash, and turn them into a useful resource.

An elementary school where this class was held has set up a collection box called "School Oil Field." Students correctly sort waste plastics from their home and neighborhood, and then place them inside the collection box. This has inspired children to raise awareness about plastic sorting among their own families, which has in turn spread the practice of sorting and collecting in the community.

Mr. Akinori Ito, President of Blest Co., Ltd., says, "Recycling waste is not possible without the community's participation. Just like the School Oil Field Class, it's important to start from small scope and scale up a recycling movement until it becomes a daily practice."

Thanks to the results of these efforts, JICA's Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects<sup>3</sup> was initiated in the state of Koror and now an industrial large-scale waste plastic oiling system will be installed. This project will seek to supply 100% of the electricity used by the offices of the state of Koror government, using recycled fuel produced from this waste plastic oiling system. The state of Koror also enacted a new recycling ordinance, which encourages local residents to participate more actively in recycling activities. "The goal of this project is to supply part of the electricity needed by the state of Koror. However, there is such a large volume of waste plastics that this facility could potentially supply a major portion of the state's electricity in the future," says Mr. Ito.

Until now Palau has relied heavily on high-cost oil imports for its electricity needs. There are now high hopes that a Japanese SME's technologies can advance waste plastics recycling, realize lower cost electricity supply, and help to conserve the beautiful natural environment of Palau.

\*1 A survey on the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

\*2 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SME's excellent products and technologies through ODA.

\*3 A survey to verify ways to enhance a product and technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.



Local children learn firsthand about the oil conversion process of waste plastics at a School Oil Field Class. (Photo: Blest Co., Ltd.)

## (2) Promotion of Universal Health Coverage, and Infectious Diseases Control

Universal health coverage (UHC) ensures that all people obtain the health services they need without suffering from financial hardship when paying for them. Japan considers that UHC is vital to achieve the health-related targets of the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the succeeding framework to the MDGs, and to narrow the disparities in healthcare services, to meet the health needs of all people, and for aid recipient countries to review and respond to their health challenges. Japan thus sets UHC as the core concept of its international health cooperation and carries out relevant efforts.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Based on Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, Japan has taken steps to mainstream UHC as part of the "Japan Brand," shared Japan's expertise, supported the improvement of health and economic growth in developing countries, and aimed to increase Japan's global presence. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced Japan's commitment to promoting UHC in his address to the UN General Assembly and at a side event. Japan also steered the discussions to promote UHC at UN negotiation fora, including the negotiations on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As a result of these efforts, UHC was included as the key target of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The importance of UHC gained a global consensus.

One of the actions listed in Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy is "Advance UHC in Africa," which consists of health systems, strengthening maternal and child health promotion, and effective infectious disease control. Based on this policy, Japan implements a range of projects towards UHC primarily in Africa through technical cooperation and ODA Loans. Japan extends similar cooperation in Asia as well. The Healthcare Policy

Infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, as well as emerging and reemerging infectious diseases,\* such as influenza and Ebola virus disease seriously affect the health of individuals and the socio-economic development of developing countries.

Moreover, since the spread of infectious diseases has impact that could extend beyond national borders, it requires the international community to work as one to address this. Japan engages in the implementation of countermeasures in close cooperation with the relevant countries and international organizations.

states that in light of Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, Japan will position global health as a key area of Japan's diplomatic relations and promote UHC.

In September 2015, the Japanese government approved the Basic Design for Peace and Health under the Development Cooperation Charter. The Basic Design aims to mainstream UHC in the international community. It outlines that Japan would promote cooperation that capitalizes on its experience, technology, and expertise, including through physical assistance, such as building hospitals and supplying medicines and medical devices, and through non-physical assistance, such as human resources development and institution building. The Basic Design aims to achieve UHC that will "leave no one behind," including poor people, children, women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and ethnic and indigenous people.

Basic health services under UHC comprise all services ranging from nutritional improvement, vaccination, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, infectious disease control, non-communicable disease control, and comprehensive community care and nursing



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivers a statement at the International Conference on Universal Health Coverage in the New Development Era held in Tokyo in December, 2015. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



A Senior Volunteer, Ms. Tamiko Umeki works as a nurse at the Maternal Child Health Center at Chilenje Clinic, Zambia. In addition to provision of mobile medical care, Ms. Umeki engages in medical examinations of young children under the age of six and guidance to medical interns at the Maternal Child Health Center. (Photo: Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

care for senior citizens.

For nutritional improvement, Japan has provided bilateral assistance through the frameworks of maternal and child health and the training of healthcare professionals. Japan also extends multilateral assistance by way of cooperation through contributions to UNICEF and WFP. In other initiatives, Japan has contributed to the international nutritional improvement effort, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), since its launch in 2009 through contributions to the World Bank. In recent years, Japan has put efforts into implementing nutritional improvement programs in collaboration with private companies. In March 2015, the government established the study team for overseas promotion of Japanese nutrition-sensitive business under the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy. The team conducts studies to further promote private-public initiatives.

Vaccines are a means for combating infectious diseases with proven effectiveness and low cost, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could be saved each year by vaccination.<sup>26</sup> However, as many as 21 million children are unable to receive the necessary vaccines. Since its first contribution in 2011 to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance,\* which was established in 2000 to improve the immunization rate in developing countries, Japan has provided a total of approximately \$53.8 million to this Vaccine Alliance. Gavi estimates that, in 15 years since its launch in 2000, 440 million children have been immunized with Gavi-supported vaccines and 6 million deaths have been averted. It aims to immunize a further 300 million children from 2016 to 2020 to save over 5 million lives. As for bilateral assistance, Japan will contribute to increasing the vaccination rates by

providing assistance such as for vaccine production and management, as well as for cold chain maintenance and management.

Maternal and child health, which is included in the MDGs (Goal 4: reduce the under-five mortality rate; Goal 5: improve maternal health), has made significant gains, including the reduction of the under-five mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate, and increase in the percentage of births assisted by skilled midwives. Nevertheless, the relevant MDGs were regrettably not achieved, and maternal and child health remains a significant challenge also in the SDGs. The Japanese government aims to strengthen the schemes for providing comprehensive and continuous maternal and child care. In this regard, the government aims to provide assistance focused on strengthening sustainable health systems\* based on the principles of ensuring the ownership of developing countries and increasing their capabilities. In pursuit of these aims, the government implements efficient assistance in such countries as Ghana, Senegal, and Bangladesh. Through such assistance, Japan contributes to making the necessary services more accessible for women during pre-pregnancy (including adolescence and family planning), pregnancy, and delivery and for infants and children. In aid recipient countries, Japan works with other development partners, such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), to promote maternal and child health that includes sexual and reproductive health services such as family planning, and thereby improving the health of more women and children.

Note 26: Source: WHO, "Health topics, immunization" <http://www.who.int/topics/immunization/en>

### ● The Three Major Infectious Diseases (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria)

Japan attaches great importance to supporting activities to fight the three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund). The Global Fund was established as an organization to provide funding to tackle these three major infectious diseases following the discussions on measures against infectious diseases at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 under Japan's presidency. As one of its founders, Japan has provided financial assistance to the Global Fund since its establishment in 2002, and contributed approximately \$2.35 billion to the Global Fund by the end of March 2015. It is estimated that support by the Global Fund has saved more than 17 million lives. Furthermore, in December 2015, Japan hosted the Global Fund's Fifth Replenishment Preparatory Meeting in Tokyo, and contributed to the discussions on the future direction of the Global Fund's activities, including the 2017-2019 activities and financing demands. Additionally, Japan provides supplemental bilateral aid through its own program to developing countries receiving aid from the Global Fund, in order to ensure that measures against these three major

infectious diseases are implemented effectively in those recipient countries. Japan also strives to strengthen the linkage between the support from the Global Fund and the improvement of health care systems, community empowerment, and the policies for maternal and child health in those countries.

As bilateral assistance for HIV/AIDS countermeasures, Japan is providing assistance to spread knowledge to prevent new infections, raise awareness, widely provide testing and counseling, and enhance the distribution system of drugs to treat HIV/AIDS. In particular, JOCV on Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in activities such as the spreading of knowledge and understanding of prevention, as well as the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS, mainly in Africa.

With regard to tuberculosis, Japan's assistance has been focusing on those priority countries needing action, as well as those countries where the spread of the disease is deemed to be serious, as designated and recognized by WHO in accordance with the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. In these countries, Japan has been promoting a series of measures to fight tuberculosis, including the aspects of prevention, early detection, diagnosis and continuing treatment, as well as those measures to address co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In July 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) announced the Stop TB Japan Action Plan, which was developed jointly with JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the Stop TB Partnership Japan. Making use of the experience and technology fostered through its domestic tuberculosis countermeasures, and with the public and private sectors working closely together, Japan has strived to contribute to the reduction of the annual number of deaths from tuberculosis in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, setting the target at 10% reduction of the number worldwide (160,000 people, based on 2006 figures). Based on the Global Plan to Stop TB 2011-2015 revised in 2010, Japan revised its own Stop TB Japan Action Plan in 2011. In addition, based on the new global strategy that WHO adopted in 2014 with the target years for achievement set between 2015 and 2035 (Global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015), Japan re-revised the Action Plan in July 2014 and confirmed that it would continue to work on measures against tuberculosis on a global level.

With regard to malaria, a major cause of infant mortality, Japan provides assistance for initiatives for anti-malaria measures involving the strengthening of local communities and assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida delivers the opening statement at the 5th Replenishment Preparatory Meeting of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria held in Tokyo on December 17, 2015. (Photo: Yuki Kato)

## ● Infectious Diseases Other than the Three Major Infectious Diseases (e.g., Polio, Neglected Tropical Diseases)

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 require international efforts. Furthermore, “Neglected Tropical Diseases”\* such as Chagas disease, Filariasis, and Schistosomiasis affect approximately 1 billion people

worldwide, and cause major socio-economic loss in developing countries. Since infectious diseases spread and have impact beyond national borders, the international community must work as one to combat them. Japan is engaged in the implementation of countermeasures in close cooperation with the relevant countries and international organizations.

## ● Polio

Polio is in the final stage of eradication. Japan works mainly in cooperation with UNICEF to eradicate polio with a focus on three polio-endemic countries (countries where wild polio has never been eradicated and is still spreading)—Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In Pakistan, Japan has provided assistance exceeding a cumulative total of more than ¥11 billion in coordination with UNICEF since 1996. In addition, in August 2011, Japan partnered with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation from the private sector to provide a nearly ¥5 billion ODA Loan. Loan Conversion was adopted as a new approach for this ODA Loan. Under this approach, the Gates Foundation repays the debt owed by the Pakistani government when targets are achieved. Following the confirmation of project outcomes including the attainment of a high vaccination rate, the Gates Foundation repaid the loan on behalf of the Pakistani Government in April 2014. With the same approach, in FY2014, Japan provided an approximately ¥8.3 billion ODA Loan for the “Polio Eradication Project” in Nigeria. Furthermore, in FY2014, Japan provided

approximately ¥1.45 billion and ¥560 million respectively to Afghanistan and Pakistan where polio is endemic. It also provided approximately ¥220 million to Zambia, a non-endemic country. As an emergency measure to counter polio in Somalia, in FY2013, Japan provided ¥110 million to the country.



The signing ceremony for the agreement to support the polio eradication campaign in Nigeria between JICA and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation held via a video conference system connecting JICA (Tokyo) with the Gates Foundation (the US). (Photo: JICA)

## ● Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

In 1991, Japan took the lead by launching a full-scale effort against Chagas disease, which is also known as a “disease of poverty,” in Central American countries. Japan provided assistance to establish a system for dealing with Chagas disease vectors and contributed to reducing the risk of infection. Regarding Filariasis, Japan supplies antiparasitic agents as well as educational materials to provide knowledge and understanding to a large number of people. Meanwhile, Japan also conducts preventive education through JOCV activities in order to reduce the number of new cases and maintain the non-epidemic status.

Furthermore, in April 2013, Japan launched the Global Health Innovative Technology Fund (GHIT Fund), the first public-private partnership in Japan with the purpose to facilitate the development of new drugs for treatment of infectious diseases in developing countries including NTDs. The GHIT Fund aims to control infectious diseases in developing countries through the research and development (R&D) of low-cost and effective therapeutic medicine, vaccines, and diagnostic products, while promoting global cooperation with research and development institutions both inside and outside Japan.

## ● Public Health Emergencies (Ebola Virus Disease)

In the current globalized world, infectious diseases spread across national borders easily and bring serious impacts to the entire international community. The epidemic of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in 2014 took many lives in the three countries of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, and resulted in the spread of infection to neighboring countries and the secondary infection of medical personnel. The epidemic led to WHO to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution (Resolution 2177), which was the third resolution in the Security Council's history concerning infectious diseases. As these responses suggest, bringing an end to the EVD outbreak was a major humanitarian, economic, and political challenge for the international community.

In April 2014, Japan became one of the first countries to provide emergency grant aid to Guinea in response to the EVD outbreak. Since then, Japan has provided seamless assistance to the affected countries and international organizations. By June 2015, Japan provided financial assistance totaling approximately \$184 million as well as dispatched experts and provided relief goods. As regards human assistance, Japan dispatched experts on 20 occasions to WHO missions as of June 2015, and dispatched medically licensed MOFA staff to the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER). In regard to material assistance, Japan provided relief goods to affected countries, including personal protective equipment (PPE). Japan has also implemented public-private efforts against the Ebola crisis, including developing medicine, rapid test kits, and thermography cameras that leverage Japanese technologies. (For more information on Japan's efforts, see "ODA Topics" on pages 116-117.)

The weak health systems in the region are considered

to be one of the factors behind the EVD epidemic.

Building a sustainable and resilient health system is crucial to control infectious diseases. Based on this view, from before the EVD outbreak, Japan has prioritized development cooperation for health, an issue that is directly linked to human security, and has continuously striven to enhance health systems in West Africa under the banner of promoting UHC. Japan provides health assistance that includes assistance for the capacity enhancement of medical personnel and the development of healthcare facilities, in line with the recovery plan that the three affected countries newly formulated. In addition, Japan swiftly implements assistance that contributes to their social and economic recovery, including assistance for infrastructure development, agricultural productivity improvement, and food security enhancement. Japan continues to undertake medium- to long-term efforts, making use of the \$500 million assistance and training assistance for 120,000 human resources in the health sector in Africa announced at TICAD V in 2013.

Based on the Basic Design for Peace and Health, Japan, as a nation that proactively contributes to the peace and prosperity of the international community, and as a nation that leads the international health discussions including at the G7/8 summit and TICAD, aims to end and prevent the recurrence of EVD outbreaks. Furthermore, the Basic Design outlines Japan's commitment to working collectively with the international community to build a global response system against public health emergencies aimed at preventing, detecting, and responding to various infectious diseases. Japan has newly established a Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Disease Response Team to swiftly provide human assistance to the affected countries, as part of the efforts to provide effective assistance.



Training for medical professionals at Khartoum International Airport, the point of entry to Sudan, provided in order to support the country's efforts to prevent and control the spread of Ebola disease. In the photo, a Japanese expert provides instructions on how to put on Personal Protective Equipment. (Photo: Kunikazu Akao / JICA Sudan)

### Emerging/reemerging infectious diseases

"Emerging diseases" are infectious diseases which were not previously known and have been newly recognized in recent years, such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), avian influenza, the Ebola virus disease, and others.

"Reemerging diseases" are infectious diseases that had spread throughout the world in the past and subsequently saw a decrease in the number of cases, but have been on an increasing trend again in recent years such as cholera and tuberculosis.

### Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership, which was established with the aim to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunization in developing countries. In addition to the governments of donor countries and developing countries as well as relevant international organizations, the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations and civil society participate in this partnership.

### Health system

"Health system" refers to a framework for the delivery of health services that includes government systems, healthcare facilities, medicine supply, healthcare information, financial administration, and acquisition of financial resources, as well as personnel to operate these processes and provide services.

### Neglected tropical diseases

"Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)" include Chagas disease, dengue fever, Filariasis, and other diseases that are transmitted from parasites, bacteria, etc. The number of infected individuals has reached approximately one billion worldwide, with some cases resulting in death, notwithstanding that many of these diseases could either have been prevented or eradicated. In addition, as many of the cases are found among the poorest segment of the population in the affected countries, social awareness of this issue is relatively low. Therefore, the development of diagnostic methods, treatment and new drugs, and the process of making them available to those in need is lagging. The importance of NTD countermeasures was confirmed at the G7 Summit in Schloss Elmau, Germany in 2015.

## The Philippines

### The Project for Cordillera-wide Strengthening of the Local Health System for Effective and Efficient Delivery of Maternal and Child Health Services Technical Cooperation Project (February 2012 – Ongoing)

The Cordillera Administrative Region is located in the northern part of Luzon Island in the Philippines. Indigenous peoples make up 70% of Cordillera's population. They live in mountainous areas, and have their own languages and cultures. The region is also geographically isolated and has a high rate of poverty. Therefore, Cordillera urgently needs to develop a healthcare system to improve local residents' access to health services.

This region also had a high maternal and child mortality rate because many women gave birth at home. Only 55% of deliveries were made in medical facilities in 2009, prior to the implementation of this project.

In order to deal with these issues, the Government of Japan launched a project to strengthen the regional health system in 2012. This project has opened new hospitals, maternity homes, and healthcare centers, in order to improve maternal and child health services. It has also provided birthing tables and other medical equipment to existing medical facilities.

In addition, Japan supported the facilities in installing equipment and employing doctors, nurses and midwives. As a result, the facilities have obtained accreditation from Philippine health insurance companies to receive reimbursement for providing medical services.

Cordillera also aims to provide insurance coverage for all expectant mothers, and is helping these women enroll in national health insurance. As a result, expectant mothers no longer need to worry about birth-related medical expenses, and can give birth safely, and receive pre-natal and post-partum exams in medical facilities. Furthermore, women from the community health team work as volunteers to raise awareness among expectant and nursing mothers.

More people in Cordillera use medical facilities now, thanks to their convenience and reliability. As a result, the rate of births that take place in medical facilities has risen to 95%. In addition, nearly all mothers have enrolled in national health insurance. They have also received a notebook for recording maternal and child health. This has encouraged them to manage their own health and the health of their babies with greater interest.

Japan is promoting universal health coverage (UHC) throughout the international community. UHC ensures access to basic health services for all, when they are needed and at an affordable cost. UHC is a crucial concept also in the field of maternal and child health. UHC is spreading across the Cordillera Administrative Region in the Philippines. (As of August 2015)



Publicity materials to raise awareness regarding hospital delivery and prenatal and postnatal medical checkups. (Photo: JICA)



Consultations with the Department of Health Center for Health Development – CAR, which is JICA's main counterpart in the project. (Photo: JICA)

## Aiming to Bring Viral Zoonoses under Control

– 30-year Relation of Cooperation between Hokkaido University and the University of Zambia's School of Veterinary Medicine

The Ebola virus disease outbreak caused more than 10,000 deaths in West Africa in 2014. To this day the route of its transmission has not been clearly identified and treatment methods are still underdeveloped. Ebola, as well as SARS and avian influenza, are caused by viruses that infect both animals and humans. Furthermore, outbreaks of previously unknown viral zoonoses have been occurring in various places around the world, and setting up the countermeasures has become an important task.

Such viral zoonoses outbreaks have been confirmed in Zambia, located in the southern part of Africa, too. However, there is insufficient epidemiological information and diagnostic capabilities are also lacking to adopt appropriate countermeasures. The country has limited educational and research institutions as well.

Japan launched “the Project for Surveillance of Viral Zoonoses in Africa” in Zambia in June 2013. The goals of the project are to provide assistance for the development and improvement of diagnostic techniques for viral diseases, and to contribute to the strengthening of capacities for research, examination, and diagnosis of viral zoonoses.

Under this project, JICA experts, Masahiro Kajihara and his wife Akina Mori from Hokkaido University Research Center for Zoonosis Control have been engaged in various activities based at the University of Zambia's School of Veterinary Medicine in the capital Lusaka. Hokkaido University and the University of Zambia's School of Veterinary Medicine have maintained a long-lasting relationship. The University of Zambia's School of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1985 with grant aid provided by Japan, and the faculty of Hokkaido University has spared no effort to provide technical cooperation. Since then, the two universities have continued to interact through the exchange of students and joint research for about 30 years.

In research on viral zoonoses, it is crucial to grasp the habitat conditions of viruses and identify their route of entry into the human population. Under the Project for Surveillance of Viral Zoonoses in Africa, the JICA experts and researchers at the University of Zambia have been collecting the droppings of migratory birds, blood samples from bats, and ticks, and analyzing them jointly. Mr. Kajihara explains the significance of their work as follows:

“It is necessary to strengthen virology research capabilities



Capturing bats in a cave in Zambia.  
(Photo: Masahiro Kajihara)

in order to enable Zambian researchers to quickly identify an outbreak of, for instance, highly pathogenic avian influenza and adopt adequate countermeasures

on their own.”

Through patient research, the project has so far succeeded in identifying three new virus strains and nine influenza virus strains.

Patients with suspected Ebola virus disease appeared in Zambia as well in August 2014, and the University of Zambia's School of Veterinary Medicine was requested to diagnose them. Diagnosing the Ebola virus disease is a task that bears great responsibility. Besides the risk of infection to the researchers themselves, if a patient is diagnosed with Ebola, the information that Zambia is a country at risk of Ebola contamination will quickly spread all over the world. Fortunately, all 16 suspected cases of Ebola infection that have been examined so far were negative.

Providing assistance to enable Zambian researchers to independently make accurate diagnoses under such intense pressure is another goal of this project. In order to acquire a high level of diagnostic techniques, it is necessary to understand the importance of examinations and participate in them voluntarily. When diagnostic activities were first implemented, however, most Zambian researchers were reluctant to participate. Ms. Mori explains that in those early days she used to boost researchers' self-confidence by telling them that no one else but them could do it. “People perform to the best of their ability when they are relied upon. The Zambian researchers also came to the realization that after the completion of the project, they would have to perform diagnoses on their own,” says Ms. Mori.

The Ebola virus outbreak, which for a while reached epidemic conditions, is now being brought to an end through the various efforts by the local and international community, but it is impossible to predict when another outbreak of Ebola or other infectious diseases will occur. According to Mr. Kajihara, “Accurate and swift diagnosis is crucial in order to minimize the damage inflicted by infectious diseases. I hope that researchers will not become overconfident in their own skills and will spare no effort to minimize the risk of failure.”

Mr. Kajihara also points out the necessity to vigorously implement research in order to improve diagnostic techniques. There are only a few outstanding Zambian researchers who have acquired doctoral degrees abroad and have various research ideas. However, in reality, the University of Zambia's School of Veterinary Medicine lacked the necessary budget for these researchers to realize their ideas. At the beginning of the project, many Zambian researchers tended to be reserved about expressing their research ideas, so Mr. Kajihara made efforts to convey that they were the leaders of the project and should conduct research that they considered to be meaningful. As a result of these encouraging words, the number of researchers who took advantage of the project to concentrate on their own research themes increased.

Mr. Kajihara and Ms. Mori have been engaged in this project, which has been jointly implemented with researchers from the University of Zambia, out of a desire to support the devoted efforts of these researchers, with the ultimate objective of bringing viral zoonoses under control.



Staff members wearing protective gear as they are about to depart on a survey together with Mr. Kajihara (front row, second from the right) and Ms. Mori (front row, second from the left). (Photo: Masahiro Kajihara)

## Ebola Virus Disease and Support Provided by Japan

On September 18, 2014, the United Nations Security Council took an exceptional step of adopting a resolution for responding to the outbreak of an infectious disease. Japan was among the countries that co-sponsored the resolution, which stated that the Ebola outbreak constituted “a threat to international peace and security.” Based on that resolution, each government launched measures to help address the outbreak with an acute sense of the impending crisis.

The measures to be implemented in the regions affected by the Ebola outbreak required a broad range of items, including not only medicine, medical personnel, and experts in responding to infectious diseases, but also

large amounts of consumable medical supplies (personal protective equipment, etc.), intensive-care facilities where patients can be quarantined, and quarantines upon entering or departing from affected countries.

A big challenge for the affected countries was how to stop the further spread of the Ebola outbreak and bringing the number of cases to zero while responding to these needs. In order to resolve this issue, Japan provided not only financial assistance but also broad-ranging support that included the dispatch of experts and provision of relief goods. Below are two examples of support that leverage Japan’s advanced technologies and are characteristic of Japan.

### ■ (1) Ebola test kits

One of the obstacles that hindered the control of the Ebola outbreak was the difficulty of obtaining detailed information on the spread of the disease in areas outside urban districts. It is not easy for a feverish patient to take examinations at urban hospitals or Ebola treatment facilities in order to confirm whether the fever is caused by Ebola. Therefore, it is of vital importance to establish mechanisms that enable rapid and accurate confirmation of the infection locally without undergoing examinations at hospitals or treatment facilities.

The Ebola test kit is characterized by its swiftness, light weight, and accuracy. Conventional Ebola virus tests require approximately an hour and a half per test. Moreover, the necessary equipment is difficult to carry around and requires a stable supply of electricity, which is difficult to secure in the

majority of the areas affected by the outbreak.

This Ebola test kit developed by Nagasaki University and Toshiba Corporation, is faster and lighter than the existing testing methods, and is still as accurate. Furthermore, the new test kit does not require a stable supply of electricity, thus making it easy to use even in areas with insufficient basic infrastructure, such as rural areas.

In Guinea, which is one of the countries affected by the outbreak, the government issued a reinforced declaration of emergency measures, and an intensive eradication campaign was conducted from March through May 2015 in order to bring the outbreak to an end. The Government of Japan, responding to requests from the Government of Guinea, provided the Ebola test kits in April of the same year.



Ebola test device. (Photo: Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation)



Nagasaki University Professor Jiro Yasuda (right), and Assistant Professor Yohei Kurosaki (left edge) giving technical training on the utilization of the Ebola test devices.

As part of the assistance provided by Japan, Professor Jiro Yasuda and Assistant Professor Yohei Kurosaki at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University, who developed a reagent for the Ebola test kits, visited Guinea and conducted technical training on utilizing the test kits to local government officials.

The two scientists also participated in the local campaign and cooperated in the provision of on-the-job training at the forefront of medical care. Thus, the Ebola test kits provided by Japan have greatly contributed to the early diagnosis of Ebola patients.



Nagasaki University Professor Yasuda (left) and Assistant Professor Kurosaki (right) inside a mobile laboratory. Behind them, a Guinean laboratory technician is using a rapid diagnostic test kit.

## ■ (2) Thermography cameras

Initially, the Ebola outbreak affected primarily the three West African countries of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, but soon spread to neighboring countries, with cases of Ebola infection being confirmed in Nigeria in July, Senegal in September, and Mali in October. Furthermore, secondary infections occurred among medical personnel from outside Africa (Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States), who were previously engaged in the provision of medical care to Ebola patients.

Under these circumstances, there were growing concerns that the Ebola outbreak would cause significant economic damage to the entire African continent. These concerns resulted from the excessive reinforcement of immigration control by countries around the world as a quarantine measure to prevent

the spread of Ebola, and the reduced movement of people, not just to and from the affected areas but also across the entire African region. In order to prevent the spread of the Ebola outbreak and the grave economic impact that would entail, it was important to establish reliable quarantine mechanisms, and to ensure the safe and secure movement of people.

The infrared thermography cameras produced by Nippon Avionics Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of NEC, are used at Narita International Airport in Japan. These cameras enable non-contact measurement of the body surface temperature of multiple subjects simultaneously, so their utilization is expected to prevent the spread of infection at quarantine, and to facilitate a safe and secure immigration control at busy airports.

As a measure to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, such as Ebola virus disease, Japan has provided these thermography cameras to seven African countries (as of August 2015), mainly in West Africa, such as Liberia. These cameras have been installed at places like international airports in each of the recipient countries, and effectively utilized in the quarantine operations during immigration control procedures.

As these examples demonstrate, Japan's advanced technologies contribute to human safety and security, and boost hopes that the free movement of people will be maintained and that the foundation for the further economic development of Africa will be strengthened.



Thermography cameras measure the body surface temperature of multiple subjects simultaneously at the Felix Houphouët Boigny International Airport in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. (Photo: Nippon Avionics Co., Ltd.)

### (3) Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction; Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Recovery Measures

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

Against this backdrop, it is necessary to build a disaster-resilient society to protect human lives from disasters, as well as to promote the “mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction,” aiming at sustainable development, by incorporating disaster risk reduction measures into every phase of every sector of development, based on assumptions of disasters of various scales.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

##### ● Cooperation in disaster risk reduction

Japan utilizes its superior knowledge and technology acquired through past experiences of responding to natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons to provide proactive support for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures, alongside 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, which affirmed the importance of effectively incorporating disaster risk reduction aspects into initiatives for sustainable development.

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

In July 2012, Japan hosted the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku in three prefectures affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. During the conference, the following aspects were affirmed and the necessity of “Disaster Reduction in the 21st Century” as a comprehensive way to promote these aspects was proposed to the world: the necessity of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and building resilient societies; the importance of human security; the need to maximize combining both structural and nonstructural disaster risk reduction capabilities; the necessity of collaboration beyond the roles of various stakeholders; the importance of responding to newly emerging disaster risks such as climate change and urbanization. Participants in the conference also confirmed the positioning of disaster risk reduction in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the need for formulating the post-Hyogo Framework for Action that incorporates the results of this conference, in order to actually promote “Disaster Reduction in the 21st Century.” Japan also pledged to provide \$3 billion in three years from 2013 to 2015 to support initiatives in the disaster risk reduction field.

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai City from March 14 to 18, 2015. This conference organized by the UN is held in order to discuss international disaster risk reduction strategies. Since Japan proactively promotes international disaster risk reduction cooperation utilizing its knowledge and experiences in disaster risk reduction, Japan was once again the host country for the third conference, following its hosting of the first conference in 1994 in Yokohama and the second conference in 2005 in Kobe. The third conference was attended by more than 6,500 people representing 185 UN member states. When including related events a total of more than 150,000 people from Japan and other countries took part, making it one of the largest-ever international conferences held in Japan. (See pages 120-121 “ODA Topics” for more information.)

In hosting this conference, Japan aimed to achieve the following three goals;

- (i) To introduce the perspective of disaster risk reduction in the planning and implementation of various policies (mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction)
- (ii) To transmit Japan's knowledge and technology concerning disaster risk reduction, and
- (iii) To provide information regarding the reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and to contribute to the recovery of the disaster-affected areas.

The conference resulted in the adoption of the Sendai Declaration as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework), which is the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the international guiding principle for disaster risk reduction adopted at the second conference. The Sendai Framework incorporated Japan's declarations about the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, the involvement of diverse stakeholders, the concept of “Build Back Better,” the importance of women's leadership, etc.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction as Japan's new contribution plan that will become Japan's future basic policy for cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction. Japan announced that in the four years from 2015 to 2018, it

will provide \$4 billion in total to the area related to disaster risk reduction and train 40,000 officials to play a leading role in national efforts for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster reconstruction. Through this initiative, Japan demonstrated its attitude to further contribute to the international community by utilizing its advanced knowledge and technology in the field of disaster risk reduction.

At the UN summit that adopted the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development in September 2015, Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's commitment to lead the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and encouraged other countries to adopt the resolution on the UN's World Tsunami Awareness Day as a means of raising awareness about tsunami. As a result, a resolution was adopted at the General Assembly of the UN held on December 22, 2015 (local time) to establish November 5 as World Tsunami Awareness Day.

## Peru

### Project for Enhancement of Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Technology Technical Cooperation Project – Science and Technology (March 2010 – March 2015)

Peru is located in the seismically-active Pacific Rim, and susceptible to earthquakes and tsunami, like Japan. Natural disasters have seriously hindered Peru's social and economic development. For example, a magnitude 8.4 earthquake struck Peru's southern coast on June 23, 2001. It resulted in over 100 victims and more than 40,000 buildings destroyed.

A magnitude 8.0 earthquake also occurred off the coast of Pisco in the Ica Region in Central Peru on August 15, 2007, causing more than 500 victims and destroying over 80,000 buildings. Many poor people in the region live in houses made of adobe, and they suffered the most because their houses could not withstand such a major earthquake.

Both of these were trench-type earthquakes, which occur regularly. This means that similar earthquakes and tsunami will occur in the future. Therefore, damage mitigation is very important. To that end, Peru needs to be able to scientifically predict the risk of an earthquake or tsunami occurring and the potential damage, and then implement specific measures based on the findings. This would also help Peru mitigate the damages.

The Government of Japan helped establish the Japan-Peru Center for Earthquake Engineering and Disaster Mitigation (CISMID) as part of the Japan-Peru Center for Earthquake Engineering and Disaster Mitigation Project implemented from 1986 to 1991. CISMID has worked with JICA, and Japanese universities and research institutions, for nearly three decades since.

Japan and Peru launched the Project for Enhancement of Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Technology in 2010. This project promoted the research and development of technologies for accurately predicting and mitigating the risk of damages caused by future earthquakes and tsunami, and also was conducted by CISMID on the Peruvian side and Chiba University on the Japanese side. Through this project, they established scenarios of future earthquakes that could result in catastrophic damages, and conducted simulations and damage predictions based on these scenarios. They also analyzed these scenarios using the latest methods and data on anti-seismic technologies. These results were then used to raise awareness about disaster preparedness.

The Peruvian researchers are now working with the government to utilize the new knowledge and technologies from this project, to create hazard maps and revise building standards. They are also working on capacity building initiatives with related institutions. In future, this project is thus expected to contribute to human resource development in the disaster mitigation field in Central and South America. (As of August 2015)



Disaster risk reduction educational materials for children. (Photo: JICA)

## Mauritius

### The Project for Landslide Management Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (April 2012 – April 2015)

Mauritius is a small volcanic island that is about the size of Tokyo Prefecture. There are many steep slopes on the island that pose a very high risk of landslides. An increasing number of people and houses have shifted onto these slopes, as Mauritius' population and urban centers have continued to grow. The communities on these slopes are especially at risk, and serious damages are caused every time a landslide occurs.

Large-scale landslides occurred in the western part of Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius, causing massive damage from 1986 to 1987. In response, the Government of Japan began providing assistance for various landslide countermeasures in 1989, which has helped to prevent landslides in this district. However, large-scale landslides once again occurred in the northern part of Port Louis in March 2005.

The Government of Mauritius set up the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council in order to improve its preparations for landslide disasters, and established the Landslide Management Unit (LMU) and Repair and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU) within the Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Land Transport (MPI) in 2009. Despite these efforts, Mauritius was only able to implement limited countermeasures given its limited human resources.

Furthermore, Mauritius had very few experts on geological engineering. Therefore it did not have the necessary expertise to identify or monitor the risk of landslides, nor improve land usage in high risk areas. Given this background, Mauritius asked Japan to assist in creating fundamental landslide countermeasures for disaster mitigation. Japan conducted a survey on the state of landslide-prone areas and on damages to houses in Port Louis.

Japan also provided instructions on how and where to install the extensometers and pipe strain gauges donated by the project. A technical transfer seminar was subsequently held in Mauritius. It was attended not only by members of the MPI, but also members of landslide-related institutions and universities. The seminar featured very active discussions. In addition, this project donated and installed various landslide observation equipment, such as inclinometers and ground extensometers. This made it possible to gather specialized data. Five MPI officials were invited to attend training in Japan in 2012, which included a visit to the monitoring office of the Kanto Regional Development Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

This cooperation is expected to improve the landslide management capabilities of RRU and LMU, and assist the formulation of a landslide management plan.



Participants in the project on a training program in Japan visit the Control and Monitoring Center in the Kanto Regional Development Bureau, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. (Photo: Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.)



## Report of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai City from March 14 to 18, 2015.



Opening ceremony of the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Participants in this UN-hosted conference discussed international strategy on disaster risk reduction. As a country that is proactively engaged in efforts to promote international cooperation for disaster risk reduction, taking advantage of its extensive knowledge and experience in this field, Japan hosted the third conference, following the first conference in Yokohama in 1994 and second conference in Hyogo (Kobe) in 2005. In this conference, 185 United Nations member states participated and more than 6,500 persons including heads of state of seven countries, vice-president-level officials from six countries, deputy prime ministers from seven countries, and ministerial-level officials from 84 countries also participated. A total of 150,000 people from both Japan and abroad participated in the conference and the related events to make this the largest-ever

international conference held in Japan.

On the occasion of the conference, three High Level Multi-stakeholder Partnership Dialogues took place on the following themes: “Mobilizing women’s leadership in disaster risk reduction,” “Risk sensitive investment,” and “Inclusive disaster risk reduction.” In the session “Mobilizing women’s leadership in disaster risk reduction,” Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivered a keynote speech, in which he stated the important role played by women in disaster risk reduction on the basis of the experience in the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition, during the conference, five ministerial roundtable sessions and more than 350 symposiums and seminars were held, in which a diverse range of stakeholders on various levels engaged in the issue of disaster risk reduction from a broad range of perspectives. Overall, the conference provided a valuable opportunity to deepen and expand the understanding of the international community on the issue of disaster risk reduction.

In hosting the conference, Japan had three major goals. The first goal was to introduce the perspective of disaster risk reduction in the planning and implementation of various policies (“mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction”). The second goal was to transmit Japan’s knowledge and technology concerning disaster risk reduction, and the third goal was to provide information regarding the reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and to contribute to the recovery of the disaster-affected areas.

Significant results were attained with regard to the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction. The conference adopted the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,” which succeeds the “Hyogo Framework for Action,” the international guiding principle for disaster risk reduction adopted at the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. In the new international guiding

principle for disaster risk reduction, many ideas suggested by Japan such as the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, commitment by various stakeholders, promotion of women’s and young people’s leadership, and the concept of “Build Back Better” were included. The perspective of disaster risk reduction was also incorporated in the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” adopted in September 2015.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe announced the “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” as Japan’s new contribution plan. This initiative will become Japan’s future basic policy for cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction. The initiative positions disasters as obstacles to poverty eradication and sustainable development, and as threats to human security, and highlights the importance of the concept of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction, where governments



The venue of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. (Photo: UNISDR)

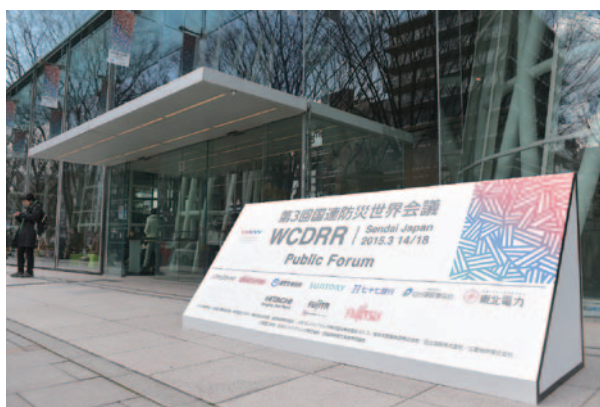
introduce the perspective of disaster risk reduction in all development policy and planning.

Additionally, as part of the “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction,” Japan announced that in the four years from 2015 to 2018, it will provide 4 billion US dollars in total to the area related to disaster risk reduction and train 40,000 officials to play a leading role in national efforts for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster reconstruction. This announcement demonstrated Japan’s attitude to further contribute to the international community through utilization of its advanced knowledge and technology in the field of disaster risk reduction. Such contribution was highly appreciated by the international community. For example, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, stated in his press conference that Japan’s assistance is a model for other developed countries.

The fact that the Third UN World Conference on Disaster



The special exhibition “Tangible Earth Museum.” (Photo: UNISDR)



The entrance to the Public Forum of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. (Photo: UNISDR)

Risk Reduction was held in Sendai, one of the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, was also of great significance. With cooperation from the surrounding local governments, the conference provided an opportunity to showcase the reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Specifically, food and liquors produced in the disaster-affected areas were actively provided in the lunch and dinner meetings hosted by Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida and at the receptions hosted by the Government of Japan and Sendai City to counter harmful rumors and to contribute to the reconstruction of disaster-affected areas. Moreover, it became possible to convey the current condition and reconstruction status of the disaster-affected areas through study tours carried out by each local government in the vicinity of Sendai City.



Visitors observe intently the public exhibitions at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. (Photo: UNISDR)

# Sharing Japan's Experiences of Fighting against Disasters while Providing Moral Support

– Mobile Disaster Risk Reduction Classroom in Myanmar

In May 2008, Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar in Southeast Asia with powerful winds of up to 250 kilometers per hour and high tides of up to 3.6 meters, resulting in unprecedented damage and about 140,000 people dead or missing. SEEDS Asia, a registered non-profit organization engaged in disaster relief and disaster risk reduction projects in developing countries, initiated activities in Myanmar in that year. Since 2013, it has worked to improve the disaster risk reduction capabilities of the regions vulnerable to disasters, utilizing the mechanism of the JICA Partnership Program<sup>1</sup> receiving support from JICA.

Ms. Mitsuko Shikada, who continues to be active locally, participated as a volunteer in the exchange activities with the children who were orphaned by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in Kobe during her time at university. Later, she studied abroad in India and when working at a Japanese trading company in Delhi she learned about the havoc wrought by Cyclone Nargis. Concerned about the situation of the orphaned children, she decided to change her career path and join SEEDS Asia. The next year she was dispatched to Yangon.

The main target areas of her activities are Yangon and Ayeyarwady. These low-lying areas are susceptible to wind and water damage from climate change and tsunami, and suffered greatly as a result of Cyclone Nargis. First, Ms. Shikada was shocked that even the school teachers failed to understand the mechanisms of a disaster and how to respond. The local residents, too, could do nothing but feel fear or had the attitude of simply giving up.

Responding to the situation, SEEDS Asia developed learning materials to foster easy understanding of the basics about disaster risk reduction. This reflected the belief that even if natural disasters cannot be prevented, people can work to minimize the damages they cause. They then loaded these materials onto a truck and commenced school visits using a "mobile disaster risk reduction classroom." As of September 2015, they had visited over 350 schools reaching more than 30,000 teachers and children. This has made it possible for teachers to teach about disaster risk reduction, and tests have shown that children's knowledge and awareness of disaster risk reduction has improved significantly, which was also confirmed via monitoring.

"The 'mobile disaster risk reduction classroom' was a form of 'assistance to spread awareness.' This is because disaster risk reduction knowledge and awareness was not widely known. Now, we are making the shift to 'grassroots assistance' for spreading and developing this knowledge and awareness by establishing a

center for disaster risk reduction activities," says Ms. Shikada about the importance of these activities.

After Cyclone Nargis, the national government drew up the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction, but this

plan included little in the form of assistance to organizations at the local level, and in particular for linkages between schools and communities. Therefore, SEEDS Asia has been establishing centers to serve as the disaster risk reduction hub of local communities in an effort to carry out activities for building networks and capacity improvement for continual disaster risk reduction activities involving linkages between communities and schools.

The area of SEEDS Asia's activity is in the low-lying delta with huge paddy fields as far as the eye can see. There are nearly no highlands for the people to seek refuge in the event of a tsunami, high tide or powerful storms. There are some locations with an evacuation shelter that was constructed after Cyclone Nargis, but simply having a building is not enough. Efforts in capacity building for disaster risk reduction must be carried out daily. Furthermore, a system for evacuations and disaster risk reduction facilities must be established in order to collect information, determine evacuations based on the actual situation, operate evacuation shelters, and carry out immediate aid and rescue activities.

The project first used the mobile disaster risk reduction classroom to widely share basic knowledge on disaster risk reduction and selected disaster risk reduction leaders from among the teachers and the central figures of the local community who would play a core role in operating disaster risk reduction activity centers. A training plan was created and executed, which highlighted areas and elements with low disaster resiliency and identified required equipment or capacity in preparing for specific risks, in an effort to spread this knowledge within the community.

There are many local residents who do not want to think about cyclones because they lost a loved one in Cyclone Nargis. The fact is that there are countless local residents who are pessimistic and think they are helpless in the face of Mother Nature. This is precisely why Ms. Shikada believes in the importance of sharing Japan's own history and experience of overcoming natural disasters, and also providing moral support to the local residents.

"We listen carefully to local residents and try to be as thoughtful as possible to take their feelings into account. We show empathy and compassion for those who feel 'more lives could have been saved,' 'I don't want to lose a loved one,' or 'I want to survive disasters.' We have also appealed to the emotions of local residents and emphasized the importance of being prepared for disasters."

Results are already emerging. In Kungyangon, where work is progressing on the creation of a center for disaster risk reduction activities as a model case before other communities, the community and schools have worked together and voluntarily initiated activities, conducted disaster risk reduction drills and invited residents from other communities to attend in an effort to raise greater awareness.

The low-lying delta area of Myanmar has begun community-based disaster risk reduction activities involving daily preparations for future disasters. These efforts are being supported behind the scenes by careful assistance from Japan that also involves moral support for the people of disaster-affected areas.

<sup>\*1</sup> JPP is a part of ODA programs in which JICA supports and jointly implements international cooperation activities for local residents in developing countries with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and organizations such as public interest corporations.



Ms. Shikada introduces disaster risk reduction learning tool kits at the 2014 International Risk Reduction Ceremony held in Naypyidaw, Myanmar. (Photo: SEEDS Asia)



Children listen intently to explanations about the ten points for protecting their communities from the risks of tsunami, flooding, cyclones, and earthquakes at a "mobile disaster risk reduction classroom." (Photo: SEEDS Asia)

## (4) Food Security and Nutrition

According to “The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015 (SOFI2015),” a report which has been jointly prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP), positive trends were found – the number of undernourished people in the world has decreased by more than 160 million over the last decade and by more than 200 million since 1990-92. However, the 2014-2016 estimates indicate that about 800 million people remain undernourished.

This report expresses the view that the goal to halve the proportion of undernourished people by 2015, which is one of the MDGs, has been reached from a developmental

perspective. However, statistically speaking the goal remains unmet. In addition, there is a need for international coordination and multifaceted measures to establish food security (a state where all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food), such as establishing a social safety net (a mechanism in which people can live safely and with peace of mind), improving nutrition, providing necessary food assistance, and implementing measures against infectious diseases of livestock.

Furthermore, initiatives to improve nutrition during the first 1,000 days from a mother's pregnancy to her child's second birthday, which is particularly effective in addressing the issue of malnutrition, are being promoted.

### <Japan's Efforts>

In light of these circumstances, Japan provides food assistance based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2014, Japan contributed a total of ¥5.57 billion through bilateral food assistance projects in 14 countries.

Japan also provides assistance in this field through international organizations, mainly through WFP. These include emergency food assistance, support for school feeding programs to increase access to education, and food assistance that promotes participation in the development of agricultural land and of social infrastructure and supports the self-reliance of local communities. In 2014, Japan contributed a total of \$156.55 million to WFP projects being implemented around the world.

Meanwhile, Japan provides support for research on the development of varieties conducted by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is comprised of 15 agricultural research centers, as well as promoting cooperation through exchanges among researchers.

In addition, Japan also supports the efforts of developing countries to enhance their own food safety. Concerning animal

infectious diseases that spread beyond national borders such as foot-and-mouth disease, Japan is reinforcing countermeasures in the Asia-Pacific region, in cooperation with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO, including the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). Furthermore, Japan is deeply involved in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, which internationally leads initiatives to improve the condition of malnutrition, and has pledged to strengthen its assistance.



Pupils receive lunch at the Bulungu Primary and Secondary School in Zambia. (Photo: Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

Madagascar is roughly 1.6 times the size of Japan, and is the fourth largest island in the world. Rice is the staple food in Madagascar and the country consumes 120 kilograms per capita annually, twice that of Japan. Some 1.4 million hectares of land are used for rice cultivation and the country produces around 3 million tons of rice each year. However, annual yields differ widely depending on cyclones and other weather-related factors. This means that about 10% of the rice consumed in Madagascar is imported.

Madagascar formulated the Madagascar Action Plan (MAP: 2007 to 2012), which is the country's national development plan. The plan includes the target of doubling 2005 rice production (3.42 million tons) by 2012, which is one of Madagascar's most important reform initiatives.

The Government of Japan started supporting the development and dissemination of primary rice cultivation methods for the country's central highland, and improvement of coordination among the country's rice cultivation institutions.

However, Japan and Madagascar faced a critical challenge. To double rice production, they would have to boost production in the highly populated central highland, which is home to Antananarivo, Madagascar's capital, and Antsirabe, Madagascar's third largest city.

This project targets five provinces in the central highland. These provinces are located at elevations between around 600 meters and 1500 meters, and have diverse natural environments and ecosystems. The primary forms of rice cultivation there are irrigated cultivation, rain-fed rice cultivation in paddy fields in the bottom of valleys, and cultivation at cooler high altitudes.

Many different steps are needed to improve rice productivity. First, recommended rice varieties should be chosen based on the cultivation method, and an evaluation of the market and farmers should be conducted. The seeds should then be disseminated, and suitable cultivation techniques should also be established and spread.

This project created three basic technical packages. Each is ideally suited to the typical cultivation conditions of a particular province. Specifically, these are irrigation cultivation in Alaotra-Mangoro Province, rain-fed cultivation in Bongolava Province, and cultivation at cool highland regions in Vakinankaratra Province. The project then worked on technical development and dissemination locally.

Activities were held to educate local farmers, mainly at model sites set up in each province. Afterwards, full-fledged technology dissemination began at non-model sites from 2013 and 2014. In addition, the project selected rice varieties, propagated seeds, and created a distribution system.

The lack of agricultural technology instructors was a major problem in Madagascar. Only 104 of the 119 instructors (87.5%) in these primary provinces had technical teaching experience using the technology package in June 2013. However, this increased to 217 of 228 (95.2%) at the time of a survey in February 2015.

The project aimed to increase the average yield of rice farmers at model sites by 1 ton per hectare. The actual increase per hectare during the 2011/12 growing season was 0.67 tons. This increase then rose to 1.5 tons in the 2013/2014 season, indicating a major improvement in yield per unit area. This increase shows that the target indicator was fulfilled.



A farmer participating in the experiment collects harvest at experimental cultivated fields under the project in the Bongolava Region. The happy faces of the farmers are a source of inspiration and courage for the Japanese who provide cooperation. (Photo: JICA)

## Japan's diplomatic efforts for Food Security

<p><b>Enhance global food production</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Promote investment</b> For promotion of responsible agricultural investment, advancement of the "Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems" established by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS); support for studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank and others; bilateral dialogues and public-private missions for developing food value chains through PPP, etc.</li> <li>● <b>Promoting agricultural/rural development, R&amp;D and technology dissemination</b> Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), etc.</li> <li>● <b>Response to climate change</b> Construction of a system for prevention and early warning of droughts and other natural disasters</li> </ul>
<p><b>From a stable market and trade system of agricultural products</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Efforts to maintain and strengthen the free trade system; surveillance of market functions</b> Ban on export restriction under WTO in principle, strengthened rules on export restriction in EPAs, monitoring of price trends (Agricultural Market Information System [AMIS], etc.), measures against price fluctuations, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Support and safety net for the vulnerable</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Food aid</b> Provision of grains, etc.</li> <li>● <b>Nutritional support</b> Nutrition guidance, provision of supplements</li> <li>● <b>Support for building of social safety net</b> Provision of means of livelihood to the poorest</li> </ul>
<p><b>Constructing a structure for emergencies and food crises</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>International framework for cooperation</b> ASEAN + 3 Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) G20 Rapid Response Forum (RRF)</li> </ul>

(\*There are Emergency Food Security Guidelines for domestic system development)

## (5) Securing Access to Resources and Energy

The number of people who have no access to electricity in the world is estimated at around 1.3 billion (equivalent to 18% of the world's population). In particular, this number is estimated to reach two-thirds of the population (approximately 620 million people) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Meanwhile, in Sub-Saharan Africa, nearly four-fifths of the population (approximately 730 million people) rely on fuelwood (e.g., charcoal, firewood) for cooking, which causes indoor air pollution and is a leading cause of

death among young people.<sup>27</sup> The lack of electricity, gas and other energy services leads to the delay in industrial development, a loss of employment opportunities, a further increase in poverty, and restricted access to medical services and education. Going forward, global energy demand is expected to increase further, mainly in Asian countries as well as other emerging and developing countries. Thus, a consistent energy supply and appropriate consideration to the environment are essential.

### <Japan's Efforts>

In order to realize sustainable development and secure energy in developing countries, Japan works on the provision of services, which enables 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 construction of energy-saving equipment and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, solar power, wind power, geothermal power, etc.).

At the G7 Elmau Summit held in Germany in June 2015, the Initiative for Renewable Energy in Africa, aimed at improving energy access in Africa, was announced as part of the annex to the Leaders' Declaration.

Meanwhile, Japan provides resource-rich countries with support according to their needs, such as establishing infrastructure in the mine area, aiming to enable them to acquire foreign currency through the development of their resources and to develop in a self-sustained way. Through these supports, Japan will enhance mutually beneficial relationships with developing countries with rich resources, while striving to ensure the stable supply of energy and mineral resources, by promoting the development of resources, production, and transportation by private companies. It is important to proactively use Japan's 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). Additionally, at the G7 Brussels Summit held in June 2014, a new initiative on Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations (CONNEX) was launched, aiming at improving

the capacity of developing countries to negotiate contracts on natural resources.

Japan also proactively supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). EITI is a multinational cooperative framework to increase the transparency of the flow of money in development of oil, gas, mineral and other resources. Under this framework, extracting corporations report the amount of payment to the governments of resource-producing countries and the governments report the amount of received money. Thus, the flow of money increases the transparency. Participants in EITI include 48 resource-producing countries, many supporting countries including Japan, extractive companies and NGOs. EITI participants are working together to prevent corruption and conflict, as well as to encourage responsible resource development that leads to growth and poverty reduction.



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoichi Muto meets with International Energy Agency (IEA) Executive Director Fatih Birol in November 2015.

Note 27: Sources: IEA, "World Energy Outlook 2014" (estimates as of 2012) IEA, "Africa Energy Outlook 2014"

## Kenya

### The Project for the Installation of Solar Electric Facilities for Improvement of Life Standard in Nkama Area

Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects - Public-Private Partnership  
(March 2014 – November 2014)

Kenya has enhanced its power distribution network in recent years. By expanding this network, Kenya is now able to also power households that were once off the grid. However, many households still have not joined the grid, even in areas where new distribution lines have been laid. This is because joining the grid is very expensive, while the electricity supply is unstable. These households use kerosene lamps for lighting. However, these lamps have caused serious eye and respiratory issues in children who study at home at night.

As part of its ODA, the Government of Japan also conducts public-private partnership projects. Japan receives proposals from Japanese NGOs or private sector companies, and together they provide support to developing countries.

The Project for the Installation of Solar Electric Facilities for Improvement of Life Standard in Nkama Area was one such public-private partnership project in Kenya. The project was proposed by Kyocera Corporation, a Japanese company, as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and Base of Pyramid (BOP) business.

Kyocera and the Government of Japan are working together to introduce solar power systems in Nkama Area, to improve standards of education and living among local residents.

Kenya is an ideal place to generate solar power because it is located along the equator and receives intense sunlight. A solar power system was installed at the local elementary school in Nkama Area and will be able to operate for more than 20 years. This will provide the school with a stable source of energy for many years to come. In addition, small solar lamps for night-time use have been distributed to children who study at home. These lamps can also be used to recharge mobile phones, which has helped to improve the lives of local residents.

This public-private partnership for solar power in Nkama Area has produced results. It is hoped that the initiative can be expanded throughout Kenya and other neighboring African countries, and produce similar results. This will help to significantly improve peoples' living conditions and children's learning environments. (As of August 2015)



Ambassador of Japan to Kenya Tatsushi Terada is welcomed by pupils of South Mount Nkama Academy. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

## Moldova

### The Project for Effective Use of Biomass Fuel

Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change (June 2013 – Ongoing)

Moldova lacks mineral resources and imports almost all of its energy resources, including natural gas and coal, from Russia, Ukraine and other neighboring countries. Moldova was able to import fuel from the former Soviet Union at a low price when it was a part of it. However, Moldova has had to purchase fuel at international market prices since its independence. This has placed pressure on Moldova's national finances. Moldova's local governments also face financial difficulties and have been unable to purchase sufficient quantities of fuel to keep warm during the harsh winter. As a result, community schools and other public facilities in these regions cannot receive sufficient heating, and sometimes schools are closed temporarily during the winter. Thus, Moldova needs to take measures to secure a stable supply of heat.

At the request of the Government of Moldova, the Government of Japan concluded an agreement in 2013 to implement the Project for Effective Use of Biomass Fuel. This is funded by Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change up to a maximum of ¥1.154 billion.

This project seeks to introduce a system for manufacturing fuel pellets from straw, wheat stalks and fruit tree branches in Moldova. These pellets are used in highly efficient biomass boilers that are installed in schools and other public facilities.

This project is being implemented as part of Japan's assistance to developing countries for climate change measures since 2013. It also aims to support the international contribution of Japanese SMEs and other companies that possess excellent technologies. This is done by promoting the utilization of Japanese technologies and products, such as pellet manufacturing machines and boilers.

Japan's assistance will help Moldova introduce new heating systems at public facilities and reduce the cost of fuel they consume. As a result, Moldova is also expected to lower its carbon dioxide emissions. Furthermore, Moldova will also be able to improve its energy security, once these fuel pellets become a widely-used alternative fuel source.

Japan will continue to work closely with Moldova to establish fair and effective international mechanism, which includes all countries, in the field of climate change. (As of August 2015)



Pellet manufacturing equipment. Material drying equipment. (Photo: JICA)

## Section 2 Assistance for Each Region

Challenges and problems vary according to country and region. In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that caters to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Based on an understanding of the economic and social backgrounds of these problems, Japan strives to solve the problems facing developing countries by providing more focused development cooperation in a strategic, effective, and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations.

Chart III-7 ◆ Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2014)

(US\$ million)													
Region	Type	Bilateral ODA						Net Disbursement		Gross Disbursement			
		Grants				Loan aid			Total	Change from the previous year (%)	Total	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)					
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions											
Asia		854.95	321.57	695.86	1,550.81	5,720.45	5,294.13	426.32	1,977.13	−42.7	7,271.26	58.3	−42.0
East Asia		390.08	42.60	486.02	876.11	3,297.00	4,124.49	−827.49	48.62	−97.4	4,173.11	33.5	−57.2
Northeast Asia		22.51	—	36.47	58.98	202.94	1,047.83	−844.89	−785.91	−23.4	261.93	2.1	−48.4
Southeast Asia		366.50	41.53	441.92	808.42	3,094.06	3,076.66	17.40	825.82	−67.0	3,902.48	31.3	−57.7
South Asia		148.59	22.98	152.10	300.69	2,251.40	1,083.43	1,167.97	1,468.66	10.4	2,552.09	20.5	4.7
Central Asia and the Caucasus		52.34	4.41	32.74	85.08	172.05	86.21	85.85	170.93	8.4	257.13	2.1	3.5
ODA for multiple countries in Asia		263.93	251.58	25.00	288.93	—	—	—	288.93	218.1	288.93	2.3	218.1
Middle East And North Africa		433.52	330.44	165.42	598.94	843.80	632.49	211.32	810.26	−47.4	1,442.74	11.6	−36.1
Sub-Saharan Africa		760.01	340.72	386.14	1,146.16	497.11	85.85	411.26	1,557.42	−27.1	1,643.27	13.2	−43.3
Latin America and the Caribbean		105.57	18.10	158.22	263.79	170.43	404.47	−234.04	29.75	187.1	434.23	3.5	12.1
Oceania		78.23	0.35	44.93	123.16	4.90	19.14	−14.25	108.91	−10.5	128.06	1.0	−9.5
Europe		32.76	7.16	15.17	47.93	144.45	60.63	83.81	131.74	4,118.6	192.37	1.5	200.6
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		184.97	150.85	1,168.10	1,353.07	—	—	—	1,353.07	2.9	1,353.07	10.9	2.9
Total		2,450.01	1,169.20	2,633.84	5,083.85	7,381.14	6,496.72	884.42	5,968.28	−30.0	12,464.99	100.0	−36.4

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*3 Including assistance to graduated countries.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

\*6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

\*7 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

## 1. East Asia

East Asia consists of a variety of nations: countries such as the 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 Indonesia and the Philippines, which still have internal disparities despite their 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 development cooperation activities that respond not only to the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries, but also to the changes in the type of development cooperation that is required.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the remarkable economic growth in East Asia by implementing development cooperation that combines ODA with trade and investment, including the improvement of infrastructure, development of institutions 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 proactively provide assistance in an array of areas such as disaster risk reduction, environment

and climate change, strengthening of the rule of law, health and medical care, and maritime safety, 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.

In order for Japan and other East Asian countries to achieve further prosperity, it is 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.

### ● Support for Southeast Asia

The member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)<sup>1</sup> are pivotal countries for Japan on both the political and economic fronts, as they are located on its sea lanes and have strong economic ties with Japan, with many Japanese companies entering the region’s markets. ASEAN had been strengthening connectivity and narrowing gaps within the region in order to achieve the top objective of establishing an ASEAN Community in 2015. In light of ASEAN’s efforts, Japan provides ODA supports in a range of areas based on the pillars of strengthening connectivity and narrowing gaps. These areas include infrastructure development, strengthening rule of law, maritime safety, disaster risk reduction, health and medical care, and peacebuilding.

With regard to strengthening connectivity, at the ASEAN Summit Meeting held in October 2010, ASEAN adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity,\* aiming to intensify physical connectivity, institutional connectivity, and people-to-people connectivity in the region. In light of this, Japan has utilized ODA and public-private partnership (PPP) to provide proactive assistance to put the Master Plan into action. In addition, Japan promotes the development of physical infrastructure, including roads and bridges, railways, airports, and ports,

as well as institutions and non-physical infrastructure, such as improving customs systems. These activities are carried out based on a twofold concept of building the East-West and Southern Economic Corridors in the Mekong region, and building the Maritime ASEAN Economic Corridor in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and other countries.

In 2013, which marked the 40th year of ASEAN-Japan friendship and cooperation, the Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation was adopted at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting in Tokyo in December. The statement presented



Group photograph of the participants in the 18th ASEAN-Japan Summit held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in November 2015. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Note 1: ASEAN member states: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam (however, Singapore and Brunei are not ODA recipients).

medium- to long- term visions for deepening ASEAN-Japan relations. On this occasion, Japan pledged ¥2 trillion of ODA assistance over five years based on the pillars of “strengthening connectivity” and “narrowing gaps” which ASEAN identifies for establishing the ASEAN Community in 2015. In the area of disaster risk reduction, Japan unveiled the Package for Strengthening ASEAN-Japan Disaster Management Cooperation in response to the catastrophic devastation caused by Typhoon Yolanda in the central Philippines in November 2013. The package included expanding the disaster risk reduction network and implementing support for realizing disaster-resilient societies. As part of this package, Japan announced assistance of ¥300 billion and human resources development for 1,000 people over five years, with the objective of improving the disaster response capacities of ASEAN and developing its quality infrastructure for disaster risk reduction.

Japan underscores the importance of “quality infrastructure investment” based on its experience with assisting infrastructure development in Southeast Asian countries. At the Japan-ASEAN Summit held in November 2014, Japan announced that to achieve sustainable, inclusive, and resilient “quality growth,” it would carry out infrastructure investment in Southeast Asia by adopting the following four approaches: (i) effective resource mobilization; (ii) strengthening partnerships with aid recipient countries, international organizations, and other partners; (iii) social and environmental consideration as well as life cycle cost; and (iv) comprehensive and tailor-made assistance. The pursuit of “quality infrastructure investment” in ASEAN has made steady gains. For example, in December 2014, construction work was completed for Terminal 2 of Noi Bai International Airport,

the air gateway of the Vietnamese capital of Hanoi. In April 2015, an opening ceremony was held for Neak Loeung Bridge (commonly known as “Tsubasa Bridge”), the key element of the Southern Economic Corridor in Cambodia. To advance these efforts, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure: Investment for Asia’s Future<sup>2</sup> at the 21st International Conference on the Future of Asia held in Tokyo in May 2015. Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would collaborate with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide “quality infrastructure investment” in Asia at a scale of approximately \$110 billion in total over the next five years.

At the Japan-ASEAN Summit in November, Prime Minister Abe announced the follow-up measures of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure to expand this partnership. The follow-up measures include the improvement of Japanese ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance, including acceleration of ODA Loan procedures and the establishment of new Japanese ODA Loans, further collaboration with ADB, as well as revising the systems and improving the operations of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI). Furthermore, at the same summit, Prime Minister Abe announced the Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative that would train 40,000 industrial human resources over the next three years, based on the view that the development of industrial human resources that are responsible for establishing and upgrading the key industries of each country is indispensable to Asia’s sustainable growth in addition to infrastructure development. Japan will proactively support industrial human resources development in Asia.

Strategies regarding Japan’s assistance for the Mekong region<sup>3</sup> have been adopted at the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting that is held around once every three years in Japan. Over the past three years, Japan-Mekong cooperation was steadily carried out through the summit and foreign ministers’ meetings held annually, in accordance with the following three pillars of the Tokyo Strategy 2012 for Mekong-Japan Cooperation adopted at the Fourth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in April 2012: (i) Enhancing Mekong connectivity; (ii) Promoting trade and investment; and (iii) Ensuring human security and environmental sustainability.

At the Seventh Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (fourth held in Japan) in July 2015, the New Tokyo



The Neak Loeung Bridge prior to its opening to traffic, after the removal of the construction cranes. The bridge was named Tsubasa Bridge because it looks like two birds spreading their wings (tsubasa in Japanese). (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Note 2: Partnership for Quality Infrastructure consists of the following four pillars: (i) Expansion and acceleration of assistance through the full mobilization of Japan’s economic cooperation tools; (ii) Collaboration between Japan and ADB; (iii) Measures to double the supply of funding for projects with relatively high risk profiles by such means as the enhancement of the function of JBIC; and (iv) Promoting “Quality Infrastructure Investment” as an international standard (see page 43).

Note 3: Mekong countries are Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam

Strategy 2015 was adopted to serve as the strategy for Japan-Mekong cooperation over the next three years, consisting of the following four pillars: (i) Industrial infrastructure development in the Mekong region and strengthening “hard connectivity” within the region and with the surrounding regions; (ii) Industrial

human resource development and strengthening “soft connectivity”; (iii) The realization of a Green Mekong;<sup>4</sup> and (iv) Coordination with various stakeholders. At the same time, Japan announced that it would implement assistance



Rendering of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Myanmar. (Photo: JICA)

of ¥750 billion annually over the next three years through ODA to achieve “quality growth” that is also comprehensive, sustainable, and resilient in the Mekong region.

Among the Mekong region countries, efforts are being made to advance democratization, especially in Myanmar. In April 2012, Japan announced that it would review its economic cooperation policy and provide a wide range of assistance to Myanmar to back up the rapid progress of its reform efforts. These include livelihood improvements for residents, such as assistance for ethnic groups, as well as assistance for legal and judicial system development, human resources development, and infrastructure development mainly in the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Yangon. In this manner, Japan actively provides various kinds of assistance to Myanmar. In May 2014, the sale of leasehold rights for the Class A Area of the Thilawa SEZ started. In September 2015, an opening ceremony was held that was also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Taro Aso.



An interchange built in the business district of the City of Makati, the Philippines, as part of the Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project. The interchange contributes to alleviation of traffic congestions. (Photo: Harvey Tapan)

## Glossary

### Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity is a plan adopted at the October 2010 ASEAN Summit to strengthen connectivity of ASEAN towards building the ASEAN Community by 2015. This enhancement focuses on three 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.).

## ● Relations with China

From 1979, Japan began providing ODA for China as one of the pillars of the Japan-China relationship. However, the provision of new ODA Loans and General Grant Aid, which accounted for a large share of Japan’s ODA to China, has already been terminated in light of the significant changes in China’s economy, technologies, and other aspects. Japan’s assistance thus far has contributed to the stable growth of the Chinese economy, and by extension, made a considerable contribution to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to improving the investment environment in China for Japanese companies and deepening private-

sector economic ties between the two countries.<sup>5</sup>

Currently, ODA to China is limited to technical cooperation for areas which have a genuine need for cooperation, such as cross-border pollution, infectious diseases, and food safety, which directly affect the lives of the Japanese people,<sup>6</sup> and Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project, among other schemes. Technical cooperation, which accounts for a large part of Japan’s ODA to China, is being implemented by phasing in appropriate cost-sharing between Japan and China.

Note 4: An initiative between Japan and the Mekong region countries designed to create a “Green Mekong” filled with greenery, rich in biodiversity, and resilient to natural disasters.

Note 5: The cumulative totals until FY2014 were as follows: Loan aid ¥3.3165 trillion (commitment base); grant aid ¥157.5 billion (commitment base); and technical cooperation ¥183.2 billion (amount disbursed by JICA) (however, the new provision of ODA Loan and General Grant Aid has already been terminated).

Note 6: In FY2014, Japan implemented technical cooperation projects (technical cooperation disbursements [amount disbursed by JICA]: ¥1.446 billion), such as the “Project for Capacity Development of Planning for Pollution Control of O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Atmosphere.”

## Myanmar

## The Project for Upgrading Ferryboat in Yangon City

### Grant Aid (March 2013 – Ongoing)

Myanmar has a well-developed inland canal system. The system is comprised of the Irrawaddy River flowing north to south, as well as the river's tributaries and expansive coastal delta. Myanmar has a population of 51.41 million (as of FY 2014), and it is estimated that over 40% of the population uses inland water transportation. This makes it a key component of the country's transportation network.

Yangon is Myanmar's largest city and surrounded by rivers on three sides. A ferry route connects the Dala Township, a residential area, with downtown Yangon, across the Yangon River. It is used by more than 30,000 people each day. The ferries are often over capacity during rush hours in the morning and evening.

However, the ferries in operation were getting old and had widespread minor hull damage, so they frequently experienced water leaks. Therefore, the ferries needed to be repaired in a dry dock for three months each year. This made it difficult to operate according to a consistent schedule. This ferry route is an important mode of transport for many commuters in Yangon, which is growing rapidly. However, inconsistent schedules in its operation could hinder economic growth.

At the request of the Government of Myanmar, the Government of Japan provided three new ferries to replace the aging Yangon River ferry fleet and also improved ferry docks.

Specifically, these three new ferries each have a total length of 41.35 meters, beam of 9.4 meters, draft of 7.4 meters, gross tonnage of 290 tons and passenger capacity of 1,200. In addition, grant aid was used to fund equipment for improving ferry docks, equipment for maintaining the new ferries (one set per ferry), and replacement parts for preventive maintenance (one set per ferry).

These ferries are used by countless locals as a mode of public transport. Improving their service is expected to promote safe and reliable transportation, enhance the living environment for Yangon's residents, and contribute to realizing a stable society. Yangon is a city that continues to see robust economic development. By improving the city's transportation network, Japan is helping to improve living standards in Myanmar. (As of August 2015)



A ferryboat built through this cooperation.  
(Photo: JICA)

## Cambodia

## The Project for Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge

### Grant Aid (June 2010 – Ongoing)

Cambodia's National Road 1 forms part of the Asian Highway (AH-1). AH-1 is also known as the Southern Economic Corridor, and is an international trunk route connecting Ho Chi Minh in Viet Nam, Phnom Penh in Cambodia and Bangkok in Thailand. National Road 1 is expected to see a large increase in traffic volume, including industrial vehicles, after the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) at the end of 2015.

However, the only way to cross the Mekong River on National Road 1 was by ferry. Sometimes drivers have to wait for up to seven hours for the ferry during busy times. Moreover, the ferry did not operate from 12:00 am to 5:00 am. This created a bottleneck and shut down the highway for five hours each day.

The Government of Cambodia requested the Government of Japan to construct the 5,460-meter Neak Loeung Bridge across the Mekong River along National Road 1. Cambodia chose Japan because of its positive track record in road development in Cambodia. Japan gave the official go-ahead to build the bridge in 2010.

There were a number of difficulties during construction. For example, a munitions warehouse from the time of Cambodia's civil war was located close to the construction site. Therefore, more than 4,000 unexploded ordnances had to be dealt with before construction could begin. However, not all of these ordnances were removed, resulting in one explosion. Fortunately, no one was injured in the incident.

Cambodia also experienced record-breaking floods in 2011. These floods swept away a 30-meter section of the riverbank where bridge construction was taking place.

Despite these trials and tribulations, the bridge was finally opened to traffic in April 2015, and named "Tsubasa Bridge." It is now possible for traffic to cross the Mekong River at all hours of the day without restrictions. The bridge has also greatly improved access to hospitals, schools and places of work for people living nearby. Tsubasa Bridge is expected to facilitate the flow of logistics, transport, and exchange through the Southern Economic Corridor. It will therefore foster further economic development, not only in Cambodia, but also throughout the Mekong Region. (As of August 2015)



The Tsubasa Bridge. (Photo: JICA)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the East Asia Region

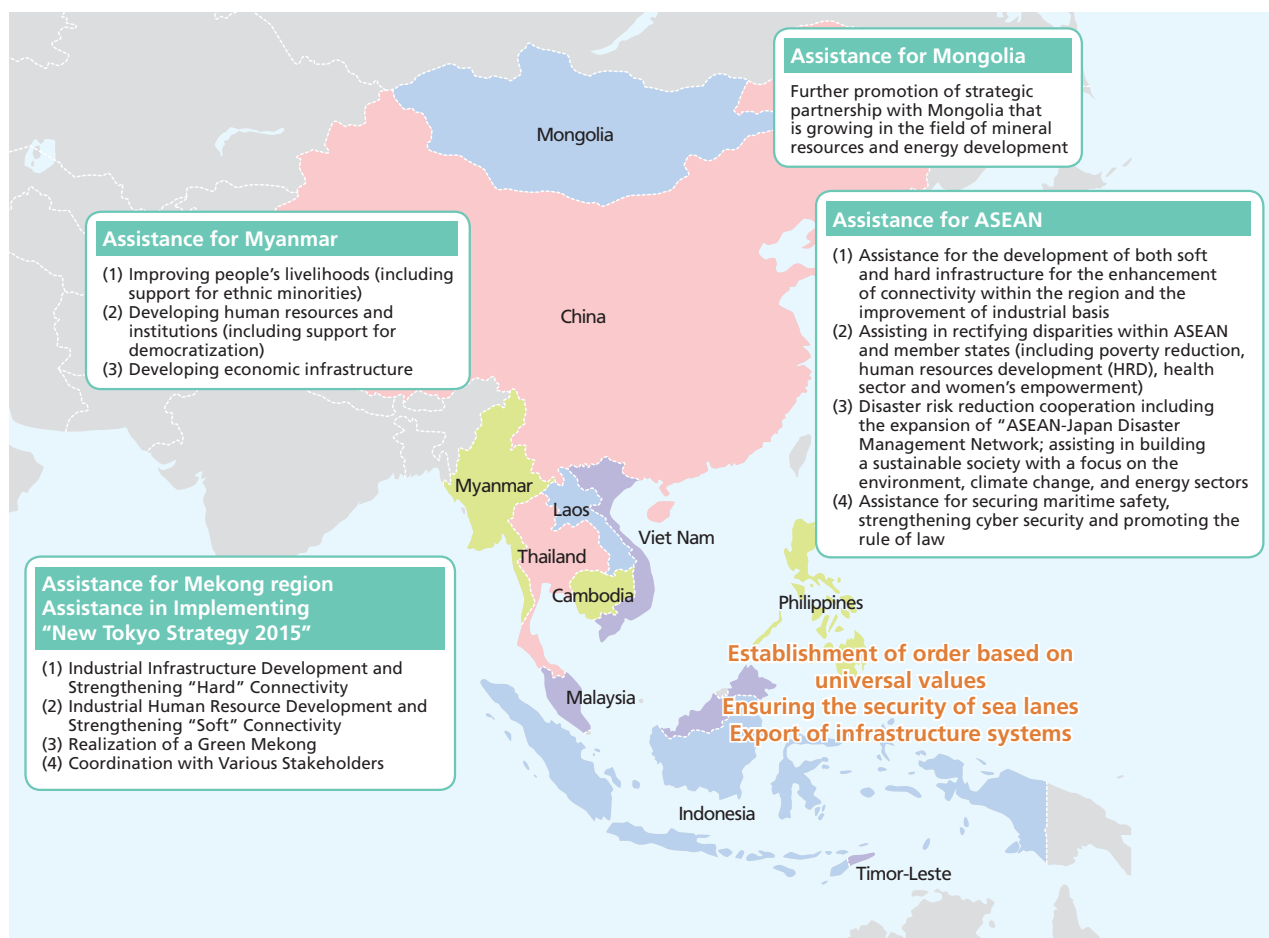


Chart III-8 ♦ Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region

Calendar year: 2014

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Viet Nam	39.67	—	88.76	128.43	1,755.54	360.89	1,394.65	1,523.09	1,883.98
2	Indonesia	32.22	1.15	79.20	111.42	458.52	1,762.15	-1,303.63	-1,192.21	569.94
3	Philippines	25.87	12.06	56.35	82.21	391.07	565.87	-174.80	-92.59	473.28
4	Thailand	9.95	3.05	39.45	49.40	366.32	258.62	107.70	157.10	415.72
5	Myanmar	119.68	15.44	83.10	202.78	11.14	—	11.14	213.92	213.92
6	China	3.32	—	15.69	19.01	123.12	1,027.80	-904.68	-885.67	142.13
7	Cambodia	63.72	4.16	40.08	103.80	23.16	2.65	20.51	124.31	126.96
8	Mongolia	19.19	—	20.72	39.91	79.82	15.67	64.15	104.06	119.74
9	Laos	65.47	2.83	29.13	94.60	12.31	3.58	8.73	103.33	106.91
10	Malaysia	2.94	2.83	14.33	17.27	75.20	122.89	-47.69	-30.42	92.47
11	Timor-Leste	6.97	—	11.39	18.36	0.81	—	0.81	19.17	19.17
	Multiple countries in East Asia	1.07	1.07	7.64	8.70	—	—	—	8.70	8.70
East Asia region total		390.08	42.60	486.02	876.11	3,297.00	4,124.49	-827.49	48.62	4,173.11
(ASEAN total)		359.53	41.53	430.53	790.06	3,093.25	3,076.66	16.59	806.65	3,883.31

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

\*8 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

# Reviving Scheduled Bus Services with GPS

– Aiming to Introduce a Bus Operation Optimization System in the Capital of Laos



New buses donated by Japan. (Photo: Eagle Bus Co., Ltd.)

Laos, of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is experiencing rapid economic growth. With the sharp increase in the number of motorcycle and automobile owners, the country has also seen an increase in severe traffic congestion and traffic accidents. Laos needs to develop its public transport in order to alleviate this newfound traffic congestion.

Despite this, Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise operates a large number of aging buses that have exceeded their service life. Its fleet of buses, which stood at 120 in 2001, had decreased all the way to 77 by 2010. More and more people were eschewing buses for their own motorcycles or automobiles. Bus ridership, which was 7.6 million in 2002, had fallen by more than half to 2.85 million in 2009, while public transport usage had dropped all the way to 4%, making it difficult for Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise to maintain its business operations.

Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise needs to retire its aging buses and restore the frequency of services. Having received an official request from the Government of Laos, Japan provided 42 buses for Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise in the form of grant aid in June 2012. However, the bus company will need to source new buses on its own and regain its position as a daily mode of transport for the people in the future. To accomplish this, the bus company needs to improve its business management.

In November 2014, Eagle Bus Co., Ltd. of Kawagoe City, Saitama Prefecture, initiated a Feasibility Survey<sup>1</sup> with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Project under JICA's Partnership with Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)<sup>2</sup> because it wanted to share its know-how in improving bus company management with Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise.

Eagle Bus was once a tour bus company. But it marked the company's first inroads into the scheduled bus services business in 2006 when it acquired the scheduled bus services of Higashichichibu Village and other areas, which had been operating at a loss. While 90% of Japan's public bus companies were operating in the red, Eagle Bus successfully ushered in management reforms for scheduled bus services, by developing a proprietary Bus Operation Optimization System.

Mr. Masaru Yajima, President of Eagle Bus, decided to apply the Bus Operation Optimization System to the scheduled bus services in Vientiane. Specifically, each bus was fitted with a global positioning system (GPS) so that the company could easily know



Japanese staff members install GPS in local buses. (Photo: Eagle Bus Co., Ltd.)

when and where the bus was in operation and where it stopped. Furthermore, sensors were installed on the doors of each bus to see where and how many people

got on and off the bus. The data obtained from the system was recorded in a database so that the actual state of bus operations could be understood at a glance. Interviews were also conducted with bus drivers and passengers.

This survey shed light on the actual state of bus operations in Vientiane. Each driver operated one bus exclusively from morning till six o'clock at night. While bus stops did exist, bus drivers drove along routes where they knew that passengers were located, instead of making the regular stops. This meant they picked up passengers where they raised their hand and stopped where passengers asked to be let off. Bus drivers also stopped for long periods of time at bus stops with large numbers of passengers, and did not leave until the bus was full. This showed that bus drivers had operated buses at their own discretion and picked up passengers along the way. Once the day was over, bus drivers deposited the predetermined amount with the Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise and kept the rest as their pay.

In other words, Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise had not grasped the sales of each bus and the number of passengers it carried. This also demonstrated that despite its scheduled bus services there was actually neither a fixed route nor schedule in reality.

President Yajima explains, "Bus drivers know where passengers are and when they want to ride the bus. GPS and passenger detection sensors enable the measurement of data, analysis of circumstances, and creation of solutions, which will lead to the most optimized routes and schedule." In this manner, President Yajima became convinced that Vientiane Capital State Bus Enterprise could quickly win back passengers that had left due to its aging fleet, provided it optimized its bus operations and created an operation plan to make full use of its 42 new buses.

President Yajima is also thinking of the future strategy for bus tourism. "Until now buses stop running at six o'clock at night, but they should run at night as well for tourists and other passengers. Laos was named the 'World's Best Tourist Destination for 2013' by the European Council on Tourism and Trade. A large number of tourists travel to the capital, Vientiane, from Europe and North America, including backpackers on extended stays. As was the case with our success in Kawagoe City, Laos should be able to plan a tourism-oriented business where travelers are able to take public buses," says President Yajima, who originally worked in the tourism industry. He believes in the potential for tourism to transform management.

As Laos continues to develop, public transport will play an even more important role. There are high expectations towards the technologies and know-how of Japanese bus companies in optimizing bus operations to be applied to Vientiane's public transport development and tourism strategy.

\*1 Please see the note on page 108 for a description of the Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Project.

\*2 Please see the note on page 108 for a description of the JICA's Partnership with Japanese SMEs

## 2. South Asia

The South Asian region has enormous economic potential, particularly in India—the world’s largest democracy, and has been increasing its presence in the international community. South Asia is strategically important to Japan because of its location on a land route and sea lane that connects East Asia with the Middle East, and is also crucial for addressing global environmental issues. In addition, the region is of great interest to Japan and the rest of the international community in regard 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. These issues include a lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, railroads, and ports, as well as growing populations, low school enrollment

ratios in primary education, underdeveloped water and sanitation facilities, inadequate healthcare and medical systems, insufficient maternal and pediatric healthcare, a lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases, and unconsolidated rule of law. Poverty reduction is a particularly challenging problem. Approximately 500 million people among the total regional population of more than 1.6 billion are said to be living in poverty, making it one of the world’s poorest regions.<sup>7</sup> South Asia is the second most important region, behind Africa, in achieving the SDGs.

Japan provides assistance with a focus on improving 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.

### <Japan’s Efforts>

With India, a key player in South Asia, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the “Special Strategic and Global Partnership.” These include economic cooperation on projects such as the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), which is the backbone of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Projects as well as cooperation in the fields of politics and security, economy, and academic exchanges. India has been the largest recipient of Japan’s ODA Loans in recent years. Japan has provided assistance to India for its development of economic infrastructure, mainly in the field of power and transport. At the Japan-India Summit Meeting during Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s visit to Japan in September 2014, Japan expressed its intention to realize ¥3.5 trillion of public and private investment and financing, including ODA, to India over five years. This would be implemented in concert with India’s efforts to further improve the business environment. These efforts are aimed at realizing the two countries’ common goal of doubling Japan’s direct investment in India and the number of Japanese companies



A train car built through the Chennai Metro Project, India. The photo was taken on the day of opening of services, so the train is decorated with flowers, etc. (Photo: Hiroshi Yoshida / JICA)



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida attends the Japan-Bangladesh Foreign Ministers' Meeting in March 2014.

in India within five years. Further, Japan engages in social sector development cooperation aimed at poverty reduction in India, such as rural development.

In December 2015, Prime Minister Abe visited India, and he and Prime Minister Modi confirmed that Japan’s Shinkansen (bullet train) system would be introduced to the high-speed railway between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. In addition, Prime Minister Abe expressed his expectation that the total commitment of ODA Loans to India in FY2015 might reach around ¥400 billion, the highest ever provided to India. It is expected that these elements would contribute to further deepening cooperative economic relations between Japan and India.

With Bangladesh, where there has been remarkable growth and where an increasing number of Japanese companies have been conducting business in recent years, the “Comprehensive Partnership” was launched in May 2014 in the course of a series of mutual visits by dignitaries in that same year, namely, Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishida’s visit to Bangladesh in March, Prime

Note 7: According to “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015,” the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day is 17% (2015). This is the second highest number after Sub-Saharan Africa.

Minister Sheikh Hasina's visit to Japan in May, and Prime Minister Abe's visit to Bangladesh in September. In May, Japan announced its commitment to provide up to ¥600 billion of assistance to Bangladesh in approximately four or five years from 2014. In order to deepen the bilateral relations, Japan is strengthening policy dialogue and promoting economic cooperation under the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B) initiative, whose three pillars are: (i) Developing economic infrastructure in Bangladesh; (ii) Improving investment environment; and (iii) Fostering connectivity.

Following Prime Minister Abe's first visit to Sri Lanka as incumbent Prime Minister of Japan in 24 years in September 2014, Japan and Sri Lanka have continued to deepen and expand cooperative relations in a range of areas after the new administration was inaugurated in January 2015. In October 2015, Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe visited Japan, and the two leaders issued the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership. This Joint Declaration outlined three initiatives pertaining to: (i) Promotion of investment and trade; (ii) Cooperation on the National Development Plan; and (iii) National reconciliation and peacebuilding. The Joint Declaration expressed a commitment to promoting maritime cooperation as well as human resources development and people-to-people exchange. Japan continues to extend cooperation in the field of development of infrastructure, including transportation and power infrastructure, to contribute to further economic development in Sri Lanka as well as to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies operating in the country. Considering the history of internal conflict and the development status of Sri Lanka, Japan continues to extend cooperation useful for national reconciliation and provide assistance to cope with natural disasters, including livelihood improvement and industrial development with a focus on the agricultural sector in least developing regions.

Pakistan plays a vital role in the international community's initiatives to eradicate terrorism, and Pakistan's cooperation is critically important for the stability of Afghanistan. Japan has thus far implemented \$1 billion of assistance pledged at the Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo co-hosted by the World Bank in April 2009. Furthermore, Japan has extended support for improving the security capabilities of airports and ports, as well as support for persons who have been internally

displaced by military operations to eliminate terrorists. The Sharif administration that was established in June 2013 is putting efforts into improving security, and is working on rebuilding its economy and public finance under the new IMF program approved in September 2013 (three years, \$6.64 billion). In order to back up Pakistan's reform efforts, Japan also provided ¥5 billion for the Energy Sector Reform Program Loan in June 2014. Through such initiatives, Japan supports the development of socio-economic infrastructure, including electric power, and human security components in Pakistan.

As regards Nepal, where efforts to consolidate and develop its democracy are under way via a process of establishing a new constitution, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida held talks with Minister for Foreign Affairs Mahendra Bahadur Pandey, who visited Japan in October 2014 and March 2015. Foreign Minister Kishida announced that Japan would offer continuous assistance for Nepal's democratization efforts, and further expand and strengthen cooperation on an array of fields including policies. In recent years, bilateral relations have been rapidly deepened, as exemplified by the holding of the first Japan-Nepal political dialogue between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in March 2015. In response to the massive earthquake that struck Nepal in April 2015, Japan dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams, and provided Emergency Relief Goods and Emergency Grant Aid amounting to \$14 million (¥1.68 billion). In addition, Japan announced an assistance package at a scale totaling \$260 million (over ¥32 billion) that focuses on rebuilding houses, schools, and public infrastructure. Japan is extending all possible assistance to help rebuild a resilient Nepal, applying the "Build Back Better" concept formulated at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai to Nepal's medium- to long-term reconstruction process.



Activities of a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) rescue team in Nepal. (Photo: JICA)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the South Asia Region

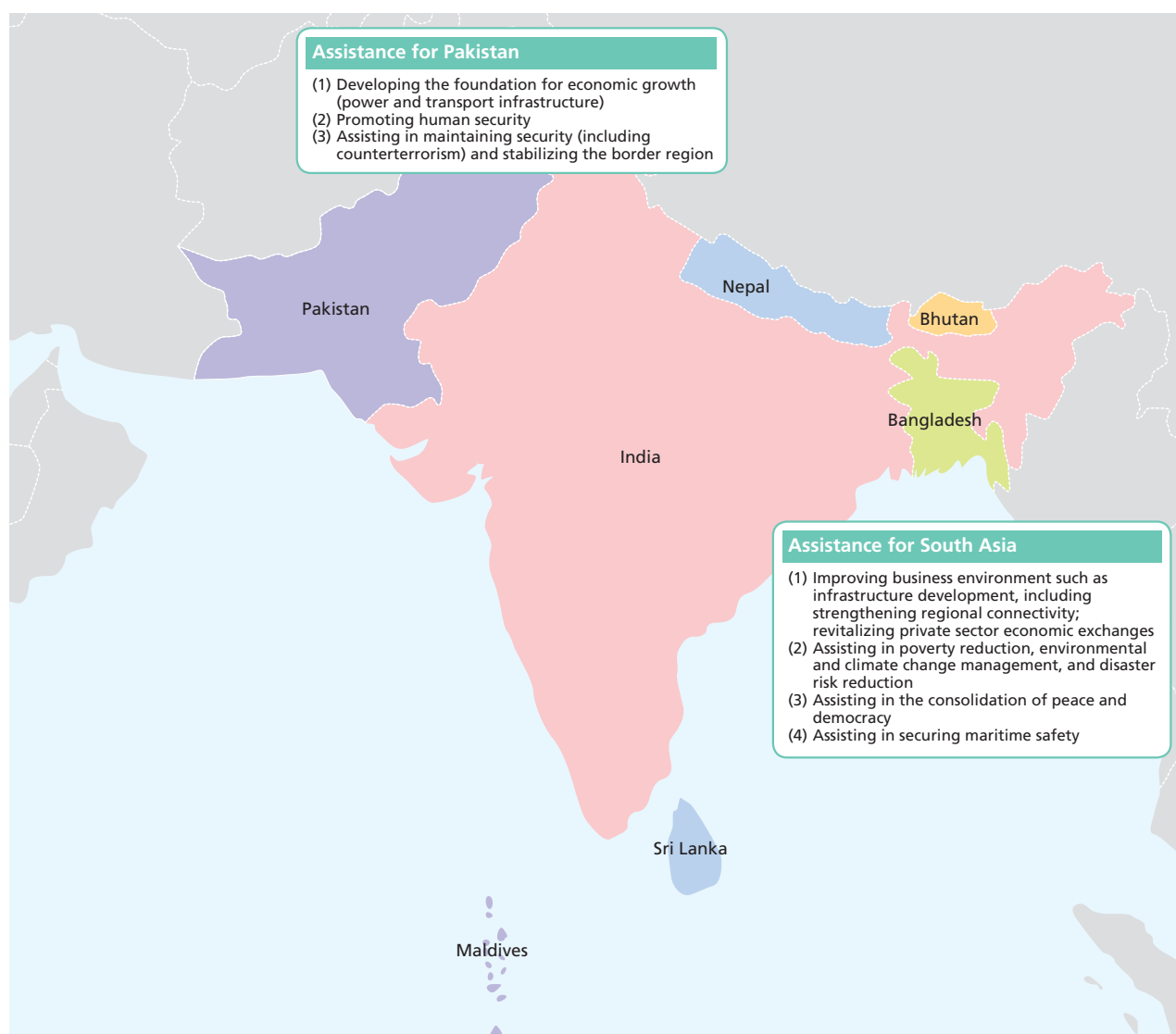


Chart III-9 ♦ Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

Calendar year: 2014 (US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	India	1.15	0.44	41.35	42.50	1,407.58	745.27	662.31	704.81	1,450.08
2	Bangladesh	17.36	—	43.37	60.74	344.93	97.97	246.96	307.70	405.66
3	Sri Lanka	33.25	5.07	19.89	53.14	275.44	195.10	80.35	133.49	328.58
4	Pakistan	55.15	16.97	13.79	68.94	211.50	36.14	175.36	244.30	280.45
5	Nepal	34.72	0.50	20.95	55.67	9.65	8.96	0.70	56.37	65.32
6	Bhutan	4.68	—	8.88	13.56	2.29	—	2.29	15.85	15.85
7	Maldives	2.27	—	2.14	4.41	—	—	—	4.41	4.41
	Multiple countries in South Asia	—	—	1.73	1.73	—	—	—	1.73	1.73
<b>South Asia region total</b>		<b>148.59</b>	<b>22.98</b>	<b>152.10</b>	<b>300.69</b>	<b>2,251.40</b>	<b>1,083.43</b>	<b>1,167.97</b>	<b>1,468.66</b>	<b>2,552.09</b>

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

## India

### Tamil Nadu State Investment Promotion Program Loan Aid (May 2012 – Ongoing)

Tamil Nadu State in Southern India now has a population of over 70 million and its container port is known as the gateway to Southern India. The state capital is Chennai, a city that is famous for having a high concentration of automotive and IT industries. In addition, Tamil Nadu State has a large number of companies in the biochemistry, heavy industry, financial services, and apparel manufacturing fields. For this reason, the state is also a hub for foreign companies and foreign direct investment.

However, investors from Japan and other countries have suffered from undeveloped infrastructure, such as roads, power grids, and water and sewerage systems, and have requested the state to develop infrastructure. In order to create a favorable investment environment and attract the foreign direct investment needed for economic growth, Tamil Nadu State needs to improve both its infrastructure and systems.

The Government of India announced a long-term strategy called “Vision Tamil Nadu 2023” in March 2012. Under this strategy, India initiated efforts to improve the investment environment, including the development of infrastructure. The Government of Japan started to assist India in the form of a development policy loan<sup>1</sup>. This was the first case for India to receive a loan from Japan in this form.

This ODA loan will not be used to fund a specific infrastructure project. Instead, the loan will be executed in phases based on the progress made by Tamil Nadu State Government towards achieving various policy goals each fiscal year. Specifically, these goals are as follows. First, Tamil Nadu State Government will improve policies, systems, and procedures for the development of a favorable investment environment. This includes improving the investment application process, changing the land acquisition system, and encouraging the development of industrial human resources. Second, Tamil Nadu State Government will develop road, power, and water and sewerage infrastructure. In other words, the aim of this loan is to improve infrastructure, and to improve policies and systems as a whole for encouraging investment at the same time.

While India's GDP growth rate is a robust 7.3% (FY 2014), per capita GDP remains low at only \$1,596 (FY 2014). There are therefore high hopes that India will be able to further boost GDP by developing its cutting-edge business and industry.

Tamil Nadu State is home to a variety of industries. Japan believes that developing the State's business environment and infrastructure will contribute to improving the lives of the Indian people, by fostering its economic development and creating more sophisticated industries. (As of August 2015)

\*1 A loan intended to assist the policy and system reform efforts of developing countries. The central portion of the loan is disbursed after it is confirmed that the government of the partner country has achieved certain reform goals that were agreed upon in advance.



Mr. Rajesh Khullar, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance of India (right) and Mr. Shinya Ejima, Chief Representative of JICA India Office, shake hands after the signing ceremony. (Photo: JICA)

## Pakistan

### The Project for Promotion of Value Added Fruit Products in Gilgit-Baltistan Technical Cooperation Project (August 2012 – Ongoing)

Gilgit-Baltistan in Northern Pakistan is known as “the last Paradise,” and is surrounded by the majestic peaks of the Karakoram Mountains. The region is fantastically beautiful in spring, when it is blanketed in the white and pink flowers of apricot trees. The cool climate makes the region ideal for fruit orchards.

However, the people who live here strongly believed that fruit grows on its own. They never sold surplus fruit (37% of the apricot crop and 22% of the apple crop was thrown out in 2012). Given the difficulty of accessing urban areas, people never considered “selling” the fruit that they picked. This meant that their incomes did not improve either.

A policy to encourage and develop high value-added agriculture in this region, as a means to counteract poverty was decided on. The Government of Japan received a request for assistance to develop novel agricultural approaches in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Japan dispatched experts to the region in 2012. These experts traveled together with local farmers to markets in the capital of Islamabad. There they learned that apples from Gilgit-Baltistan are difficult to sell, because they appear unsightly and arrive in different shapes and sizes. This motivated the farmers to learn Japan's agricultural techniques.

Pilot farmers traveled to Japan to receive training at apple farms in Nagano and Aomori prefectures. There they learned about caring for seedlings, making liquid fertilizers, and harvesting techniques. They also learned processing techniques for producing delicious dried apricots.

These organically-grown dried apricots were exhibited at Japan's largest import food trade fair. They were very highly appraised. Today, these dried apricots are a popular luxury product sold in Japan's luxury department stores. In this manner, Japan's agricultural technologies are helping to improve farmers' incomes in faraway Gilgit-Baltistan. (As of August 2015)



Apricot trees in the Hunza district, the setting of the film “Sougen no Isu (A Chair on the Plains)” based on a novel by Teru Miyamoto. (Photo: JICA)

## Large-Scale Natural Disasters and Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

### – Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Teams in Response to the Earthquake Damage in Nepal and Activities by Japanese NGOs –

On April 25, 2015, around 12:00 pm (local time), a massive earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 struck the mid-west part of Nepal and caused immense damage to Nepal and the neighboring countries. Japan, responding to a request from Nepal, provided emergency relief goods, such as tents and blankets, and supported relief activities implemented by international organizations and Japanese NGOs in the disaster-affected areas.

Furthermore, Japan dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams (Search and Rescue Team, Medical Teams, and Japan Self-Defense Force Units) and provided emergency humanitarian assistance to those affected by the disaster. Below are some examples of activities implemented by the dispatched JDR Medical Teams in the disaster-affected areas and assistance initiatives carried out by Japanese NGOs.

The JDR Medical Teams are composed mainly of doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other medical personnel. This time, two medical teams composed of a total of 80 members were dispatched consecutively to the disaster-affected areas. In one of the most severely damaged areas in Nepal, the village of Bahrabise, which is located approximately 60 kilometers east of the capital Kathmandu, the JDR Medical teams set up a field hospital on the grounds of a junior high school, and engaged in

medical relief activities.

These were the first medical teams equipped with facilities for surgical operations in the nearly 30-year history of JDR teams. The teams accepted patients with severe injuries that other medical teams active in the area were unable to treat. During the approximately four-week dispatch period, the medical teams examined and treated a total of approximately 980 patients and conducted surgical treatments for 12 patients. Prior to such treatments, the members of the JDR Medical Teams explained to patients and their families the treatment methods and post-surgery follow-up procedures with local doctors.

This approach was adopted in order to enable local medical personnel to continue treating patients after the JDR Medical Teams completed their mission in Nepal. In the case of an 8-year old boy who suffered a dislocation fracture of his left elbow, the doctors of the JDR Medical Team carefully and thoroughly explained the treatment procedures to his family through an interpreter before performing the surgery. The surgery was successful, but had it been delayed, the boy might have ended up with a disabled left arm. After the surgery, the smiles returned to the faces of the boy and his anxious father, who stayed by his side throughout the entire surgery.

For their activities, the JDR Medical Teams received letters



A medical team inside the surgery chamber. (Photo: JICA)



Members of the medical team provide a careful and thorough explanation about medicines to a patient via a young English-language volunteer interpreter. (Photo: JICA)

of appreciation not only from the patients' families and the Nepalese government, but also from the principal of the junior high school in Bhabhise, where their activity was based.

These activities carried out by the JDR Medical Teams in the affected areas were supported by many Nepalese people. For instance, the Ministry of Health and Population (the current Ministry of Health) of the Government of Nepal and the JDR Medical Teams maintained communication on a daily basis, consulting closely on specific details of their activities.

Moreover, doctors from health centers near the areas of the medical service activities offered their cooperation, enabling the JDR Medical Teams to work together with local medical facilities to provide assistance to those affected by the disaster. Also, local students helped act as interpreters and volunteers, serving as liaisons between JDR Medical Team members and patients who visited the field hospital.

Japanese NGOs also engaged in assistance activities in the disaster-affected areas. The Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established through a partnership among NGOs, the business community, and the government, utilized ODA funds to conduct assistance activities that responded to local needs mainly in the mountainous regions where the damages inflicted by the disaster were particularly severe. Specifically, they implemented the emergency restoration of water supply in order to secure water for domestic purposes for the people of Nepal and improve the hygienic environment, and provided assistance for the construction of temporary houses and school buildings before the start of the rainy season so that those affected by the disaster can live with a peace of mind.

Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) sheets

and other materials distributed by Japanese NGOs have been extremely useful in the construction of temporary warehouses to store precious food supplies. Also, the Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (A-PAD), which entered the disaster zone immediately after the earthquake, utilized ODA funds and cooperated with private sector medical teams from Bangladesh, to engage in medical relief activities in villages in areas not reached by the assistance efforts and to conduct search operations to rescue people buried under collapsed buildings using rescue dogs. The alliance leveraged its broad network and expertise to provide various forms of assistance.

In its responses to large-scale natural disasters throughout the years, the Japanese government has experienced both success and hardships. The lesson learned from these experiences is that self-righteously imposed assistance is counterproductive as it often brings chaos to disaster-affected

areas, so countries providing assistance must maintain strong awareness of the necessity to always keep the countries affected by disasters at the center of the assistance efforts.

In order to avoid bringing further chaos to the already complicated situation in countries affected by natural disasters, and to deliver help and assistance to disaster-affected people as swiftly as possible, it is essential to take advantage of Japan's strengths in providing such assistance, while collaborating with various organizations as necessary and providing assistance that is based on international coordination centered on the government of the disaster-affected country.

Going forward, the Japanese government will continue to provide seamless, swift and effective assistance in dealing with large scale natural disasters in all stages of the process, from emergency response to recovery and reconstruction.



Aid provided by a Japanese NGO through the JPF (provision of waterproof materials for shelters in disaster areas). (Photo: ADRA Japan)

### 3. Central Asia and Caucasus

Central Asia and Caucasus are geopolitically important areas, since they are surrounded by Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. As these regions include countries with a large abundance of energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals, they are also strategically important to Japan, which has been promoting resource and energy diplomacy aiming to diversify resource supply countries. For these reasons, the stability and development of these regions are crucial for

#### <Japan's Efforts>

In order to facilitate the transition from planned economies to market economies as well as economic development, Japan has conducted a diverse range of assistance activities in such areas as the improvement of legal systems, the rebuilding of health and medical care and other social systems, the improvement of infrastructure for economic development (socio-economic infrastructure), and human resources development for the transition to a market economy. For example, Japan has provided assistance to Uzbekistan in the field of electric power infrastructure. In November 2014, the two countries signed an Exchange of Notes on the ODA Loan, "Electric Power Sector Project Loan," amounting to ¥86.839 billion. This project loan provides comprehensive ODA Loans to several projects in the same sector, and consists of three sub-projects: (i) Turakurgan Thermal Power Station Construction Project; (ii) Tashkent Thermal Power Cogeneration Plant Construction Project; and (iii) Electric Power Sector Capacity Development Project. It is expected that these sub-projects would increase the stable supply of electric power in Uzbekistan and improve energy efficiency, and contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change through Uzbekistan's sustainable economic development and reduction of natural gas consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Furthermore, Japan Centers\* in Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic have contributed to human resources development that can respond to the transition to

the stability and development of the Eurasian region as a whole, including Japan. From this perspective, Japan has provided support for nation-building conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development in these regions, with a view to making universal values take root, including human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law, while taking into consideration a broader regional perspective which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other regions neighboring Central Asia.

market economies by providing business courses and other activities based on Japan's experiences. Some of the largest oil fields in the world have been found in the Caspian Sea coast of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan where Japanese companies also have interests. The stability and economic development of the region are important for stabilizing the international energy market as well as for securing the energy resources of the international community. Japan has provided assistance to the region, including support for the improvement of public services, human resources, and infrastructure like power plants.

Moreover, Japan established the framework of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue in 2004 to promote regional cooperation in Central Asia. It has conducted dialogues and facilitated cooperation at a variety of levels, including foreign ministers' meetings and senior officials' meetings. In July 2014, the tenth anniversary of the Dialogue, the fifth foreign ministers' meeting was held in the Kyrgyz Republic, and discussion took place regarding such fields as agriculture, anti-drug measures and border control, and disaster risk reduction.

In October 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited the five Central Asian countries, and unveiled the following three pillars of Japan's foreign policy towards Central Asia: dramatic strengthening of bilateral relationships; involvement in efforts to resolve challenges common to the countries in the region; and partnership on the global



Children study in a kindergarten built through Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects in the village of Mijan in the Ismayilli region of Azerbaijan. (Photo: Hiroshi Seto, Embassy of Japan in Azerbaijan)



Young people eagerly study at a coaching course for managers at the Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development (UJC) in the capital of Uzbekistan Tashkent. (Photo: Natalya Usharova / Embassy of Japan in Uzbekistan)

stage. In particular, in regard to development cooperation, Prime Minister Abe announced Japan's cooperation tailored to the development challenges of each country, including development of socio-economic infrastructure such as roads, airports, and medical facilities. Additionally, this cooperation consists of human resources development that

includes support for training people who lead advanced industries by making use of Japan's engineering education such as technical colleges. Japan confirmed that it would continue to cooperate on the main themes of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue, such as border control, anti-drug measures, and agriculture.



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida participates in the Fifth Foreign Ministers' Meeting of "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in July 2014.

## Glossary

### The Japan Center

There are ten Japan Centers in nine countries, which aim to develop human resources to support the transition to market-oriented economies in countries with transition economies in Central Asia and the Indochina region. Japan Centers serve as a venue to facilitate personal contacts between Japan and these countries, and provide a fine example of "Visible Japanese Assistance." At present eight centers in seven countries are ongoing as JICA projects (two centers for which JICA projects are completed are also continuing their operations). Their main activities include the provision of business courses and Japanese language courses, and the promotion of mutual understanding.

## Afghanistan and Tajikistan

### Rural Development Project in Tajik-Afghan Border Area of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast Technical Cooperation Project (February 2012 – February 2015)

Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (Oblast) (GBAO) in Tajikistan is located along the border with Afghanistan. GBAO was the poorest agricultural region in the country with the poverty rate significantly above the national average in 2007. Enhanced social infrastructure and basic social services are urgently needed to vitalize the region, as many young people have left the region and become migrant workers, and send money home to help their families survive, which has led GBAO to be less developed than Tajikistan's urban areas.

In order to resolve such problems, the Government of Japan launched a joint project with the Executive Authority of GBAO. The project aims to promote regional development in the five provinces along the border with Afghanistan, through efforts led by the local people. They also received support from the Aga Khan Foundation, an organization that has been active in the region since the 1990s. They established Associations of the Social Union for the Development of Village Organization (ASUDVO) that are comprised of representatives from the Village Organizations and Social Unions for the Development of Village Organization of each district. In this way, the local people and government have established a system for receiving assistance from Japan.

Japan has helped improve and develop basic infrastructure, develop rural areas, construct roads and bridges, establish social infrastructure, and ensure freedom of movement in GBAO, by taking into account the priorities set by the Executive Authority of GBAO and local communities. Japan is also helping to build a system for providing social services based on the people's needs, such as human resource development through education, and access to healthcare.

Furthermore, Japan is also supporting GBAO to exchange and interact with Badakhshan Province in Afghanistan, which is located on the other side of Tajikistan's border. The aim is to encourage consensus-building among the people in the two regions, who share cultural, historical and geographical similarities, when promoting joint development in the regions. Specifically, a cross-border committee was set up to facilitate discussions between the District Coordination Commission on the Tajikistan side and the District Development Assembly on the Afghanistan side, which helps officials on both sides to improve their coordination skills to implement joint development projects.

Japan's assistance has helped the people of GBAO to implement self-led initiatives to overcome extreme poverty.



Staff members of the Aga Khan Foundation from the Tajikistan side of the border and representatives of local residents visit Afghani people across the border. (Photo: JICA)

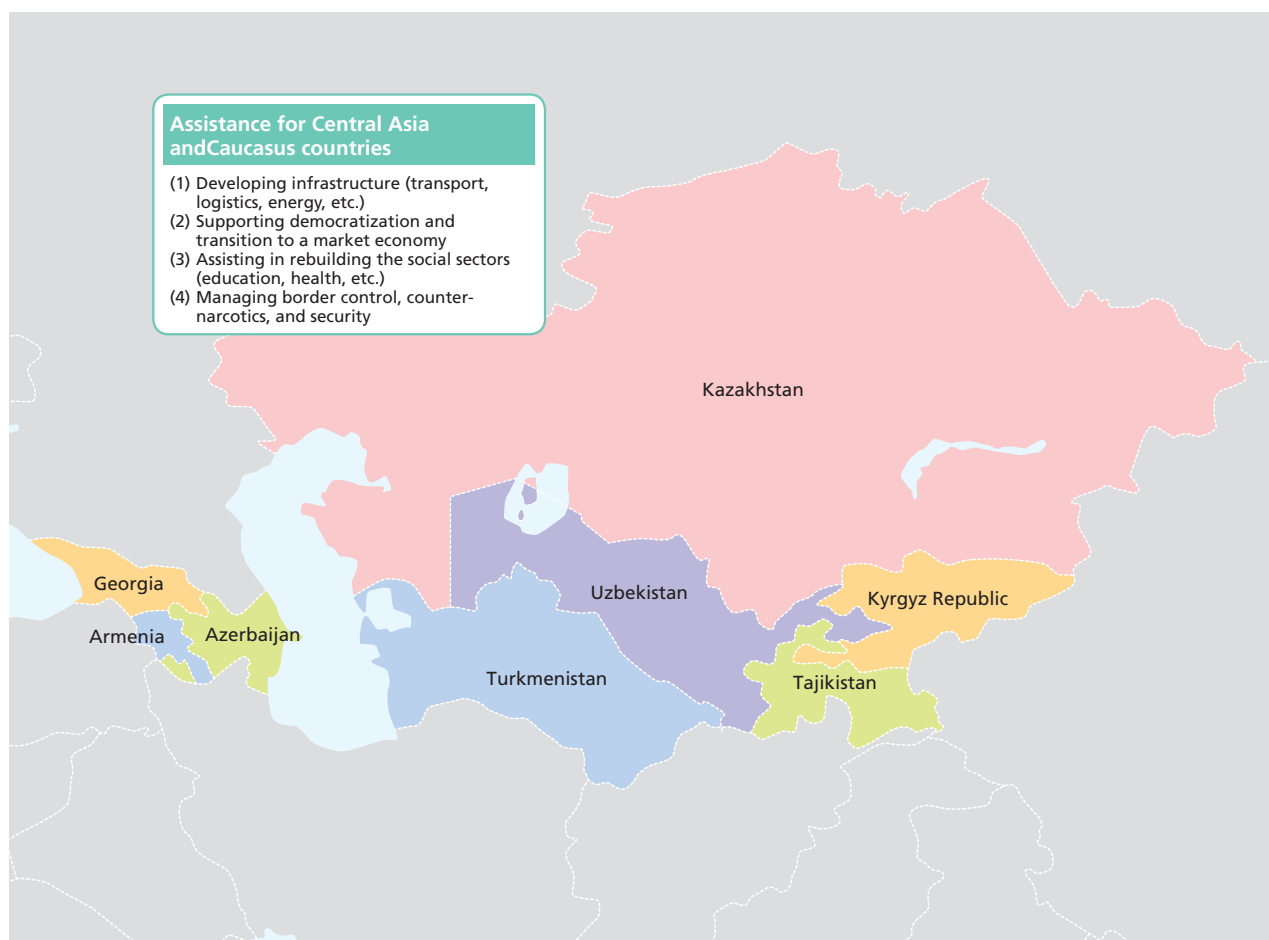


Chart III-10 ♦ Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and Caucasus Region

Calendar year: 2014 (US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Azerbaijan	8.51	—	2.09	10.60	70.20	12.08	58.12	68.72	80.80
2	Uzbekistan	2.81	—	7.64	10.45	50.58	26.86	23.73	34.18	61.03
3	Georgia	8.00	—	0.58	8.58	51.27	2.46	48.82	57.39	59.85
4	Tajikistan	17.49	—	6.05	23.55	—	—	—	23.55	23.55
5	Kyrgyz Republic	11.00	2.40	10.65	21.64	—	0.40	-0.40	21.24	21.64
6	Armenia	2.21	—	1.91	4.12	—	2.43	-2.43	1.69	4.12
7	Kazakhstan	0.31	—	2.86	3.18	—	39.93	-39.93	-36.75	3.18
8	Turkmenistan	—	—	0.46	0.46	—	2.06	-2.06	-1.60	0.46
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	2.01	2.01	0.49	2.50	—	—	—	2.50	2.50
<b>Central Asia and the Caucasus region total</b>		<b>52.34</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>32.74</b>	<b>85.08</b>	<b>172.05</b>	<b>86.21</b>	<b>85.85</b>	<b>170.93</b>	<b>257.13</b>

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

## 4. Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region is a major supply center for the world's energy, and it accounts for approximately 50% of both the world's oil and natural gas reserves. In addition, Japan depends on the Middle East for over 80% of its crude oil imports, and the core sea trading routes between Japan and Europe pass through the region. Thus, the Middle East is a critical region for Japan's economy and energy security.

The Middle East and North Africa region experienced major political upheaval from 2011. The democratization process is proceeding in the countries where longstanding regimes collapsed. Encouraging reform efforts in such countries through financial assistance leads to peace and stability not only in those countries and their neighbors, but also in the entire world.

Meanwhile, some countries in the region still face unstable situations. In Syria, suppression and violence

continue four years after March 2011, generating significant numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, in August 2013, chemical weapons were used in the country, resulting in the deaths of many civilians. Such situations caused serious humanitarian issues. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which extends across national borders in Iraq and Syria and unilaterally declared the establishment of a self-proclaimed "state" in 2014, presents a grave threat to the order in the region. The situations in Yemen and Libya are also destabilizing factors for the region.

Moreover, it is the feature of the region that there are many countries which continue to see high economic growth with large young populations, and it is important to support these promising countries so that they can continue to achieve stable growth.

### <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 the Palestinian issue, Afghanistan and Iraq. Since peace and stability in these countries and regions may have a major impact on the stability and prosperity of the region and the international community as a whole, it is vital for the international community to continue to work in solidarity to support these countries and regions for the achievement of sustainable peace and stability, nation-building, and national reconstruction. With this view of such characteristics of the Middle East and North Africa, there is significant meaning in Japan's proactive support.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited this region five

times during the period between December 2012, when the second Abe administration was inaugurated, and January 2015, promoting the fundamental strengthening of Japan-Middle East relations based on the concept of Comprehensive Partnership towards Stability and Prosperity. During his visit to the Middle East in January 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would newly carry out assistance of \$2.5 billion in non-military fields including humanitarian assistance and infrastructure development, intended for the entire region. In February 2015, following the terrorist incident involving the murder of Japanese nationals in Syria on that same month, Foreign Minister Kishida unveiled the 3-Pillar Foreign Policy in Response to the Terrorist Incident Regarding the Murder of Japanese comprised of: (i) Strengthening counter-terrorism measures; (ii) Enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (iii) Assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization.

For addressing the issues of Syria that are matters of concern for the international community, Japan announced additional assistance totaling approximately \$509 million at the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria ("Kuwait 3" Conference) held in Kuwait in March 2015. This has brought the total of Japan's assistance to Syria and its neighboring countries to approximately \$1.135 billion. Japan, in cooperation with the international community, will steadily implement this assistance and will continue both humanitarian assistance, including assistance for refugees, and contribution to the political dialogue in parallel like the two wheels of a cart.



A community leader thinks about jobs that can be performed by men and women at a behavioral change workshop conducted at a Palestine refugee camp in Ajloun, a governorate in the northern part of Jordan. (Photo: Maki Niioka, JICA)

Iraq gave rise to the Mesopotamian civilization in ancient times. The country features an expansive fertile plain and has some of the largest oil reserves in the world. However, much of the country's oil facilities were destroyed in the Iran-Iraq War in the 1980s.

Japanese companies helped develop Umm Qasr Port and Khor Al-Zubair Port on an inlet connected to the Persian Gulf from the 1970s to 1980s. However, both ports later fell into disarray. Vessels were sunk in the war and blocked the passage of tankers, while cranes and cargo-handling equipment were left unmaintained.

Both of these important ports need to be restored for Iraq's socioeconomic recovery. The Government of Iraq announced its National Development Plan (2013-2017) in 2013, and one of the goals is to restore existing facilities and sea channels, in order to enhance the regional competitiveness of Iraq's port facilities.

At the request of the Government of Iraq, the Government of Japan commenced loan assistance for the comprehensive rehabilitation of the facilities at both ports. Specifically, this loan assistance funds the removal of sunken vessels that block cargo and passenger ships. It is also being used for civil engineering improvements and expansion of berths, as well as purchasing the necessary cargo-handling facilities and equipment for container ships.

In addition to infrastructure improvements, the assistance is also being used to train port workers. Japan is also providing basic and detailed design work for port construction and maintenance. Furthermore, Japan is helping Iraq to establish a tender system for the procurement of goods, and to use the system to administer and evaluate bids. Additionally, Japan is sharing its environmental preservation know-how, such as how to set up oil fences to prevent marine pollution.

Once these port facilities are rehabilitated, they will be able to compete more closely with those of neighboring countries, which will greatly advance socioeconomic recovery in Iraq. Umm Qasr Port and Khor Al-Zubair Port were developed with the assistance of Japanese companies from the 1970s to 1980s. Now, Japan is providing new assistance to these ports, and is thereby supporting Iraq's recovery. (As of August 2015)



Removal of sunken vessels under the Port Sector Rehabilitation Project Port Maintenance Program. (Photo: JICA)



Proposed project site for berth expansion. (Photo: JICA)



Syrian refugee camp in Basirma, Iraq. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Iraq)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Middle East and North Africa Region

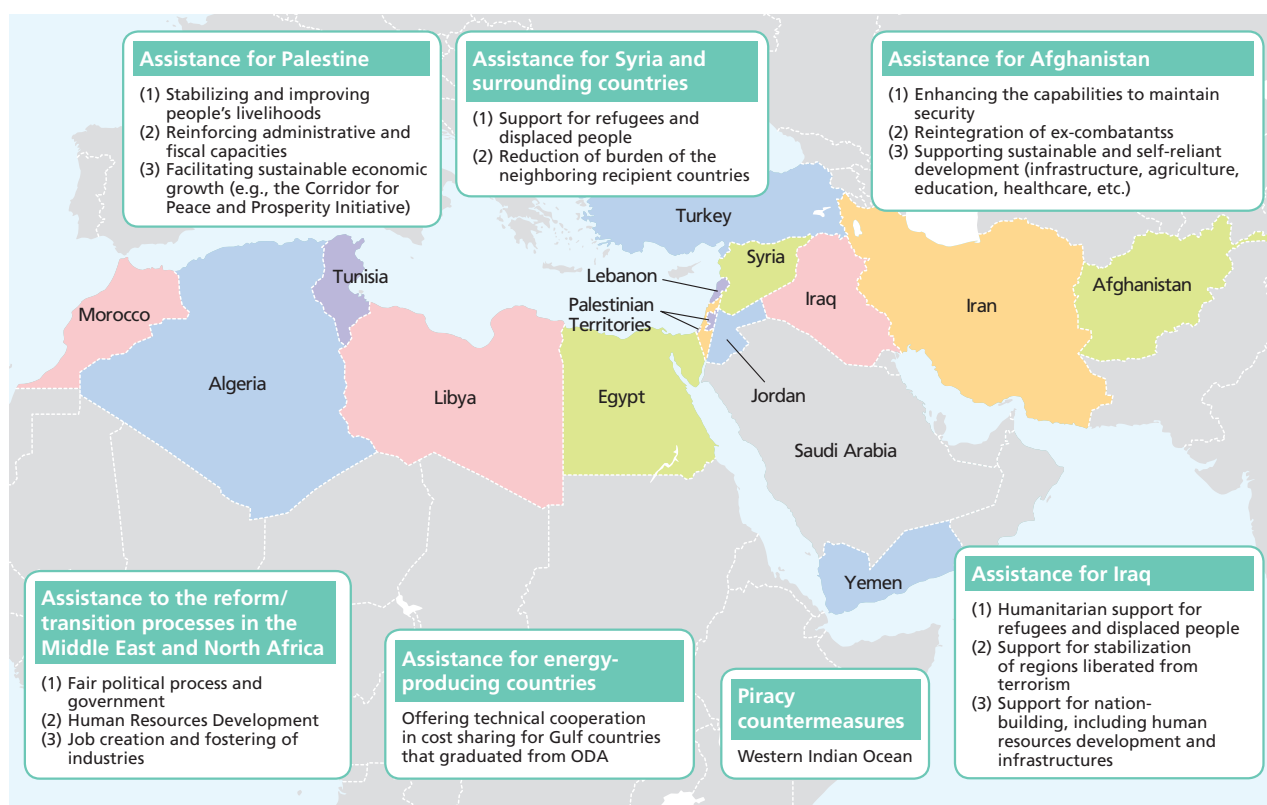


Chart III-11 ♦ Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

Calendar year: 2014

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Iraq	33.88	32.23	15.99	49.87	326.13	10.55	315.58	365.45	376.01
2	Afghanistan	220.14	178.79	49.54	269.67	—	—	—	269.67	269.67
3	Turkey	7.36	7.20	8.91	16.27	168.71	156.22	12.49	28.76	184.98
4	Jordan	27.97	10.72	13.28	41.25	117.95	100.78	17.16	58.41	159.20
5	Egypt	4.18	3.60	29.17	33.35	79.27	171.14	-91.87	-58.52	112.62
6	Tunisia	3.66	0.70	9.57	13.23	83.40	72.76	10.64	23.87	96.64
7	Morocco	1.09	—	11.28	12.37	68.35	53.41	14.94	27.30	80.72
8	[Palestinian Territories]	31.77	15.04	9.85	41.62	—	—	—	41.62	41.62
9	Syria	30.44	18.52	2.32	32.76	—	—	—	32.76	32.76
10	Yemen	25.70	25.45	1.36	27.06	—	1.68	-1.68	25.38	27.06
11	Lebanon	25.52	17.11	0.47	25.99	—	6.58	-6.58	19.41	25.99
12	Iran	8.53	7.78	7.98	16.51	—	58.59	-58.59	-42.09	16.51
13	Libya	5.20	5.20	0.40	5.60	—	—	—	5.60	5.60
14	Algeria	0.55	0.55	2.20	2.75	—	0.76	-0.76	1.99	2.75
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa	7.37	7.37	0.69	8.05	—	—	—	8.05	8.05
<b>Middle East and North Africa region total</b>		<b>433.52</b>	<b>330.44</b>	<b>165.42</b>	<b>598.94</b>	<b>843.80</b>	<b>632.49</b>	<b>211.32</b>	<b>810.26</b>	<b>1,442.74</b>

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, for multiple countries, including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

\*8 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*9 Square brackets [ ] denote region names.

## 5. Sub-Saharan Africa

In the past, many in the international community had a pessimistic outlook for the African economy. Since the 2000s, however, as the continent began to register remarkable growth underpinned by its rich natural resources and growing population, Africa has expanded its presence as a “future global growth center,” drawing expectations and attention from the international community. Nonetheless, the region of Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, which lies south of the Sahara desert, still faces chronic poverty, economic disparities, lagging infrastructure development, low agricultural productivity, and shortage of industrial human

resources. Furthermore, the continent is confronting new challenges in recent years, including the slowdown of the markets for commodities such as natural resources, the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak, and frequent terrorist attacks. In response to these issues, the African Union (AU) Summit in January 2015 adopted the Agenda 2063 for the socio-economic transformation of Africa. In addition, in September 2015, the UN adopted new development goals named the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this way, both Africa and the international community have launched new efforts for the continent.

### <Japan's Efforts>

For over 20 years, Japan has spearheaded the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process, through which it has proactively supported Africa's efforts to address development challenges, under the basic principle of ownership and partnership, whereby the international community extends support for Africa's own efforts.

In June 2013, TICAD V was held in Yokohama under the theme of “Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa.” Japan announced its commitment to supporting the growth of Africa through private and public means of up to approximately ¥3.2 trillion, including ODA of approximately ¥1.4 trillion, in the next five years based on the basic policy of: encouraging the trade and investment of the private sector; and promoting human security. Specifically, the assistance has the following pillars: (i) “Boosting economic growth (private sector development, trade and investment, natural resources)”;

(ii) “Accelerating infrastructure and capacity development



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hitoshi Kikawada visits the Selam Children Village in Ethiopia, supported by Japan, in December, 2015.

(infrastructure, human resources development, science and technology, tourism)”;

(iii) “Empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors (agriculture, food and nutrition security)”;

(iv) “Promoting sustainable and resilient growth (environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction)”;

(v) “Creating an inclusive society for growth (education, gender, health, water and sanitation)”;

and (vi) “Consolidating peace, stability, democracy and good governance.”



A resident of a fishing village in Siaya County in western Kenya helping a fellow worker put on his head a tub piled high with small fish called omena. (Photo: Takeshi Kuno)

Note 8: At TICAD V, Japan announced its intention to develop strategic master plans in ten locations that have high development potential, which would maintain consistency with the AU's infrastructure development plan.

resources. Japan has also begun establishing “strategic master plans” to assist quality infrastructure development in nine locations, including the Nacala Corridor centered around Mozambique, the Northern Corridor centered around Kenya, and West African countries such as Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.

Aside from these efforts, Japan has also strengthened its relations with Africa through various initiatives including the holding of the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable in New York in September 2013 and September 2014 on “agricultural development” and “infrastructure development,” respectively.

In this process, in August 2015, it was decided at the request of the African side that the TICAD summit meeting would be held for the first time in Africa in 2016 in Kenya. Japan welcomes this as a manifestation of African ownership.

Japan will continue to steadily carry out assistance that is wide-ranging and unique to Japan in areas such as economic growth involving private investment, development, and peace and stability, while taking into



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Minoru Kiuchi meets with Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration, Francophonie and Beninese in Diaspora Saliou Akadiri in August 2015.

consideration the development issues facing Africa and the international community. Japan will contribute to achieving “quality growth” in Africa through public-private partnerships, in parallel with building mutually beneficial relations with African countries.

## African Countries

### African Business Education (ABE) Initiative for Youth Technical Cooperation Project (November 2013 – Ongoing)

Africa's wealth of natural resources has supported high economic growth among its countries. Japanese industry is beginning to show a strong interest in Africa and its one billion consumers.

The Government of Japan announced public-private initiatives for fostering robust and sustainable economic development in Africa at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in June 2013. One of these initiatives is the implementation of the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative).

The ABE Initiative is a five-year plan which provides 1,000 youths in Africa with opportunities to study for master's courses in engineering, agriculture, economics/business administration, politics and other fields in Japan, and its most distinctive characteristic is to provide internship opportunities at Japanese companies.

It is expected to foster highly-educated African leaders who thoroughly understand Japanese society and Japanese corporate culture, and thereby build human networks across Japanese and African business, academia, and government. At the same time, these people will help to advance the economic activities of Japanese companies in Africa.

159 participants enrolled in the initiative in September 2014, and another 317 in September 2015. Today, they are studying at 55 universities (88 departments) across Japan. In total, 75 universities (148 departments) have shown their willingness to accept participants, and around 200 companies have shown an interest in providing internships.

For those trainees who enrolled in 2014, 65 companies across Japan accepted internships in the summer of 2015. Trainees have indicated that working at Japanese companies gave them ideas about business opportunities in Africa. They have also said that they were able to learn about Japanese corporate culture and business practices.

The companies accepting interns have also said that they benefited from hosting the interns. For example, it helped them obtain useful information for their business, establish beneficial business contacts, and globalize their workplace. It is hoped that these Japanese companies and African youth will help bridge Japan and Africa, and support Africa's future socioeconomic development. (As of September 2015)



A total of 365 people participated in an “Encouragement Rally,” including representatives of the African embassies, guests from the Government of Japan, universities, and companies. (Photo: JICA)

## Kenya

### Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project Loan Aid (March 2010 – Ongoing)

Kenya, in East Africa, relies on hydroelectric power for more than 70% of its annual power needs. A wide-spread drought occurred in 2007, and lasted for three consecutive years. This caused water levels to fall, which limited hydroelectric power generation capacity and caused a serious power shortage.

Kenya has experienced economic growth in recent years, and its electricity demand is expected to grow by 14.5% annually from 2010 to 2020. Kenya urgently needs to find an alternative power source to hydroelectric power, in order to provide a stable power supply.

Kenya is located in the Great Rift Valley of East Africa, which has huge geothermal potential. There are growing expectations that Kenya can develop these geothermal resources to provide a stable power supply that is unaffected by climate.

Under these circumstances, Japan initiated the Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project in 2010. The project will provide the first-ever ODA loan for Sub-Saharan Africa for combating climate change. Up to ¥29,516 million will be provided to develop a more environmentally-friendly power supply using geothermal power.

This ODA loan is being used to finance the expansion of Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station (installation of units 4 and 5 with total capacity of 140MW), which is located in the Olkaria Geothermal Area in Kenya's Nakuru County (approximately 75 kilometers northwest of Kenya's capital Nairobi).

Under the Government of Kenya's long-term development plan Vision 2030, the Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project is considered a top priority, since the development of geothermal resources in Olkaria is considered to be an important foundation for supporting Kenya's economic prosperity.

Japan's loan aid is expected to help Kenya to generate a stable power supply. This will in turn contribute to the country's economic development. In addition, geothermal power is a form of renewable energy, and produces less air pollution and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than a similarly-sized thermal power station. Therefore, the global environmental impact will also be reduced. (As of August 2015)



Olkaria Geothermal Power Plant.  
(Photo: JICA)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

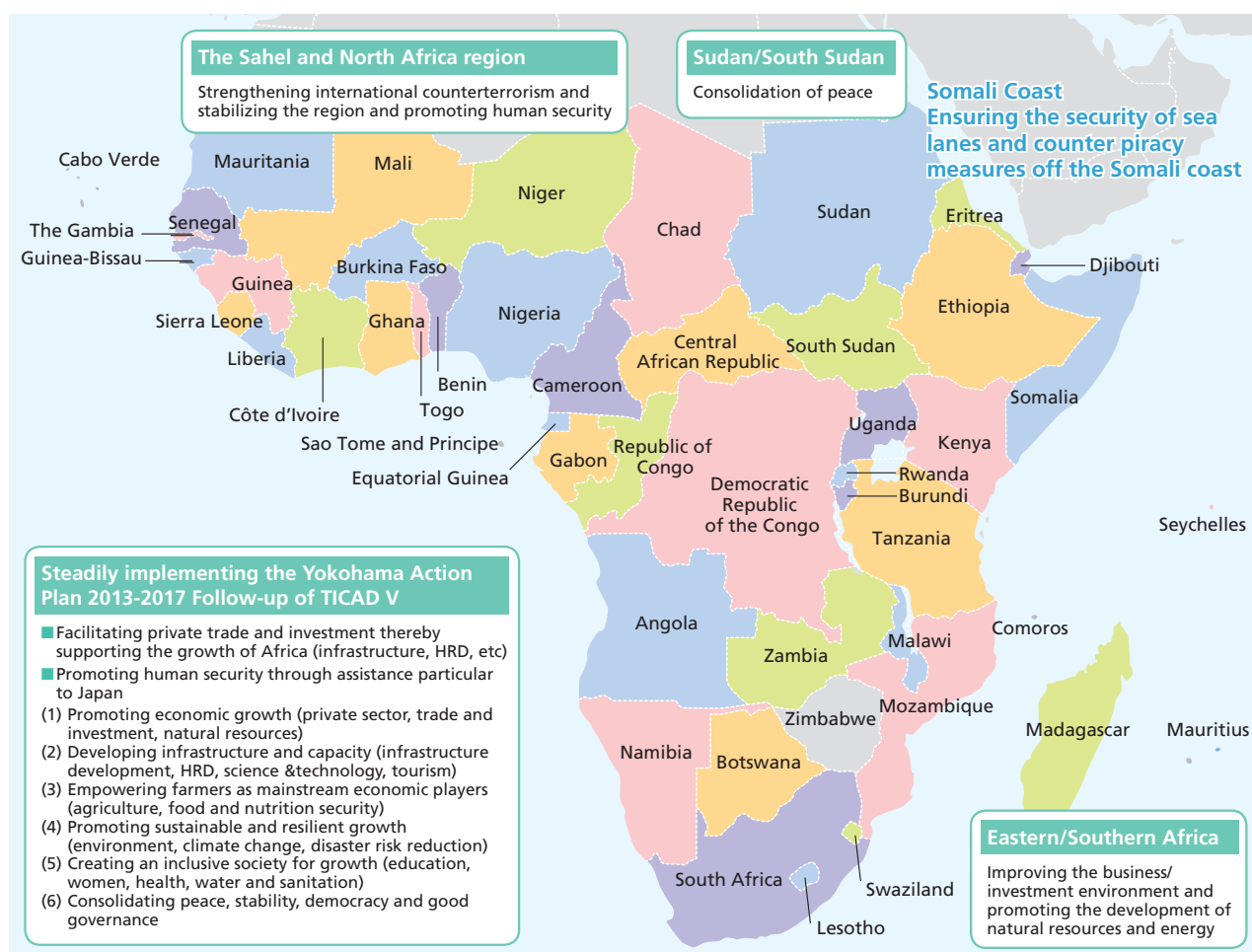


Chart III-12 ♦ Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

Calendar year: 2014

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Tanzania	27.81	3.90	32.46	60.27	53.72	—	53.72	113.98	113.98
2	Kenya	24.00	14.70	36.88	60.87	51.19	66.16	-14.97	45.90	112.07
3	Uganda	31.38	10.07	17.36	48.74	36.99	—	36.99	85.73	85.73
4	Mozambique	25.79	1.00	25.37	51.17	34.11	—	34.11	85.28	85.28
5	Ethiopia	56.28	11.75	26.50	82.77	—	—	—	82.77	82.77
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	43.46	16.20	10.34	53.80	—	—	—	53.80	53.80
7	Sudan	39.40	21.60	13.10	52.51	—	—	—	52.51	52.51
8	Zambia	24.91	2.59	14.47	39.38	10.74	—	10.74	50.12	50.12
9	Senegal	22.63	—	22.43	45.06	—	—	—	45.06	45.06
10	South Sudan	30.85	30.48	12.42	43.28	—	—	—	43.28	43.28
11	Malawi	24.76	2.10	17.70	42.45	—	—	—	42.45	42.45
12	Ghana	19.44	—	21.81	41.25	—	—	—	41.25	41.25
13	Nigeria	22.89	4.87	12.26	35.15	—	—	—	35.15	35.15
14	Somalia	32.50	32.50	0.08	32.58	—	—	—	32.58	32.58
15	Niger	29.79	14.30	2.26	32.05	—	—	—	32.05	32.05
16	Liberia	29.66	2.20	0.60	30.26	—	—	—	30.26	30.26
17	Côte d'Ivoire	14.33	7.70	12.26	26.59	—	—	—	26.59	26.59
18	Djibouti	20.98	1.80	5.48	26.46	—	—	—	26.46	26.46
19	Cameroon	8.80	7.63	5.82	14.62	10.42	—	10.42	25.05	25.05
20	Mali	23.50	23.50	0.79	24.29	—	—	—	24.29	24.29
21	Burkina Faso	12.62	6.00	10.92	23.55	—	—	—	23.55	23.55
22	Guinea	19.67	6.25	3.32	22.99	—	—	—	22.99	22.99
23	Rwanda	12.56	3.10	10.05	22.61	—	—	—	22.61	22.61
24	Mauritania	21.67	12.10	0.79	22.46	—	—	—	22.46	22.46
25	Sierra Leone	8.36	—	4.92	13.28	—	—	—	13.28	13.28
26	Chad	10.98	10.98	0.21	11.19	—	—	—	11.19	11.19
27	Cabo Verde	0.49	—	0.13	0.62	10.39	—	10.39	11.01	11.01
28	Madagascar	4.79	4.15	5.49	10.28	—	—	—	10.28	10.28
29	Benin	5.05	0.60	5.16	10.20	—	—	—	10.20	10.20
30	Togo	6.45	0.80	3.73	10.17	—	—	—	10.17	10.17
31	Central Africa	9.27	9.27	0.02	9.29	—	—	—	9.29	9.29
32	Burundi	4.42	3.80	4.63	9.04	—	—	—	9.04	9.04
33	South Africa	2.15	1.00	6.13	8.28	—	0.89	-0.89	7.40	8.28
34	Guinea-Bissau	8.03	3.83	—	8.03	—	—	—	8.03	8.03
35	Angola	2.93	2.20	5.07	8.00	—	—	—	8.00	8.00
36	Republic of Congo	4.40	4.40	1.99	6.39	—	—	—	6.39	6.39
37	Namibia	1.23	0.80	4.09	5.31	—	8.87	-8.87	-3.56	5.31
38	Zimbabwe	1.40	—	3.77	5.18	—	—	—	5.18	5.18
39	Gabon	0.42	—	4.57	4.98	—	0.81	-0.81	4.17	4.98
40	Botswana	0.57	—	3.99	4.55	0.18	4.26	-4.08	0.47	4.74
41	Mauritius	—	—	3.34	3.34	0.27	2.95	-2.68	0.66	3.61
42	Comoros	2.80	—	0.64	3.45	—	—	—	3.45	3.45
43	Sao Tome and Principe	2.42	—	0.04	2.46	—	—	—	2.46	2.46
44	Lesotho	1.97	1.80	0.33	2.29	—	—	—	2.29	2.29
45	Eritrea	0.09	—	1.23	1.32	—	—	—	1.32	1.32
46	Seychelles	—	—	0.66	0.66	—	—	—	0.66	0.66
47	Swaziland	0.07	—	0.44	0.50	—	1.91	-1.91	-1.40	0.50
48	The Gambia	0.17	—	0.18	0.35	—	—	—	0.35	0.35
	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	61.88	60.75	9.95	71.83	289.10	—	289.10	360.93	360.93
	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa region total</b>	<b>760.01</b>	<b>340.72</b>	<b>386.14</b>	<b>1,146.16</b>	<b>497.11</b>	<b>85.85</b>	<b>411.26</b>	<b>1,557.42</b>	<b>1,643.27</b>

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Disbursements under "Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

\*8 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

## HOW JAPAN LAID THE INDISPENSABLE FOUNDATION FOR KENYAN TOURISM TAKEOFF – AND THE CONSERVATION OF KENYA'S ICONIC WILDLIFE

In late July 2015, two news items in the Kenyan media were received as good news.

First, was that Britain had withdrawn its travel advisory issued some months previously, discouraging its citizens from making all but essential any trips to the Kenya coast.

Second, was that the German airline Lufthansa was resuming regular flights to Kenya, after a 10-year absence.

The reason all this was considered good news is that both Britain and Germany are key tourism source markets for Kenya. Regular flights to Nairobi from Frankfurt facilitated greater tourist arrivals. Likewise, withdrawal of the British travel advisory opened the way for more tourists to visit.

### Conservation of Kenya's iconic wildlife

All this needs to be put into perspective for readers who may not appreciate why the steady flow of European visitors to Kenyan beach resorts and safari lodges means so much to the country:

In January 2015, at a time when Kenyan tourism was in a deep downward spiral owing to fears over insecurity, 'Swaraz' magazine, the influential wildlife and conservation publication of the East African Wildlife Society, interviewed Mr. Jake Grieves-Cook.

He is one of the most authoritative voices in Kenyan tourism as a former chairman of the first stakeholders' membership organization, the Kenya Tourism Federation (KTF); and then the government's independent tourism marketing agency, the Kenya Tourism Board (KTB).

His views, outlined in this interview, illuminate the central role that tourism plays in the Kenyan economy:

*"This (lack of tourists) will mean the loss of thousands of jobs, a big reduction in tax revenue and a lack of income for KWS, the parks, reserves and conservancies... Our tourism industry in Kenya is closely linked to many other sectors of the economy which are suppliers of goods and services for tourists such*



The Moi International Airport, which was expanded with aid from Japan. (Photo: JICA)

*as agriculture, transport, aviation, banking, insurance, breweries and soft drinks, food producers, printers, car dealers, fuel companies and many others, as well as being an important source of tax revenue for central and county governments"*

Tourism is a key driver of the Kenyan economy. And most impressive is that tourism's contribution to GDP has risen from a modest US\$0.7 billion in 1988, to the current US\$6.0 billion. (Six billion USD is 12% of Kenya's GDP)

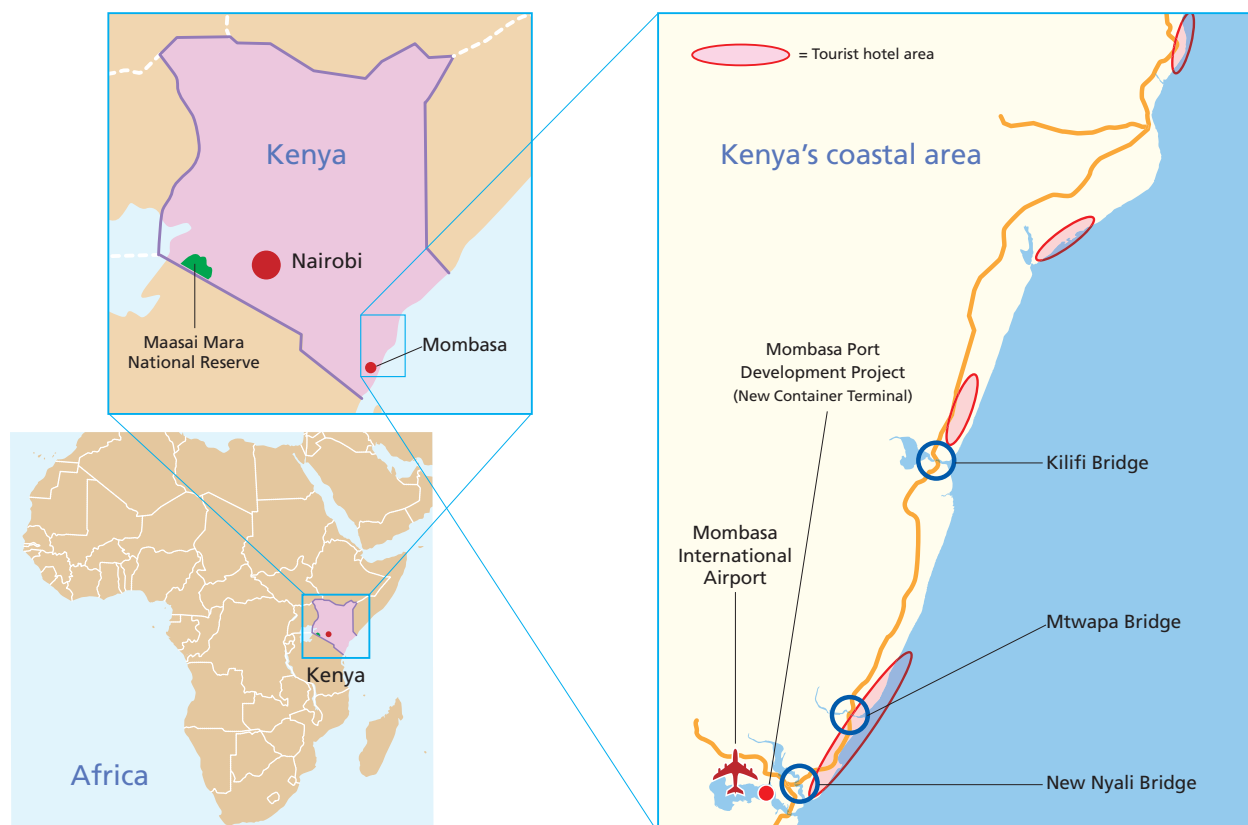
Tourist arrivals have also increased over the years. Thus, the number of tourist arrivals, which was 0.7 million in 1988, showed a dramatic increase to the current 1.7 million.

### The long string of beach hotels

It is widely appreciated within Kenya that the tourism sector achieved lasting success largely because the government of Switzerland helped set up Utalii College, which remains the premier hotel school in East Africa.

Utalii, set up in the early 1970s, was indispensable in training the skilled manpower for hotels, lodges and camps catering for the increasing number of tourists.

However these well-trained young people would not have had very many jobs in Kenya - nor would Kenyan tourism have taken off so spectacularly - if it were not for a series of strategic Japanese infrastructure projects implemented from the



mid-1970s to 1990s.

The success story of Kenya's tourism had its foundation laid by four landmark projects by Japan at the Coast. They are the New Nyali Bridge in Mombasa built from 1975-1980; phased expansion of Moi International Airport in Mombasa from the early 1980s to the mid-1990s; and the Kilifi and Mtwapa bridges over the same period.

These indispensable infrastructure projects then allowed investors to then build the long string of beach hotels along the Kenya coast (about 105 "tourist class" hotels in total) from Nyali in Mombasa County all the way to Mamburi in Malindi, Kilifi County. In the process, not only were thousands of jobs created, but game lodges and tented camps in the interior of Kenya also benefited.

This, in turn, proved to be the key to sustaining ongoing conservation of Kenya's wildlife; and indeed, through the implementation of these infrastructure projects, Japan played a central role in ensuring the survival of Kenyan wildlife.



The New Nyali Bridge completed with aid from Japan (Photo: JICA)

### All-inclusive tours

To understand the significance of these projects, bear in mind that despite the euphoria over resumption of flights by Lufthansa, most tourists do not come to Kenya aboard such scheduled flights. Lufthansa's return is more emblematic of increasing interest in Kenyan investment opportunities by European corporations. Major airlines like Lufthansa may well bring tourists to Kenya, but they are actually more likely to bring business travelers. For more than one million tourists who come specifically to sample the sunny coast and go on safaris, charter airlines are the key.

Indeed, the great majority of tourists on all-inclusive tours, which fly them in on charter airlines, mostly land in Mombasa, at the Moi International Airport. The German tourist, for example, is more likely to fly to Kenya on the leisure airline Condor, which is partially owned by Lufthansa.

Likewise, British tourists are more likely to land in Mombasa aboard such charter airlines as Thomson, and First Choice, than to land in Nairobi on the daily British Airways flight from London.

So the expansion of Moi International Airport — supported by Japan — was absolutely central to the expansion of coastal tourism, enabling many more tourists to land in Mombasa.

### Opening up coastal tourism bottlenecks

But landing in Mombasa is one thing. Going by road to the beach resorts is another. And for many years up to the 1980s, as the town of Mombasa grew into a city, the "Old Nyali Bridge" — a floating pontoon bridge — was a major bottleneck in any road trip to the North Coast where most of the beach hotels were. Just one accident on that bridge, and traffic would stop for hours.

Nor was that the only bottleneck. At Mtwapa, a few miles beyond Old Nyali Bridge, ferry service was irregular. Those who sought the golden sands of Malindi took yet another ferry service — the Kilifi Ferry.

The Japanese infrastructure projects changed all this by building modern bridges served by wide roads, as it had done for the New Nyali Bridge in Mombasa.

Once they landed in Mombasa, these bridges (Nyali, Mtwapa and Kilifi, completed with Japanese support by the late 1990s) made it easy for tourists to reach any of the beach hotels along the coastal strip.

This transformed the Kenyan coast. The dozen or so beach hotels that existed in the early 1970 increased to today's 105 tourist holiday resorts, in addition to apartment complexes and holiday homes.

### And onto the Maasai Mara

But the coast is not the only region in Kenya which has benefitted from Japanese infrastructure projects. The Kenyan game parks, famous for their 'safari' experience, have also benefitted to an extent that it can be argued that these infrastructure projects were indispensable key to the effort to conserve Kenyan wildlife.

The great majority of tourists, who come to Kenya, are average middle-class Europeans who, as already outlined, make bookings for all-inclusive "package tours." Only the richer visitors, come directly for safaris to the game parks.

These package tours will often include a return ticket from Europe; two or three weeks at some beach resort; and also a few nights at a safari lodge or camp, in one of Kenya's game parks. So in general, full bookings at the coast, translate directly to more bookings for the game lodges and camps.

In a good year, all such lodges and camps in the Maasai Mara Game Reserve — Kenya's most famous tourist destination — are fully booked from July to December.

And if you go to the Moi International Airport in Mombasa at any point during those months, you will find this airport being heavily utilized, not only by the "long-haul" charter flights bringing in tourists directly from Europe; but also small aircraft — carrying 12 to 15 passengers — flying out to the camps and lodges in the Maasai Mara Game Reserve, carrying tourists who arrived in Kenya earlier.

All these lodges and camps and hotels in the game parks — over 200 in the Maasai Mara alone — represent direct employment for approximately 60,000 Kenyans, and economic opportunity for an estimated 500,000 more.

But in addition to employment, there is the fact that this flow of tourist money paid for entry into the game parks is the key to the survival of the wild animals.

As Jake Grieves-Cook pointed out, *"Tourism is the biggest contributor to conservation and if we allow our nature-based safari tourism to collapse, this will have a massive negative impact on conservation of Kenya's iconic wildlife."*

So long as tourism flourishes in Kenya, the wild animals will remain protected. Yet none of this would have been possible without the far-sighted investments in coastal infrastructure made possible by Japan over the last two decades.

The British, the Germans, the Italians and the Americans may well form our core tourism markets and account for the largest number of tourists coming to Kenya.

But they would not have been coming in such large numbers, were it not for the Japanese.

### And more yet to come

This however is not the last word on Japanese assistance in the planning and implementation of long-term-impact infrastructure projects in Kenyan Coast.

Indeed the largest such project currently underway, is set to provide massive benefits not only to the people of Kenya, but even more to those of various landlocked nations in the East Africa region such as Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan.

This is the Mombasa Port Development Project, which is set to double the port's capacity to handle container freight, from its current capacity of 480,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU) to 990,000 TEU by 2017.

Those five nations have a total population of about 100 million people.

And there is not one of them, who will not benefit — directly or indirectly — from the huge expansion and improved efficiency of the port of Mombasa, currently being undertaken with the financial support and technology transfer from Japan.



Written (originally in English) by author Wycliffe Muga, columnist and weekend editor of the Kenyan newspaper Star.

## 6. Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean region is an enormous market, having a population of 600 million and a regional GDP of approximately \$6 trillion (2014). The region has steadily increased its presence in the international community through the consolidation of democracy, and as a supplier of iron ore, copper, silver, rare metals (minor 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>

Latin American and Caribbean countries are often struck by natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions. Therefore, Japan's assistance to these countries, utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience in the field of disaster risk reduction, has special importance. Japan provided reconstruction and development support to Haiti, which suffered catastrophic damage from the huge earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 in January 2010. Japan has also provided assistance in anti-earthquake and anti-tsunami measures to the countries located in the Caribbean Sea and the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, the Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America "BOSAI", which aims to share knowledge of disaster risk reduction and reduce disaster risks at the community level, has achieved significant results in the Central American region.

In recent years, Latin America and the Caribbean have been attracting attention as a manufacturing base and market, and many Japanese companies are expanding their businesses to this region. After holding a training session on cardiac catheterization techniques\* for physicians in Mexico in 2011, Japan has held the same training for physicians not only in Mexico but also in Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil since 2014. This training is expected to promote the dissemination of Japanese companies' techniques across

relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is characterized by significant income disparities between the rich and the poor and a large number of people suffering from poverty. In addition, while it is a region rich in natural environment such as the Amazon Rainforest, it is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. Therefore, it is also important to make efforts to address environmental issues, climate change and disaster risk reduction.

the Latin American and Caribbean region. In addition, from the perspective of laying the foundation for the economic development of Latin American and Caribbean countries, Japan has been actively implementing infrastructure development in the capital and regional areas.

Japan has been providing cooperation on a wide range of environmental issues in the region, including assistance to scientific and technological research on climatic phenomena, conservation of biodiversity, broad-range evaluation of carbon dynamics<sup>9</sup> of Amazonian forests, and construction of waste disposal facilities. In the area of renewable energy, which has been receiving increasing attention in recent years, Japan has provided support for introducing solar power generation in many countries, and also supports the construction of geothermal power plants in countries such as Costa Rica.

Japan also provides various kinds of cooperation for Latin American and Caribbean countries in the medical and healthcare area. In the Central American region, Japan has provided technical assistance to eradicate Chagas disease, a parasitic disease specific to the region, and has been contributing to the reduction of infection risk. In Paraguay, Japan has provided assistance in the renovation of university hospitals and provision of medical equipment. In the area of sanitation, Japan also implements numerous projects to assist in the construction and improvement of water and sewer systems in various countries, including Peru, in order to ensure the provision of safe drinking water and to promote the recycling of domestic water in those countries.

Assistance in the area of education is extremely important for Latin American and Caribbean countries, as poverty still remains high and the educational budget is not sufficient in these countries. Japan has provided support for building educational facilities such as primary schools, as well as dispatching volunteers to improve the capacity of teachers. Such efforts are highly appreciated in these countries.

For Caribbean countries, Japan provides assistance towards their specific vulnerabilities as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), such as climate change and



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasuhide Nakayama pays a courtesy call on Prime Minister of Jamaica Portia Simpson Miller in May 2015.

Note 9: Changes in the carbon amount in a given period

natural disasters, taking into account various needs which cannot be measured by per capita income alone. In the field of the environment and disaster risk reduction, Japan has been implementing projects such as a region-wide grant aid on climate change in the eight Caribbean countries and technical cooperation on disaster risk reduction. In the fisheries field, Japan has been contributing to promoting the sustainable use of limited living marine resources by improving facilities and dispatching experts.

One of the results of Japan's many years of development cooperation can be seen in joint cooperation with Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Argentina. These four countries have come to obtain the capacity to assist other countries, and achieved results in South-South Cooperation.\* Japan has signed partnership programs with these countries. For example, Japan has worked together with Brazil to provide agricultural development cooperation in Mozambique. Japan also joined hands with Mexico to provide similar cooperation in Paraguay. In addition, Japan is providing assistance for the reconstruction process after the earthquake in Haiti in cooperation with Argentina, the Dominican Republic and other countries.

Japan has cooperated with the Central American Integration System (SICA),<sup>10</sup> the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other regional organizations to formulate wide-ranging projects in order to achieve more effective and efficient development cooperation related to development issues that are shared throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Under public-private partnership (PPP), Japan has endeavored to introduce Japanese Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T) standards for terrestrial digital TV. By the end of August 2015, this system has been adopted by 13 Latin American countries. Japan has supported these countries by transferring technology and training experts to enable the smooth implementation of the system.

Moreover, Japan has provided more than \$200 million in assistance to date for reconstruction efforts in Haiti, which was hit by the major earthquakes in 2010. Japan also continues to provide reconstruction support from a medium-to long-term perspective, with a focus on basic social services such as health, sanitation and education.

## Glossary

### Cardiac catheterization

The term 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.

### South-South Cooperation

Cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences in development and own personnel. It is conducted mainly by the scheme of technical cooperation in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and are facing similar development challenges. In addition, support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

## Cuba

### Project for Extension and Diffusion of Technologies for Certified Rice Seed Production in the Central Zone of Cuba Technical Cooperation Project (April 2012 – Ongoing)

Cuba is located in the Caribbean Sea and the country's main food staple is rice. However, Cuba has achieved only 36% self-sufficiency in rice production. The rest of its rice is imported. Therefore, increasing Cuba's self-sufficiency in rice production is one of the country's important policy priorities.

To answer the request of Cuba, the Government of Japan has provided technical cooperation to improve Cuba's rice cultivation yields. In order to improve yields, Cuba needs good-quality rice seeds of varieties that suit its climate and soil conditions. In addition, the rice must be grown using the right techniques.

Good-quality seeds are required to be disease-resistant, drought-resistant and high-yielding. Additionally, they must not be mixed in with other seeds or contaminants, and must germinate properly. Seeds that meet these requirements must be produced and then be disseminated to farmers as certified seeds by the government.

In 2012, Japan started a technical cooperation project to increase production of this certified rice in Cuba. The project was conducted in the five provinces of Cuba's central region (Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila and Camaguey), which covers 40% of the country's rice growing area.

As part of this project, training programs about demonstration farms for rice seed production have also been held in these five provinces. The program provides opportunities to agricultural extension workers and seed farmers, through a combination of lectures and fieldwork, to learn appropriate cultivation techniques, and operating methods for agricultural equipment, such as new rice transplanters. This project has also developed a system in which agricultural extension workers can provide efficient instruction to seed farmers.

Various manuals have also been compiled to ensure that techniques continue to be conveyed correctly, even after the project ends. These have been handed out to agricultural extension workers and seed farmers.

Japan's assistance has helped spread techniques for producing certified seeds. It is hoped that this will significantly raise Cuba's self-sufficiency in rice production. (As of August 2015)



Seedlings grown under this project.  
(Photo: JICA)

Note 10: Central American Integration System SICA: Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

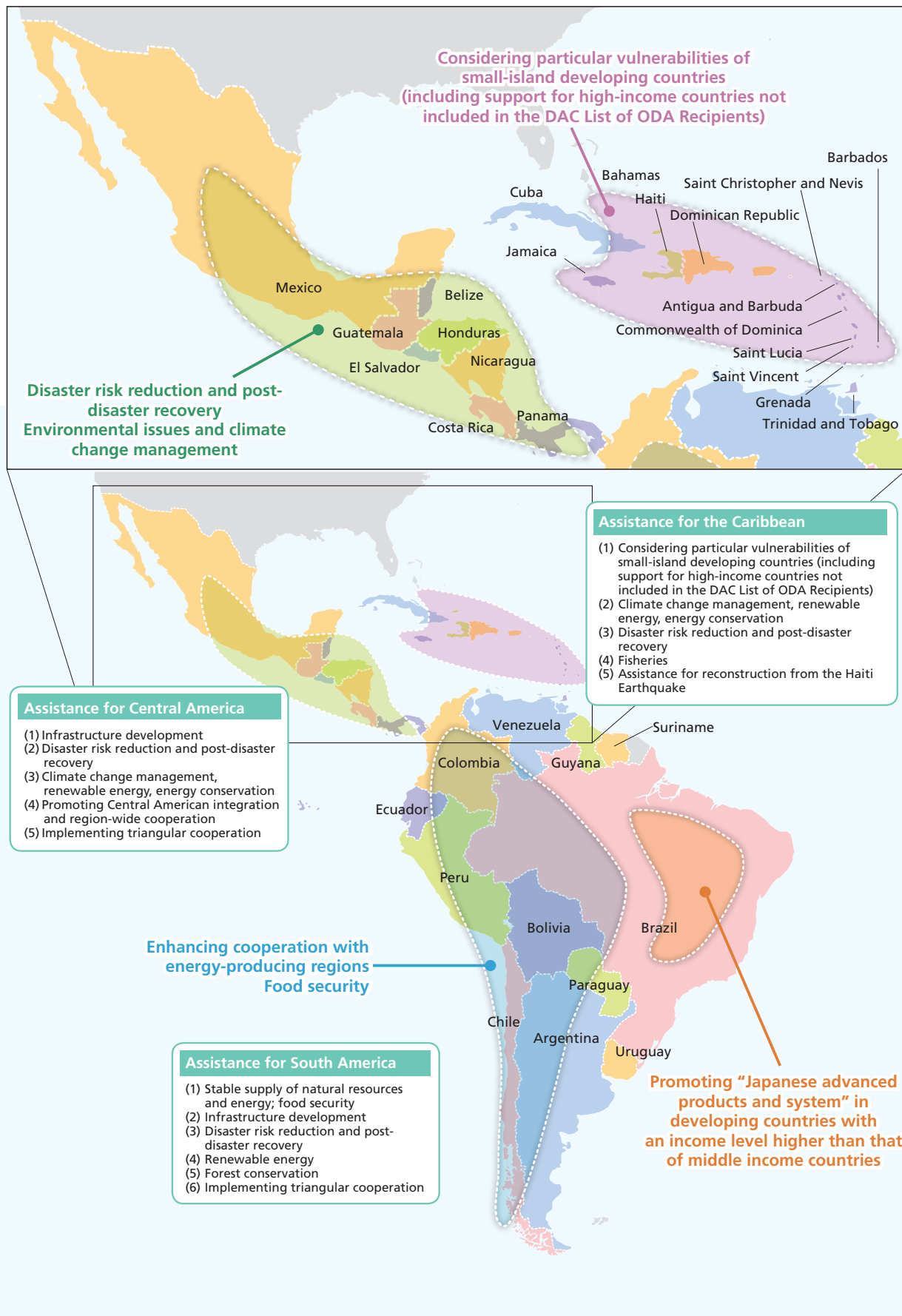


Chart III-13 ♦ Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Calendar year: 2014

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Brazil	1.04	—	23.92	24.96	92.20	101.78	-9.58	15.38	117.15
2	Peru	21.49	0.65	12.57	34.07	50.52	109.17	-58.65	-24.59	84.58
3	Costa Rica	0.76	—	4.54	5.30	21.73	24.14	-2.41	2.89	27.03
4	Haiti	20.67	2.43	2.32	22.98	—	—	—	22.98	22.98
5	Dominican Republic	9.02	—	7.49	16.51	—	8.75	-8.75	7.76	16.51
6	Honduras	9.56	0.50	5.86	15.42	—	—	—	15.42	15.42
7	Bolivia	4.63	—	10.57	15.20	—	0.27	-0.27	14.93	15.20
8	Nicaragua	3.95	—	9.15	13.10	0.01	—	0.01	13.11	13.11
9	Mexico	0.42	—	11.76	12.18	—	48.56	-48.56	-36.38	12.18
10	Paraguay	0.03	—	9.17	9.19	2.98	28.57	-25.59	-16.40	12.18
11	El Salvador	2.41	—	7.93	10.34	—	17.12	-17.12	-6.79	10.34
12	Argentina	0.32	—	8.45	8.77	—	4.20	-4.20	4.57	8.77
13	Ecuador	2.30	—	6.26	8.55	—	16.36	-16.36	-7.81	8.55
14	Colombia	3.45	0.11	4.73	8.18	—	—	—	8.18	8.18
15	Guatemala	0.24	—	4.81	5.05	1.51	8.52	-7.01	-1.96	6.56
16	Panama	0.32	—	4.44	4.76	1.49	16.51	-15.02	-10.26	6.25
17	Cuba	0.81	—	4.50	5.31	—	—	—	5.31	5.31
18	Chile	0.78	—	3.09	3.88	—	0.95	-0.95	2.92	3.88
19	Guyana	3.04	—	0.51	3.55	—	—	—	3.55	3.55
20	Jamaica	0.80	—	2.16	2.96	—	17.74	-17.74	-14.79	2.96
21	Grenada	1.98	—	0.09	2.07	—	—	—	2.07	2.07
22	Venezuela	0.22	—	1.71	1.93	—	—	—	1.93	1.93
23	Uruguay	0.59	—	1.10	1.69	—	1.83	-1.83	-0.14	1.69
24	Saint Lucia	0.94	—	0.53	1.47	—	—	—	1.47	1.47
25	Belize	0.18	—	1.11	1.30	—	—	—	1.30	1.30
26	Dominica	0.97	—	0.10	1.08	—	—	—	1.08	1.08
27	Antigua and Barbuda	0.09	—	0.42	0.51	—	—	—	0.51	0.51
28	Saint Vincent	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	0.13	0.13
29	Suriname	0.05	—	0.08	0.13	—	—	—	0.13	0.13
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	14.42	14.42	8.46	22.88	—	—	—	22.88	22.88
	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean region total</b>	<b>105.57</b>	<b>18.10</b>	<b>158.22</b>	<b>263.79</b>	<b>170.43</b>	<b>404.47</b>	<b>-234.04</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>434.23</b>

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

Mexico has high-quality labor at relatively low cost. The country is also located between the markets of North America and South America, which gives it an excellent geographic advantage. In addition, Mexico has free trade agreements (FTA) with many countries around the world. It has therefore become an increasingly important production hub for the automotive industry. Leading Japanese automakers have plants in Mexico as part of their global production network.

However, Mexico continues to face social disparities, and inequality and poverty are major problems that need to be solved. The development and promotion of industries that drive its economy are important in order to create jobs and develop the economy sustainably.

The automotive industry creates jobs for the assembly and manufacture of some 30,000 parts. However, Mexico's auto-parts industry cannot still improve its quality, cost and delivery-times. Many automakers face difficulties in sourcing parts locally, after they set up operations in Mexico.

In light of this, at the request of the Government of Mexico, the Government of Japan has been providing technical cooperation for strengthening Mexico's auto-parts supply chain.

A number of experts have been dispatched from Japan to Mexican states that have strong automotive industries, in order to help develop an integrated supply chain. Specifically, these experts have been teaching Mexican auto-parts suppliers how to analyze and improve their processes for providing better quality, cost and delivery-times. They have also built a database of auto-parts suppliers.

The Governments of Japan and Mexico jointly selected a number of secondary auto-parts suppliers that would learn how to analyze and improve their processes. Specific targets were established, and Japan and Mexico are supporting and monitoring the suppliers' efforts to reach these targets. It is hoped that this will help the suppliers meet Japanese automakers' quality, cost and delivery-time requirements.

Japanese experts also work together with ProMexico, Mexico's trade promotion institution, and state governments, in order to create a database of auto-parts suppliers, which will promote business matching between companies in the automotive industry.

It is expected that Mexico's automotive industry will further develop as a result of Japan's development cooperation to help strengthen Mexico's supply chain. (As of August 2015)



An automotive component manufacturing plant which has adopted the practices of Kaizen. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)



A local resident manufactures traditional fabrics using equipment provided by Japan at a textile processing factory in Cusco State in southeastern Peru. (Photo: José Sato/Embassy of Japan in Peru)

## Aspiring Engineers Learn from the Experience of Fellow Island Nation Japan

– Project for Capacity Enhancement of Groundwater Management in the Republic of Cuba

As an island country in the Caribbean Sea, the Republic of Cuba depends on groundwater for most of its water supply. The major water source for Cuba's capital Havana is Cuenca Sur, a groundwater aquifer that spans the neighboring provinces of Mayabeque and Artemisa. Havana, however, faces a serious water shortage, as supply covers only approximately 60% of the water demand. In fact, the volume of water intake from the Cuenca Sur aquifer dropped by half in the period between 2000 and 2010.

What is causing this decrease in the volume of water intake? In coastal areas, saltwater intrudes into the groundwater system. Because saltwater has higher density, it stays beneath freshwater in coastal aquifers. Rising sea levels, however, push the saltwater layer in the groundwater system higher.

Furthermore, when the level of fresh groundwater drops by 1 cm as a result of excessive groundwater extraction, the pressure balance is disrupted and the saltwater layer rises by approximately 40 cm due to the pressure from the ocean. The combined effect of rising sea levels and excessive groundwater extraction results in intrusion of saltwater in groundwater and increased salinity concentration, which in turn render groundwater unusable not only as drinking water but also for agricultural purposes. This leads to the dramatic drop in the water intake. In order to improve this situation, it is necessary to implement proper management of groundwater extraction with consideration of the impact on urban water intake and agriculture.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba requested technical cooperation from Japan in order to solve this grave issue. In response to this request, the Project for Capacity Enhancement of Groundwater and Seawater Intrusion Management was launched in February 2013. The project targets Mayabeque Province and Artemisa Province, which are the major suppliers of water to Havana. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) expert Mr. Shigeki Kihara serves as the project leader. He is a specialist with extensive experience in numerous international cooperation projects for development of water resources in Asia and Africa.

The first step in the implementation of the project is the building of a "groundwater model" that will clarify the state of water quality, levels, and currents in the Cuenca Sur aquifer. Equipment to survey water levels and quality will be installed in



Engineers of EIPH-Habana receive training on methods for measurement of water quality at different depths of the measurement wells using multi-parameter water quality analyzers. (Photo: Hirokatsu Utagawa)



Engineers from Empresa de Investigaciones, Proyectos Hidráulicos Habana (EIPH-Habana) and Japanese experts (Mr. Kihara is third from the right). (Photo: EIPH-Habana)

test wells, data will be collected on a continuous basis, and the acquired information will be organized and stored in a database.

The information contained in the database will be analyzed using specialized simulation software to formulate predictions about changes in the groundwater levels and saltwater intrusion. Cuban engineers are receiving training from JICA experts to learn technologies for correct implementation of data collection and analysis.

According to Mr. Kihara, "As a socialist country, in the past Cuba received assistance from the Soviet Union in the implementation of groundwater management. Engineers who have been working in this field since those years sustain a high level of technical expertise. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, however, it became impossible to maintain groundwater measurement equipment. There is also the economic embargo, so imports of equipment are restricted. Yet, even in these circumstances, Cuban engineers are eagerly striving to acquire new information. They are also highly motivated to make up for any material deficiencies with inventiveness and ingenuity. I truly admire their attitude."

Training was also provided in Japan as part of the project. Japan is an island nation as well, and has experienced ground subsidence resulting from excessive groundwater extraction in the postwar period. Japanese experts possess knowledge and information obtained in the process of overcoming the issue of saltwater intrusion in groundwater aquifers, particularly on remote islands, an issue that is similar to the problems faced by Cuba today. Training conducted on the main island of Okinawa and on Miyakojima island included a study tour of underground dams. Underground dams are structures that are built to prevent intrusion of saltwater by installing underground walls, and they increase the volume of groundwater by facilitating permeation of rainwater.

"Since we knew that construction of underground dams in the areas where this project was implemented in Cuba was unfeasible because of the local geological conditions, we had explained this to the engineers. They, however, had to see the actual facilities during their training in Japan before they finally become convinced. Cuban engineers believe that even if something cannot be done right away, a day will definitely come when they will be able to do it, so it is imperative to relentlessly prepare for this day and continue studying.

They have apparently begun exploring the possibilities for construction of underground dams in other areas, where the geological conditions are better suited for such facilities. This eagerness to apply what they have learned into practice is truly wonderful."

As fellow island nations, Japan and Cuba face common challenges in the field of groundwater management, and highly motivated engineers are beginning to apply the experience and knowledge that they gained in Japan to Cuba.

The project is scheduled to end in February 2017. Currently, the building of a groundwater model is underway, and, going forward, experts and engineers will conduct a series of simulations based on this model and frame proposals for facilities that will raise groundwater levels by facilitating permeation of rainwater. Parallel to these efforts, they will formulate management plans to maximize the efficiency of the utilization of groundwater resources.

## 7. Oceania

The Pacific island countries are not only Japan's "neighbors" which share the Pacific Ocean, but also have historical ties to Japan. Having an enormous Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), these countries are the cornerstone of Japan's maritime transport, and they provide important pelagic fishing grounds. Therefore, the peace and prosperity of the Pacific island countries are important to Japan.

Meanwhile, many of the Pacific island countries are newly independent states, and it is urgently necessary for them to establish economical self-reliance. In addition,

### <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),<sup>11</sup> a framework for regional cooperation composed of the Pacific island countries, Japan hosts the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), the summit meeting between Japan and the Pacific island countries every three years since 1997.

At PALM7 held in Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture in May 2015, based on the theme of "We are Islanders: Commitment to the Pacific from Iwaki, Fukushima: Building Prosperous Future Together," Japan announced cooperation intending to promote interactive partnerships between Japan and Pacific island countries with a focus on the following seven areas: (i) disaster risk reduction; (ii) climate change; (iii) environment; (iv) people-to-people exchanges; (v) sustainable development; (vi) oceans, maritime issues and fisheries; and (vii) trade, investment and tourism. Japan committed to providing assistance of

there are common problems that are specific to small island countries, such as their small economies being dependent on primary industries, their territories being broadly stretched across the sea, difficulty of access to the international market, vulnerability to natural disaster and the risk of land loss because of rising sea-levels. Based on this situation, Japan, as a good partner committed to the Pacific island countries, provides assistance for supporting their self-reliant and sustainable development.



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura visits the capital of Vanuatu, Port Villa, which suffered severe damage caused by Cyclone Pam, and provides encouragement to the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) medical team, in March 2015.

more than ¥55 billion as well as to reaching out to 4,000 people through human resources development and people-to-people exchanges in the next three years.

Based on the assistance package announced at PALM, Japan is implementing bilateral cooperation, including developing basic infrastructures such as ports, along with region-wide cooperation spread across several countries. For "disaster risk reduction," one of the priority areas of cooperation, Japan is extending comprehensive assistance for building disaster-resilient societies in Pacific island countries, drawing on Japan's expertise, such as training meteorological agency personnel from each country and developing appropriate evacuation systems for its residents.

In addition, to support the Pacific island countries in addressing climate change issues, Japan partners with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional organization in Samoa, to work on activities to train personnel engaged in measures countering climate change in their countries.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Yuka Yamagami works at the Palau Coral Reef Center. (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

Note 11: PIF members: Australia, Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, Tuvalu, Tonga, and Vanuatu

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceania Region

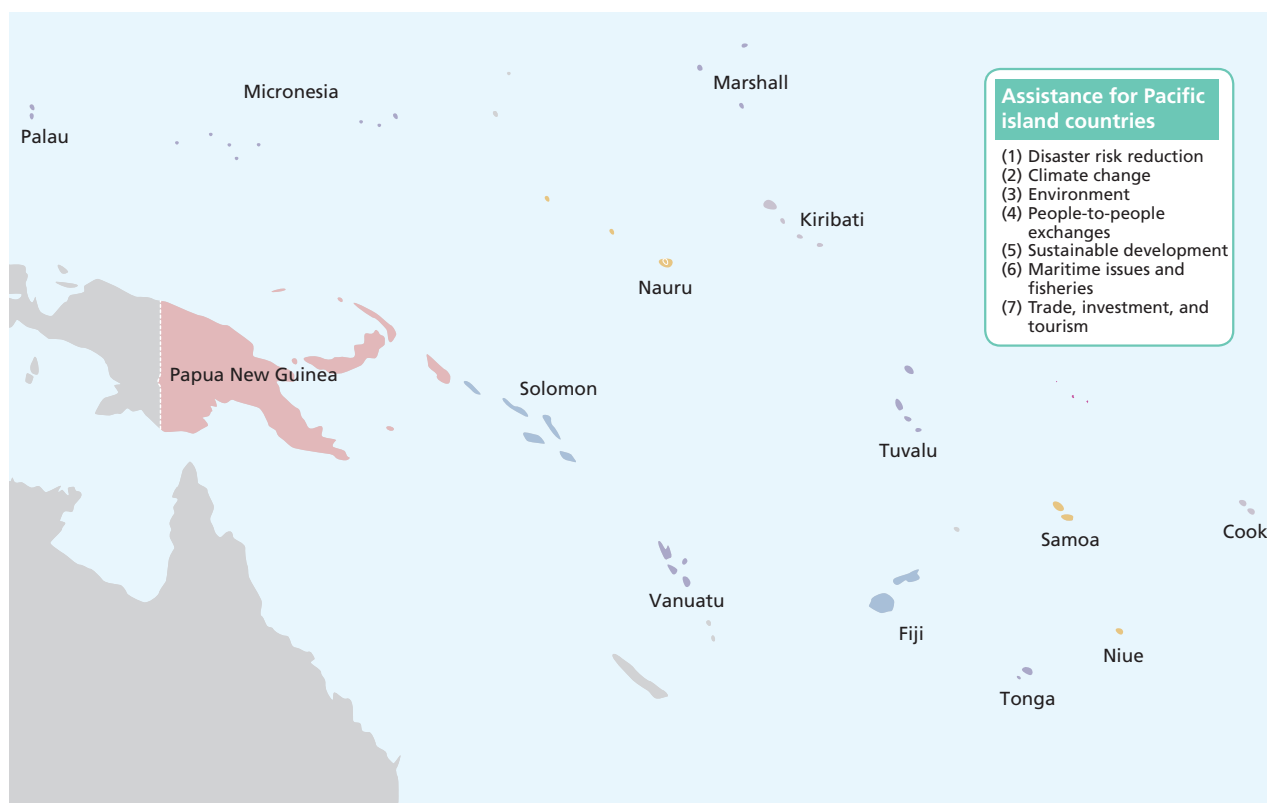


Chart III-14 ◆ Japan's Assistance in the Oceania Region

Calendar year: 2014

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Papua New Guinea	12.54	—	13.14	25.68	0.75	17.15	-16.40	9.28	26.43
2	Tonga	14.57	—	2.55	17.12	—	—	—	17.12	17.12
3	Samoa	8.62	—	3.65	12.28	2.32	—	2.32	14.60	14.60
4	Solomon	6.30	—	4.80	11.10	—	—	—	11.10	11.10
5	Vanuatu	5.08	—	2.72	7.80	1.83	—	1.83	9.63	9.63
6	Kiribati	7.79	—	0.90	8.68	—	—	—	8.68	8.68
7	Fiji	1.35	—	6.59	7.93	—	1.15	-1.15	6.78	7.93
8	Federated States of Micronesia	4.66	—	2.42	7.08	—	0.85	-0.85	6.23	7.08
9	Palau	4.62	—	2.42	7.04	—	—	—	7.04	7.04
10	Tuvalu	6.04	—	0.66	6.70	—	—	—	6.70	6.70
11	Marshall	4.66	—	1.30	5.96	—	—	—	5.96	5.96
12	Nauru	1.23	—	0.19	1.41	—	—	—	1.41	1.41
13	Cook	0.19	—	0.11	0.30	—	—	—	0.30	0.30
14	Niue	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07	0.07
15	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
	Multiple countries in Oceania	0.58	0.35	3.42	4.00	—	—	—	4.00	4.00
<b>Oceania region total</b>		<b>78.23</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>44.93</b>	<b>123.16</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>19.14</b>	<b>-14.25</b>	<b>108.91</b>	<b>128.06</b>

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*8 square brackets [ ] denote region names.

In the past, Pacific Islanders used to make a living with the natural materials found on the islands they inhabited. However, as modernization and globalization have advanced in recent years, they now mostly consume products imported from abroad.

Beverages in PET bottles, glass bottles and aluminum cans are imported by Pacific Island countries. Once the contents are consumed, all bottles and cans become solid waste in these countries. As all Pacific Island countries have limited land space, solid waste is often dumped in the environment, causing harm to coral reefs and other important parts of the local ecosystem.

The Government of Japan proposed the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015 at the 2nd Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting in 2000. Japan has cooperated with Pacific Island countries to address solid waste issues ever since.

Specifically, the initiatives have focused on promoting the 3Rs (“reduce, reuse and recycle” waste, such as used PET bottles, glass bottles, aluminum cans). They are modeled on the successful solid waste reduction and recycling efforts implemented by Shibushi City in Kagoshima Prefecture.

Besides the 3Rs, sound waste management is also important. Solid waste, once buried without any treatment, contaminates soil and groundwater, which seriously affects people’s lives and the environment. Japan has dispatched a number of experts and provided equipment to Pacific Island countries, for improving landfill sites and capacity-building for those who develop waste management strategies. Japan continues to make its best efforts to prevent the aggravation of environmental pollution in those countries.

Solid waste must be disposed of properly in Pacific Island countries. Otherwise, the natural environment of the Pacific could be destroyed. This may also affect Japan, as a fellow Pacific Island country.

The waste management system in Pacific Island countries is expected to become further self-sustained and progressive, to which Japan has also contributed its share. It will also enable us to conserve their precious environment. (As of August 2015)



A waste disposal site in Samoa improved beyond recognition. (The top photo was taken before the improvement took place, and the bottom - after it was completed.) (Photos: JICA)



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (primary school teacher), Ms. Tomoko Mitsuhashi combines math classes with classes for promotion of local foods in Pohnpei, the Federated States of Micronesia. (Photo: Miki Tokairin / JICA)



# Converting an Island Nation's Sunshine to Electricity

– High Hopes in the Solomon Islands for Okinawan Photovoltaic Generation Technology

The Solomon Islands is an island nation comprised of around 100 small islands found in the South Pacific Ocean. The country depends on diesel for nearly 100% of its electricity. However, there is concern that the resultant CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are worsening the effects of climate change. Additionally, the oil needed to power these diesel generators is imported from overseas. The country is therefore exposed to soaring global prices, which in turn makes it difficult to secure stable supplies of electricity. As a result, the Government of the Solomon Islands announced a policy shift, aiming to generate 50% of its power from renewable sources by the year 2020.

With its large amount of sunlight, the Solomon Islands provides ideal conditions for introducing photovoltaic generation. Photovoltaic generation systems have already been installed at public facilities, including the country's Parliament building. However, several problem areas have emerged. First, the Solomon Islands is susceptible to typhoons, which can damage the country's photovoltaic generation systems. Second, the country's current system of generators is not connected to distribution lines. Each generator operates independently, so any surplus electricity cannot be utilized elsewhere. Third, the Solomon Islands is comprised of many isolated islands, making it difficult to finely maintain the power system and carry out repair work quickly.

Okinawa Kobori Denki Ltd. is a company that builds, operates and maintains mega photovoltaic generation systems in Okinawa Prefecture. Its technologies have been identified as a potential solution for the problems in the Solomon Islands. Like the Solomon Islands, Okinawa Prefecture is an isolated chain of many islands susceptible to typhoons. Okinawa Kobori Denki possesses the know-how to design photovoltaic generation systems that are resilient against such strong winds. Also, the company has the know-how to efficiently connect the photovoltaic generation system into the regional electricity grid (using the distribution lines of electric power companies). This makes it possible to use surplus energy without letting it go to waste.

In order to examine whether their know-how could be utilized in the Solomon Islands or not, Okinawa Kobori Denki initiated a Verification Survey<sup>1</sup> with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects in October 2013 as part of JICA's Partnership with Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).<sup>2</sup>



Local staff members confirm methods for inspection of power conditioners. (Photo: Okinawa Kobori Denki Co., Ltd.)



A solar power generation system installed in a parking lot of the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA). (Photo: Okinawa Kobori Denki Co., Ltd.)

The key is the technology to downsize power conditioners. A power conditioner connects individual generators across a regional power grid, but is always at risk of being damaged from exposure to harsh and powerful winds like those of a typhoon. Okinawa Kobori Denki has developed the technology for downsizing power conditioners for use in Okinawa. In other words, in a power system with a single large power conditioner, damage to the power conditioner can shut down the entire system. However, in a system with a number of small-capacity power conditioner (PCS), damage to any one conditioner does not affect the operation of the others, making it possible to maintain grid integrity. This is especially important for isolated islands because it can take much time to dispatch a boat to repair damages.

Okinawa Kobori Denki decided to utilize this technology in the Solomon Islands. In January 2015, five small-capacity 10 kilowatt power conditioners were used for the photovoltaic generation system built in the parking lot of the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority. This system has a total generating capacity of 50 kilowatts, roughly the same amount of electricity used by about 25 average households in Japan.

Additionally, Okinawa Kobori Denki trained local engineers to connect individual photovoltaic generation systems to the existing power grid and operate the system. The company also created a manual with the know-how needed to respond to any potential problem. The local community highly commended Okinawa Kobori Denki for its engineers' careful responses, as well as its photovoltaic generation system built with damage-resilience, excellent power generation capacity, and waste-free power usage. As of October 2015, the photovoltaic generation system in the parking lot of the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority has been running without problems, and supplies power together with the existing diesel power generators connected to the regional electricity grid. As a result of this, the Solomon Islands is now considering installing more of these photovoltaic generation systems.

Mr. Kaoru Ikehara of Okinawa Kobori Denki explains, "First, we hope to establish a track record in the Solomon Islands, before expanding to other island nations in the Pacific. We also hope to one day use our electricity storage technologies to deliver photovoltaic generated electricity to regions where the Electricity Authority does not have a grid (distribution lines)."

Japanese technologies for the system installation and operation on remote islands are helping the Solomon Islands to improve their electricity system. Moreover, in the future they are expected to play a major role in solving the energy issues of many other island nations in the Pacific Ocean as well.

\*1 A survey to verify ways to enhance a product and technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

\*2 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SME's excellent products and technologies through ODA.

## 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 pursuing economic development based on market economies under democratic administrations. Japan has provided assistance for efforts such as the

### <Japan's Efforts>

Reforms had once slowed in the Western Balkans<sup>12</sup> due to the impact of conflicts which occurred in the 1990s. However, assistance from donor countries and international organizations, as well as their own efforts for reform, have enabled them to graduate from the stage of receiving aid for reconstruction. Currently, they are at a stage where they require 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 jointly held by Japan and the EU in 2004, as its priority areas for development cooperation. 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, part of the former Soviet Union, are geographically important, both politically and diplomatically, since they are located between Russia

transition to market economies, reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and addressing environmental issues. The aim is to further promote stability and development in these regions and in Europe as a whole, as well as to build relationships based on shared universal values (human rights, democracy, market economy, and rule of law).

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 this connection, in response to the worsening situation in Ukraine since February 2014, Japan announced and is steadily implementing assistance amounting to approximately \$1.84 billion, which is the largest scale on an individual country basis, to support Ukrainian reforms. In addition, in response to the political crisis as well as the intensification of the activities of separatists in eastern Ukraine and other areas, Japan provided approximately \$6 million for the “Project for Early Recovery of Social Services and Peace-building in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts,” and approximately \$16.6 million to provide humanitarian assistance and infrastructure restoration assistance in eastern regions.

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 development cooperation to less developed countries in Europe. Japan also carries out initiatives with these countries, including the Visegrad Group,<sup>13</sup> to share Japan's experience as a donor. At the same time, Japan continues to provide 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 focuses 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.



Children of the Preschool of Zagorka Ivanović in the city of Cetinje in the western part of Montenegro sing and dance dressed in yukata at the handover ceremony. (Photo: Ivan Vatovic / Embassy of Japan in Serbia)

Note 12: Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia

Note 13: Countries of the Visegrad Group: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Europe Region

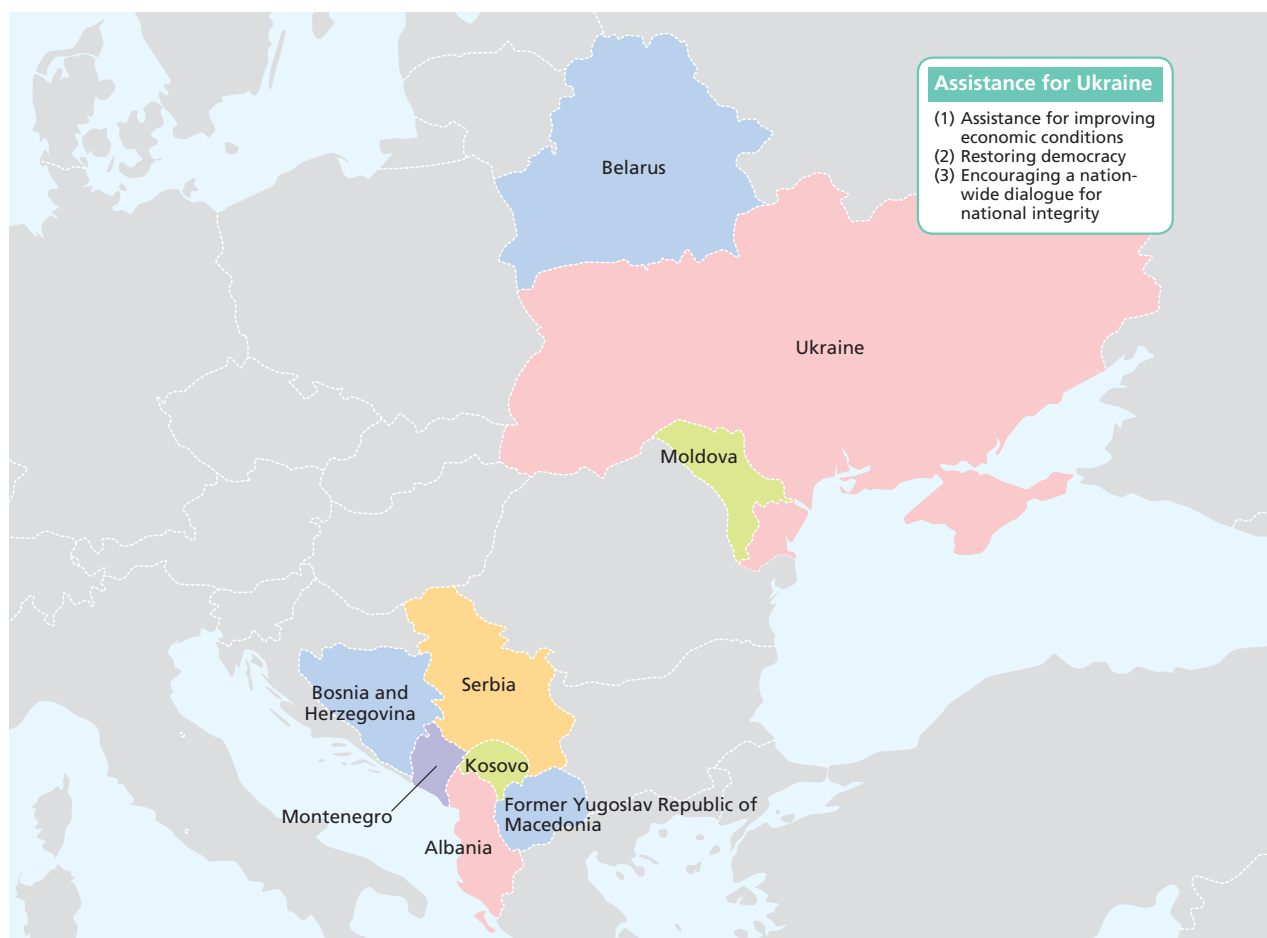


Chart III-15 ◆ Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region

Calendar year: 2014 (US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Ukraine	11.18	7.16	2.76	13.94	94.48	—	94.48	108.42	108.42
2	Moldova	7.80	—	0.60	8.40	17.90	—	17.90	26.30	26.30
3	Albania	—	—	1.76	1.76	22.29	3.21	19.08	20.84	24.05
4	Serbia	7.84	—	1.89	9.72	1.16	0.10	1.06	10.78	10.88
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.63	—	2.92	7.55	0.54	1.27	-0.73	6.82	8.09
6	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.25	—	1.62	1.86	—	4.95	-4.95	-3.08	1.86
7	Kosovo	0.61	—	1.12	1.73	—	—	—	1.73	1.73
8	Belarus	0.13	—	0.62	0.75	—	—	—	0.75	0.75
9	Montenegro	0.32	—	0.18	0.50	—	—	—	0.50	0.50
	Multiple countries in Europe	—	—	0.81	0.81	—	—	—	0.81	0.81
<b>Europe region total</b>		<b>32.76</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>47.93</b>	<b>144.45</b>	<b>60.63</b>	<b>83.81</b>	<b>131.74</b>	<b>192.37</b>

\*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

\*4 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*5 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

\*7 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

\*8 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.



From left, Mr. Lubomír Zaorálek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, Mr. Miroslav Lajčák, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Mr. Fumio Kishida, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ms. Katarzyna Kacperczyk, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Poland, and Mr. Péter Szijjártó, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, attended the meeting.



Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida visited Luxembourg in November 2015, and attended the 6th Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Visegrad Group (V4) plus Japan.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Project for Informatics Curricula Modernization Phase 2 Technical Cooperation Project (October 2010 – August 2014)

Bosnia and Herzegovina gained independence following the breakup of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992, but experienced many years of civil war and ethnic conflict. This conflict came to an end in 1995 with the signing of the Dayton Agreement. However distrust between ethnic groups remains deeply rooted. In order to improve ethnic relations, Bosnia and Herzegovina has engaged in educational reform and promoted common core curriculum. This is led by collaborative efforts among education officials from all three ethnic groups (Bosnians, Croats, and Serbians), and encouraged by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Government of Japan has also assisted with this common core curriculum. Japan introduced the IT curriculum for Japanese first-year high school students on a trial basis in a local pilot school from 2006. Students of different ethnic backgrounds all took part in these IT classes together. Until then, students used different curricula, classrooms and textbooks based on their ethnic background. The fact that students were now learning in the same classroom together was a significant change.

The activities at the pilot school were highly appraised, and information about them spread. At the request of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Japan implemented the Project for Informatics Curricula Modernization at 18 pilot schools from 2008 to 2010. In phase two from 2010, this project was implemented at all general high schools in the country.

Japan dispatched a number of experts to Bosnia and Herzegovina. There they helped to revise the IT curriculum. For example, they translated the teaching materials for the IT A and IT B subjects into the three ethnic groups' languages. Japan also cooperated with providing the necessary equipment for IT instructors and PCs for students. Fifteen IT instructor leaders from Bosnia and Herzegovina took part in a number of training sessions in Japan, where they observed and learned about education in Japan.

Students are now all learning together, using the IT curriculum provided by Japan. This is helping to improve relations among the students and instructors of the three ethnic groups, which in turn is contributing to peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(As of August 2015)



An "information" lesson at a pilot high school conducted using shared textbooks created through technical cooperation. (Photo: JICA)

## Section 3

## Efforts for Effective and Appropriate Implementation

Japan's ODA has, over many years, not only contributed to the development and growth of developing countries in various ways; ODA has also established firm bonds of friendship and trust between Japan and developing countries, and contributed significantly to improving Japan's standing in the international community, and by extension, to further ensuring the peace and prosperity of Japan. However, it was not without challenges and struggles. There were instances of frauds committed in implementing ODA projects, or they failed in delivering expected outputs or encountered delays due to unforeseen circumstances. Sometimes ODA projects had unanticipated impacts on the environment or local communities, or resulted in accumulated debt. Occasionally Japan receives feedback that the "visibility of Japanese assistance" is lacking, or that its objective has not been met.

The Government of Japan makes sure that none of these experiences were in vain, and to turn them into lessons for the future. To this end, the government has established evaluation schemes, increased transparency, and held dialogues with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society. To ensure that Japan's ODA leads to true prosperity for the people in the developing countries through effective and non-wasteful means, the government has established rigorous criteria that take into account environmental and social considerations, arrangements to prevent fraudulent practices, thorough dialogues and coordination with recipient countries, and detailed project management and follow-up processes. It is incumbent on Japan to continue to make these efforts ceaselessly, in order to implement more effective and appropriate development cooperation.

## 1. Effective and Efficient Development Cooperation

The Government of Japan is committed to promoting effective and efficient development cooperation to be able to reap maximum effects from a limited budget. For this reason, the government is committed to enhancing unity between the government and implementing agencies

as well as strengthening collaboration with relevant actors, reinforcing the PDCA (project formation [Plan], implementation [Do], evaluation and monitoring [Check], and follow-up [Act]) cycle, and engaging in cooperation that draws on the strengths of Japan.

### (1) Strengthening the implementation structure of development cooperation

#### A. The implementation structure of the government

The International Cooperation Bureau of MOFA plays a central role in making comprehensive policies regarding development cooperation, including ODA, and coordinating overall policies of the entire government. The Bureau strives to implement ODA effectively by mobilizing the three schemes of assistance—loan, grant, and technical cooperation—in an integrated manner, as well as coordinating bilateral and multilateral cooperation (cooperation through international organizations). In addition, relevant ministries and agencies share information and exchange their views, and reflect their insights and experiences in relevant policies. One of the efforts for strengthening collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies is the Ministerial Meeting on Strategy related

to Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation. This Ministerial Meeting was set up under the Chief Cabinet Secretary for deliberating important matters concerning overseas economic cooperation and for implementing it strategically and efficiently. Its members include the Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Finance, the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The Ministerial Meeting discusses a variety of themes and promotes development cooperation implemented by the government as one, in order to effectively and efficiently carry out development cooperation.

#### B. Partnership between the government and implementing agencies

MOFA works with JICA, the implementing agency, to be able to swiftly implement ODA reflecting various types of policies, such as the Priority Policy for International Cooperation that MOFA revises every fiscal year.

In October 2008, JICA, which was responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation and grant aid, merged with the overseas economic cooperation section of

the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which was in charge of providing loan aid, namely Japan's ODA Loans. As a result, JICA became the comprehensive ODA implementing agency that provides technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid in an integrated manner. A portion of MOFA's work related to the implementation of grant aid was also transferred to JICA.

## C. Strengthening functions of representation overseas

In order to strengthen policy dialogue with the governments of developing countries, “Country-based ODA Task Force,”<sup>1</sup> consisting of a Japanese diplomatic mission (Embassy of Japan), local offices of JICA and other agencies has generally been established in each recipient country of Japan’s ODA. The Task Force participates in the decision-making process for ODA policies such as Country Assistance Policies and Rolling Plans after gaining a good understanding of the development needs of the recipient countries. In addition, the Task Force conducts consultations regarding policies with the governments of developing countries. Furthermore, the Task Force works with other donor countries and international organizations

in making recommendations on the coordination and review of assistance methods, as well as considering and selecting candidate projects for Japan’s ODA.

Japan has also adapted to the increasing momentum for aid coordination\* in developing countries, in conformity with the formulation and review of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).\* Japan has been assigning coordinators for economic cooperation to some diplomatic missions abroad since FY2006 to collect information and conduct research related to aid coordination. In addition, Japan has established a system to disseminate information on Japan’s ODA policies to other countries and make recommendations in the field.

### Glossary

#### Aid coordination

Aid coordination refers to the mechanisms by which multiple donors share information and work together to formulate aid strategies as well as plan and implement projects, in order to achieve enhanced aid effectiveness. In the past, aid coordination focused on collaboration and coordination among donors on individual projects, while in recent years, approaches have shifted to more comprehensive aid coordination in which donors provide assistance under shared strategies and procedures in accordance with the development policies of the recipient countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa but also in other nations around the world.

#### Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

PRSP is a document introduced in 1999 by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a condition for heavily indebted poor countries (poor countries with enormous debt) to receive debt relief. This action plan for socio-economic development sets goals every three years in the areas of education, health, food security, and other areas, to ensure that funds released by debt relief are spent on measures to reduce poverty instead. The document is created by incorporating views of representatives from donor countries, NGOs, research institutes, and the private sector, under the ownership (proactive initiative) of the governments of developing countries.

## (2) Efforts for a more strategic approach

To adopt a more strategic approach, it is important to reinforce the PDCA cycle and take into account more strategic approaches at each phase of the cycle. In policy-making, Japan formulates policies and goals concerning development cooperation while fully recognizing that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan’s foreign policy. In the process, Japan thoroughly assesses diverse factors such as: the situation around the international community including that of developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenge in relation

to Japan. In providing development cooperation, Japan strives to: strengthen coordination between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation; effectively combine technical cooperation, loans, and grants; and improve related systems and operate them flexibly. Furthermore, Japan conducts thorough evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and strives to feed the results back appropriately to the policy-making and program/project implementation processes, not only for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation but also for fulfilling accountability to the public.

### A. Consultations with developing countries

In order to implement more effective development assistance, Japan holds close policy dialogues with developing countries to share mutual recognition and understanding. Japan implements ODA with emphasis on assistance requested from developing countries, to offer support that encourages development through the recipient country’s own efforts. At the same time, Japan conducts

policy consultations with relevant government officials of those countries at a stage prior to receiving a formal request. By doing so, Japan attempts to harmonize those requests with Japan’s ODA policy, by gaining a thorough understanding of the development policies and assistance needs of respective developing countries.

Note 1: Excluding some countries under the direct management of JICA Headquarters.

## B. Program Approach

The Program Approach is an approach in which objectives for resolving specific development issues (program objectives) are established through consultation and other forms of contact with recipient countries, and concrete ODA projects of different schemes needed to achieve these goals are implemented.

For example, to achieve the objective of reducing the

maternal mortality rate in a specific region, necessary projects, such as hospital construction using grant aid and midwives training through technical cooperation are implemented. At present, Japan is implementing the Program Approach on a pilot basis, and will draw on the experiences and results to strengthen this approach.

## C. Country Assistance Policy

A Country Assistance Policy<sup>2</sup> is Japan's country-specific aid policy formulated on the basis of comprehensive assessment of the development plans and challenges of each ODA recipient country, taking its political, economic and social situations into consideration. The Policy concisely outlines the relevance, basic policy and priorities of the assistance to

each recipient country, and thereby, intends to show a clear direction for the development cooperation implemented through "selection and concentration." The Policy is to be formulated for all countries eligible for ODA, and as of November 2015, Country Assistance Policies for 110 countries have been formulated.

## D. Development Project Accountability Committee

The Development Project Accountability Committee is convened to exchange views with independent committee members who have knowledge and experience in the relevant fields, in order to confirm the relevance of ODA projects and increase the quality and transparency of ODA. The Committee, which has held meetings since 2011, plays a central role in the PDCA cycle. The Committee was established in order to implement ODA

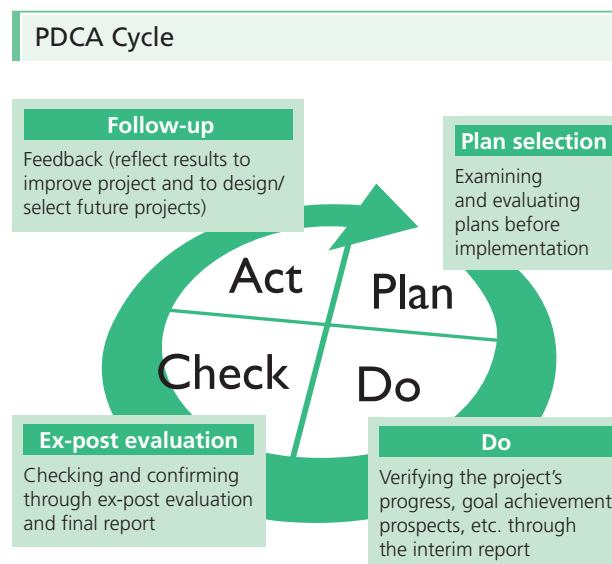
projects with increased effectiveness and to enhance their transparency. To this end, prior to carrying out studies for formulating new projects of grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation, the Committee holds exchanges of views regarding the details of the studies between external experts in ODA-related areas and relevant departments of MOFA and JICA, and to reflect past experiences and the perspectives of external experts in the new projects.

## E. Enhancement of evaluation

To increase the transparency of ODA projects and to improve accountability, Japan has been (i) enhancing the feedback mechanism, the so-called PDCA cycle (project formation [Plan], implementation [Do], evaluation and monitoring [Check], and follow-up [Act]); (ii) strengthening the Program Approach; and (iii) reinforcing "visualization."

With regard to enhancing the PDCA cycle, ongoing efforts include: (i) formulating Country Assistance Policies for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA; (ii) convening the Development Project Accountability Committee; (iii) setting indicators for individual projects; and (iv) strengthening the evaluation implementation structure.

In April 2013, Japan released the "Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance (Third Edition)" report for the purpose of enhancing the transparency of ODA projects and making continuous improvements in implementing the projects. In this document, the following initiatives were announced in order to strengthen the PDCA cycle: introduction of systematic numerical targets for grant aid projects (to enable reasonable targets to be set for each project); introduction of the PDCA cycle for Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy; and introduction of a four-grade evaluation system for project evaluations. At the 11th meeting of the Administrative Reform Promotion Council



in June 2014, experts commended the introduction of systematic numerical targets as an example of an improved measure that strengthened the PDCA cycle.

At the Spring Administrative Program Review conducted in June 2014, open discussions on the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) were held. Given the comments made during the discussion, a comprehensive external

Note 2: The "Country Assistance Policy" will be revised to "Country Development Cooperation Policy" in May 2016.

evaluation was carried out to examine the relevance, effectiveness, appropriateness, and other dimensions of the JPP system. Improvements were then made to the JPP system based on the results of this evaluation.

In addition, at the Autumn Administrative Program Review conducted in November 2014, open discussions were held regarding the “Modality of the PDCA Cycle for Contributions to International Organizations.” Based on the comments made at the review, an evaluation to assess Japan’s contributions to international organizations was conducted, and the evaluation results were released on MOFA’s website on August 21, 2015.

In order to implement ODA projects more effectively and efficiently, an accurate understanding of the status of the implementation of development cooperation and its effects, as well as improvements to them are required. To this end, MOFA, other line ministries, and JICA conduct ODA evaluations as part of the PDCA cycle. The recommendations and lessons learnt from the results of ODA evaluations are conveyed to the relevant departments of MOFA and JICA as well as the governments of recipient countries in order to utilize them in future planning and implementation processes. In addition, the wide publications of ODA evaluation results, for example, available online publications, also play a role in fulfilling the government’s accountability on how ODA is used and the effects generated by ODA projects.

Currently, MOFA conducts ODA evaluations mainly at the policy-level (e.g., country assistance evaluations and priority issue evaluations). Taking into consideration the five evaluation criteria of the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance (Appropriateness, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact [long-term effect], and Sustainability), MOFA conducts evaluations from the development

viewpoints based on the three evaluation criteria, namely, relevance of the policies, effectiveness of the results, and appropriateness of the processes. The evaluation is conducted by third parties to ensure the objectivity and transparency of MOFA’s evaluations.

Since 2011, diplomatic viewpoints have been introduced as evaluation criteria in addition to the developmental viewpoints.

Meanwhile, JICA conducts evaluations of the respective technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid projects as well as thematic evaluations. JICA conducts consistent monitoring and evaluations in each of the pre-implementation, implementation, and post-implementation stages, and has established a consistent evaluation mechanism for these three schemes of assistance. These evaluations are conducted in accordance with the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance. Furthermore, ex-post evaluations by third party evaluators (external evaluations) are conducted for projects exceeding a certain amount. JICA also takes steps to enhance impact evaluations,<sup>3</sup> recognizing the importance of quantitatively assessing the effects of JICA’s operations.

MOFA takes response measures for the recommendations and lessons obtained from the results of the ODA evaluations, and reflects them in the policy formulation and the implementation of ODA.

MOFA also conducts policy evaluations on development cooperation policies in general, ex-ante evaluations on projects exceeding a certain project budget, and ex-post evaluations on pending projects that have not begun after five years, and incomplete projects\* that have not been completed after ten years. These evaluations 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 following the decision 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 following the decision to implement the project.

Note 3: A method of verifying the effects of development operations using statistical and econometric methodologies.

## 2. Efforts for Securing the Appropriateness of Development Cooperation

Japan formulates and implements development cooperation policies based on the implementation principles outlined

in the Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015.

### (1) Development cooperation as a peace-loving nation

In the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan commits to promoting development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to securing peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. For this purpose, Japan sets forth the basic policy of “contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes,” i.e., promoting development cooperation that is suitable for Japan as a peace-loving nation. More specifically, Japan carries out development cooperation based on the following principles.

Japan takes steps to ensure that its ODA is used appropriately in developing countries when assistance is provided to governments that have been formed following political turmoil, or to countries where there are frequent outbursts of anti-government protests. Japan also undertakes careful reviews of its ODA assistance, letting recipient countries know that Japan takes seriously the situation of democratization, the rule of law, and basic human rights in developing countries.

In addition, the Japanese government adheres to the ODA principle of the “avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts,” and does not provide ODA for military purposes. Japan proactively contributes to counter-terrorism and peacebuilding. However, in order to prevent the use of Japan’s aid supplies and financing for military purposes, Japan ensures that this principle is fully respected in any situation.

Furthermore, Japan provides development cooperation bearing in mind the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining and enhancing international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

### (2) Impact on the environment and climate change, and consideration to the socially vulnerable

Economic development needs to be promoted by taking into account the environmental footprint and the impact on local communities. Japan utilizes its experience of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease, to implement ODA carefully, in order to avoid and minimize adverse impact on the environment. When implementing development cooperation, Japan checks whether the counterpart governments and relevant organizations implementing a project have given consideration to the impact on the environment and local communities, such as the resettlement of residents and the violation of the rights of indigenous people and women. In accordance with the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations\* established in 2010, JICA has provided support to ensure that partner countries have given appropriate environmental and social considerations to avoid or minimize the potential

undesirable impacts of development cooperation projects on the environment and local communities. These efforts lead to ensuring transparency, predictability, and accountability related to environmental and social considerations.

Japan also gives consideration so that its development policies do not have an undesirable impact on local communities, in particular, on those who are prone to becoming socially vulnerable, such as the poor, women, ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities. For example, JICA updated the new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations in April 2010. JICA follows the guidelines to ensure that due consideration is given to environmental and social factors in its preliminary studies, environmental reviews, and monitoring at the implementation stage.

### (3) Preventing fraud and corruption

The new Development Cooperation Charter not only includes the existing implementation principles; it also articulates principles for effective and efficient development cooperation, and incorporates new principles

for securing its appropriateness, such as preventing fraud and corruption, and security and safety of development cooperation personnel. Japan will implement development cooperation in line with these implementation principles.

Given that Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent practices associated with ODA projects not only interfere with the proper and effective implementation of assistance, but also undermine public trust in ODA projects, which must never be allowed. Accordingly, the Government of Japan and JICA make efforts, taking past incidents of fraudulent practices into consideration, to prevent such practices by ensuring the transparency of procurement and other procedures.

In 2014, a Japanese company entered into a plea agreement with U.S. judicial authorities for fraudulent practices associated with an ODA Loan project in Indonesia and was found guilty in the United States. Furthermore, members of a Japanese company were indicted in Japan on fraud charges with respect to ODA Loan and other

projects in Indonesia, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam and were found guilty. Although MOFA and JICA had taken the aforementioned measures to prevent fraudulent practices, further steps are being taken to prevent recurrence in light of the occurrence of incidents which have undermined the credibility of ODA. These steps include strengthening the function of the Consultation Desk on Fraud and Corruption, strengthening measures against companies engaged in fraud, and encouraging companies to establish compliance systems. Efforts on the Japanese side as well as the efforts and cooperation of partner countries are essential to prevent such situations from occurring. From this perspective, Japan is also consulting with governments of partner countries and extending assistance to enhance their capacity.

#### (4) Security and safety of Japanese development cooperation personnel

The security situation of developing countries where various Japanese development cooperation personnel are engaged in activities, including not only JICA personnel, experts, and volunteers, but also consultants, contractors, and NGO staff members is very complex and changes constantly from day to day. In recent years, tensions have risen in the Middle East and South Asia, and terrorist activities are frequently occurring worldwide. In 2015, the "Task Force on Bolstering Safety Measures for Japanese Nationals Overseas" chaired by then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuyuki Nakane was set up following the incident involving the murder of Japanese nationals by ISIL, and compiled recommendations on ways to strengthen the safety measures for Japanese nationals overseas. One of the medium- to long-term measures in the recommendations was "strengthening collaboration with development cooperation personnel." Ensuring the security and safety of development cooperation personnel is a critical issue in many ways.

The government assesses the local security situation

through Japan's diplomatic missions and JICA, and provides travel information and promotes other information-sharing among development cooperation personnel. The government also gathers information on the whereabouts and contact details of Japanese company employees and NGO staff members engaged in development cooperation, as part of the efforts to further enhance the communication system in the event of an emergency. As for JICA, it is taking steps such as providing training and seminars for development cooperation personnel prior to their departure, ensuring means of communication in emergency situations in the countries of destination, deploying security advisors,\* and installing security equipment in living quarters. In addition, JICA implements other timely and appropriate security measures, including exchanging information with Japan's diplomatic missions and local offices of international organizations and preparing security manuals tailored to the security conditions of each country and region.

#### Glossary

##### Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

"Environmental and social considerations" refer to taking into consideration the adverse impacts that a project could have on environmental and social aspects, such as impacts on air, water, soil, and nature including ecosystem, flora, and fauna, as well as the involuntary resettlement of people. The Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are ones to assist JICA to conduct necessary studies and avoid or minimize adverse impacts of their ODA projects when the aforementioned adverse impacts are anticipated. The Guidelines are also intended to assist JICA to support and ensure that ODA recipient countries can give appropriate environmental and social considerations in order to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on their countries.

##### Security advisor

JICA assigns and utilizes "security advisors" who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned, in order to strengthen safety measures in the country. Security advisors collect and disseminate security information on a daily basis, as well as advise, give guidance, and implement a wide variety of security measures, ranging from housing security to measures against traffic accidents.

### 3. Efforts for Strengthening Partnerships

Japan's development cooperation is carried out in partnership with diverse actors, and a variety of institutional reforms and other improvements are made to maximize its effects. For development cooperation implemented by the government and its associated agencies, the government strives to strengthen collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon

Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN), and the Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services (JICT). In addition, the government also endeavors to enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

#### (1) Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

With the globalization of the economy, the inflow of private finance into developing countries is currently about 2.5 times larger than that of ODA. Therefore, it is increasingly important to promote the contribution of private finance to development to address the financing needs of developing countries. In response to such a situation, the Government of Japan promotes quality infrastructure investment by way of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) as mentioned earlier (see pages 39 and 42), and, in other sectors, encourages private investments through the following PPP measures.

Various operations conducted by Japanese private companies in developing countries can yield a range of benefits to these countries by creating local employment opportunities, augmenting tax revenue, expanding trade and investment, contributing to the acquisition of foreign currency, and transferring Japan's high-standard technology. Aiming to facilitate activities by these private companies in developing countries, in April 2008, the government announced the Public-Private Partnership for Growth in Developing Countries, a new policy to strengthen partnerships between official funds, such as ODA, and Japanese companies. Accordingly, the government accepts consultation and proposals from private companies regarding their activities, which are conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries, and regarding PPP projects coordinated with ODA. For example, Japan utilized technical cooperation to invite a team of Mexican physicians to Japan to provide training on specialized medical technology (cardiac catheterization techniques) developed by a Japanese company.

Meanwhile, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities are drawing increasing attention in recent years, which are conducted by private companies with the aim of proactively contributing to resolving the issues facing the communities in which they operate, and BOP business.\* These activities target the low-income population, and they are expected to contribute to their higher living standards and to solving social issues. In order to promote cooperation between the CSR activities

and/or BOP businesses of Japanese private companies and the activities of local NGOs, preferred slots are created to proactively adopt projects jointly implemented by local NGOs and Japanese private companies. Japan actively supports cooperation within the non-public sectors and authorized 18 such projects in FY2014. In addition, Japan carries out PPP\* that aims to implement highly public nature projects more efficiently and effectively through public-private cooperation. Japan provides assistance from the planning stage to the implementation of a project, such as institutional development and human resources development through technical cooperation, as well as utilizing Private-Sector Investment Finance and ODA Loans.

Furthermore, at the 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 businesses and social contribution activities in developing countries by Japanese companies. Japan has promoted their activities which contribute to the achievement of the MDGs, for example, by providing the companies with: information on the development needs of developing countries; assistance for networking through introducing domestic and overseas NGOs, international organizations, and universities; and workshops on different themes such as health and the post-MDGs.

In addition, international organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), promote inclusive businesses\* by Japanese companies on the basis of the organizations' extensive experience and expertise in developing countries. For example, through the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, UNDP experts gave advice to Japanese companies whose business is to promote the cultivation of organic cotton in India. As a result, their project that supports transition to organic farming was selected for Business Call to Action (BCTA), an international initiative that encourages businesses that simultaneously achieve corporate profits and development objectives.

## A. Preparatory surveys for PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business promotion

JICA implements two types of preparatory survey based on proposals from private companies to encourage Japanese companies with advanced technologies, knowledge and experience and have an interest in overseas expansion to participate in the field of development. In particular, this is a survey scheme based on proposals from private companies to assist the formulation of their project plans. JICA calls for a wide range of proposals from private companies for a feasibility survey on PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business promotion, respectively, and entrusts feasibility surveys\* to the companies that have submitted such proposals. So far, JICA has selected 75

PPP infrastructure project proposals such as motorway and water and sewerage system projects, and 99 BOP business promotion proposals in the areas of health and medical care and agriculture. Following the preparatory surveys for PPP infrastructure projects, some of these projects were authorized as Private-Sector Investment Finance projects or ODA Loan projects. Through this scheme, JICA will utilize the expertise, funds, and technologies of private companies for the socio-economic development of developing countries as well as support the overseas expansion of private companies.

## B. Partnership with Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and other entities

Incorporating the rapid economic growth of emerging and developing countries is of crucial importance for the future growth of the Japanese economy. In particular, although Japanese SMEs possess numerous world-class products and technologies, etc., many businesses have been unable to take steps for overseas business expansion due to insufficient human resources, knowledge, and experience. On the other hand, it is expected that such products and technologies of Japanese SMEs and other entities will be useful for the socio-economic development of developing countries.

In response to these circumstances, MOFA and JICA proactively support the overseas business expansion of Japanese SMEs and other entities using ODA. Specific examples include: a survey that takes into account the establishment of development assistance projects that make use of a product, technology, etc. of an SME or other entities (Needs Survey); a survey for collecting basic information and formulating project plans necessary for the overseas business of an SME, etc. (business undertaken by direct entry into the country) that contributes to resolving the issues of developing countries (Promotion Survey); surveys for studying the feasibility of using an SME's product or technology in a developing country, based on a proposal from an SME, etc. (Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects); and surveys to verify ways to enhance a product or technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from an SME, etc. (Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies).

These projects aim to achieve both the development of developing countries and the vitalization of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs and other entities' excellent products and technologies. From FY2012 to FY2014, MOFA and JICA supported 270 SMEs' surveys and Verification Surveys. As a result, out of the 108 projects for which Promotion Surveys, Product Feasibility Surveys,

and Verification Surveys have been completed by the end of September 2014, over 80% (87 projects) have ongoing overseas activities in the relevant countries.

As participating companies and business organizations have expressed many requests for further expansion of such efforts, Japan continues to proactively support the overseas business expansion of SMEs and other entities through ODA.

Furthermore, Japan provides grant aid (provision of equipment using SMEs' products) for this purpose. By providing Japanese SMEs' products based on the requests and development needs of developing country governments, Japan not only supports the socio-economic development of developing countries, but also strongly supports the overseas business expansion of Japanese SMEs by raising the profile of the SMEs' products and creating sustained demand for them.

In addition, in order to assist the development of global human resources required by SMEs and other entities, the "Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System"\* in which employees from companies are dispatched to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV) while keeping their affiliation with their companies was established in 2012. Through this system, Japan proactively supports companies to expand their businesses overseas.

Similarly, as an initiative contributing to the development of global human resources required for the overseas expansion of Japan's SMEs, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) supports such a move taken by SMEs by carrying out the new Global Internship Program to dispatch young business persons and co-hosting a symposium on fostering global human resources with JICA in November 2012. Additionally, in February 2014, MOFA and METI launched the "Fast-Pass System for Overseas Expansion"\* to facilitate SMEs' access to the aforementioned programs.

# Simple Road Repair Materials that Can be Installed even during the Monsoon Season

– Proposing New Road Maintenance Management Methods in Cambodia



Using the Asphalt Repairing Material (EXCEL) to repair damaged road areas. (Photo: IKEE Group)

Cambodia has been developing its road transport infrastructure since 2000 with the support of Japan and other countries. Sharply increasing traffic volumes from recent economic development and the overloading of vehicles has caused severe damage to the country's existing roads.

Such damage will become worse if repairs are not made at the right time, not only resulting in larger budgets and longer work time, but also hindering transport safety and serving as a cause of frequent traffic accidents. Each of these issues stands in the way of Cambodia's development.

IKEE Co., Ltd., based in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, possesses all-weather road repair and paving materials, and road maintenance technologies that can solve these development issues. IKEE's repair materials can be installed simply by inserting them into holes in the road surface and then compacting them. This means roads can easily be repaired without the use of heavy equipment. Additionally, these materials can be used during rain when standing water is on the road. They are already widely used for road repair work throughout Japan.

Mr. Shu Nishiyama, President of IKEE Co., Ltd., hosted trainees from a construction company in Cambodia's Battambang Province through a referral from an acquaintance involved in landmine removal in the country. Through this experience, Mr. Nishiyama learned about the current state of roads in Cambodia. As a result, he responded to a call for a Feasibility Survey<sup>1</sup> with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects as part of JICA's Partnership with Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)<sup>2</sup> with the hope that the repair materials his company developed could be of use in Cambodia. In November 2014, the "Feasibility Survey on the Widespread Use of High Grade Asphalt Repairing Material (EXCEL) and Introduction of Pavement Management System" was launched with the participation of IKEE.

During this field study, a majority of Cambodia's roads were found to be made from simple forms of paving, meaning that they lacked strength and that their surfaces were susceptible to potholes.

Once a pothole forms the road must be repaired immediately, but the road repair materials normally used in Cambodia mean that work takes a long time to complete. Therefore, repair work cannot take place unless the road is closed to traffic for an



Large holes in the road surface cause traffic congestions and accidents. (Photo: IKEE Group)

extended period of time. However, roads cannot be closed for long durations to industrial vehicles, which are the backbone of Cambodia's economic development. Furthermore, Cambodia has a long monsoon season, and road repairs cannot be carried out on rainy days. This combination of factors has resulted in potholes remaining unrepaired and becoming even bigger when overloaded trucks and large buses travel over them, as well as frequent accidents caused by motorcycles and automobiles trying to avoid these potholes. This has caused constant traffic congestion.

This was exactly where IKEE's simple road repair materials could help. Once the Feasibility Survey had been completed, Mr. Nishiyama began to prepare for the application of this technology to Cambodia.

First, Mr. Nishiyama gathered officials from Cambodia's Ministry of Public Works and Transport and held a seminar where he introduced Japan's road maintenance know-how, with a focus on this simple road repair material. The Vice Minister of Public Works and Transport attended the seminar, and expressed Cambodia's strong interest and expectations.

Later, demonstrations using the simple road repair materials were carried out on major national roads around the capital of Phnom Penh and Battambang Province in Western Cambodia. With the monsoon season in mind, the road repair material was used on potholes that still had rain in them. The demonstrations confirmed that repairs could still be made in these conditions without trouble.

In this manner, road repair technologies that can be used in the heavy rains of monsoon season and that do not require heavy equipment such as road rollers were recognized by Cambodia's Ministry of Public Works and Transport. Reviews have now commenced for the adoption of these technologies.

After the completion of the survey, Mr. Nishiyama noted, "The experience taught me that JICA projects have a great deal of credibility locally. Meeting with the Vice Minister of Public Works and Transport made work with officials from other ministries and public road companies easier. It is very difficult for a private sector company to access locally on a standalone basis, and coordinate with government ministries and stir local officials into action. I understand that JICA is planning new road and bridge projects in Cambodia. I hope to get involved in these projects and contribute to Cambodia's development by assisting with building and maintaining roads that are safe and comfortable to travel on."

With the goal of having Cambodia fully adopt its sophisticated yet simple road repair material, IKEE has built up a strong relationship with local companies and has now decided to set up its own company in Cambodia. Japanese paving technologies developed by a company in Ehime Prefecture will now be used to improve future road maintenance in Cambodia.

\*1 A survey on the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

\*2 Projects that work to both develop a developing country and stimulate the Japanese economy through promoting the use of the advanced products and technologies of SMEs for the development of developing countries.

### C. Grant aid for business/management rights

In FY2014, Japan introduced grant aid for business/management rights. By extending grant aid for public works projects that comprehensively implement the continuum of activities from facility construction to operation, maintenance and management with the involvement of private companies, this grant aid aims

to facilitate the acquisition of business and management rights by Japanese companies and utilize Japan's advanced technologies and know-how for the development of developing countries. In FY2014, this grant aid was provided for a project to address water leakages in Myanmar and a project to address medical waste in Kenya.

### D. Improving Japan's ODA Loans

ODA Loans are expected to provide Japan's advanced technologies and know-how to developing countries, and thereby improve people's living standards. At the same time, Japan seeks to use ODA Loans to tap into the growth of emerging economies, including those in Asia, which have a particularly close relationship with Japan, and contribute to the vitalization of the Japanese economy. In this regard, Japan will carry out further improvement of Japan's ODA Loans to make them even more attractive to both developing countries and Japanese private companies.

Japan announced "Improvement Measures for the Strategic Use of ODA Loans" and other institutional improvements in April and October 2013. First, in April, former priority areas were sorted as either "environment" or "human resources development," and "disaster risk reduction" and "health and medical care" were added to form the four priority areas. Furthermore, loans in these four areas were given a greater concessional character (more relaxed requirements through lower interest rates and longer repayment periods). Japan has also decided to make further use of ODA Loans for developing countries that have income levels equal to or higher than those of middle-income countries. Additionally, improvements were made to the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) scheme that was introduced to promote "Visible Japanese Assistance" by utilizing Japan's advanced technologies and know-how as well as transferring technologies to developing countries. These improvements include expanding the scope of application of STEP and lowering interest rates. At the same time, Japan established the Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery (SECURE)<sup>4</sup> and took additional measures. In October, Japan introduced the Equity Back Finance (EBF) loan<sup>5</sup> and the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) loan<sup>6</sup> to meet the huge infrastructure demand particularly in Asia. These instruments are designed to support, as needed, the development and application of effective measures to

promote the steady formulation and implementation of PPP infrastructure projects by recipient governments.

In June 2014, Japan decided to utilize the "Sector Project Loan" that provides comprehensive Japan's ODA Loans for multiple projects of the same sector, etc. in a full-fledged manner. Japan also decided to further accelerate the implementation of Japan's ODA Loans by integrating the pre-qualification and project tender processes for Japan's ODA Loan projects when Japanese companies' engagement is expected. In November 2014, Japan newly introduced Contingent Credit Enhancement Facility for PPP Infrastructure Development (CCEF-PPP).<sup>7</sup>

In November 2015, Japan announced follow-up measures of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure that would improve Japan's ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance by accelerating Japan's ODA Loan procedures, creating new Japan's loans, among other measures. Specifically, the following measures are included: the government will reduce the period necessary for government-related procedures for Japan's ODA Loans that normally require three years to approximately one and a half years at most for important projects and to approximately two years at most for other projects; on the condition that JICA's financial grounds are ensured, the government would introduce ODA Loans with currency conversion option to countries whose GNI per capita level is the same as or higher than that of upper-middle-income countries as well as establish dollar-denominated forms of Japan's ODA Loans, high-spec loans, and Japan's ODA Loans for business/management rights; the government would add "special contingency reserves" in the amount to be committed in Exchange of Notes (E/N); and in providing Japan's ODA Loans directly to sub-sovereign entities such as local governments and public corporations, etc. of developing countries, the government decided to exempt the Government of Japan guarantee as an exception on a case-by-case basis at a ministerial conference if

Note 4: Under this scheme, Japan concludes international agreements for Japan's ODA Loans in advance with developing countries that are prone to natural disasters, enabling a swift lending of funds for recovery in the event of a disaster.

Note 5: If a Japanese company is among the implementers of a PPP infrastructure project in which the government of a developing country, state enterprise, or other parties have a stake, then an EBF loan is provided for the equity investment made by the government of a developing country in the Special Purpose Company (SPC), the entity responsible for the public work project in the developing country.

Note 6: As a rule, if a Japanese company has a stake in a PPP infrastructure project implemented by the government of a developing country, then a VGF loan is provided to help finance the VGF that the developing country provides to the SPC, in order to secure the profitability expected by the SPC.

Note 7: CCEF-PPP refers to loans that are provided based on requests from SPCs to perform guarantee obligations, etc., in order to encourage the government of a developing country to develop and utilize schemes that ensure the execution of off-take agreements, and thereby, promote PPP infrastructure development pursuant to appropriate risk sharing between the public and private sectors.

various conditions, including economic stability of recipient countries and sufficient commitment by recipient governments, are met. In addition, the measures set forth

### E. Private-Sector Investment Finance

Private financial institutions are often reluctant to finance projects in developing countries due to the high risk involved, among other reasons. Considering such a situation, Japan uses JICA's Private-Sector Investment Finance\* (PSIF) to directly invest in and provide loans for, and thereby, assist the development projects implemented by private companies in developing countries.

The Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Corporations announced in December 2001 stipulated that, in principle, no PSIF investments and loans would be made, except for projects authorized before the end of FY2001. However, due to the increased need to respond to new demand for high development impact projects through private sector engagement, JICA resumed the provision of PSIF to private companies on a pilot basis. For example, PSIF has been provided for an industrial human resources development project in Viet Nam and a microfinance project for the poor in Pakistan since March 2011.

JICA fully resumed PSIF in October 2012. As of September 2015, a total of eight investment and loan agreements have been signed, including the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (Class A Area) Development

that pilot/test-marketing projects would be conducted through grant aid and technical assistance financed under JICA's Finance and Investment Account, etc.

Project in Myanmar. In order to reduce the exchange rate risk of Japanese companies participating in overseas infrastructure projects, JICA announced in succession the introduction of local currency-denominated loans (June 2014) and U.S. dollar-denominated loans (June 2015) for the PSIF scheme to supplement the existing yen-denominated loans.

In November 2015, Japan announced follow-up measures of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure that included acceleration of PSIF, expansion of the coverage of PSIF, and strengthening of the collaboration between JICA and other organizations. The measures set out that JICA would start its appraisal process, in principle, within one month after an application was filed by private companies, etc., that the standard period for JBIC to respond to inquiries on projects was to be two weeks, that the government was to enable JICA to co-finance with private financial institutions, and that the government would review the requirement of the "no-precedent policy" and allow loans to be provided in cases where non-concessional loans by existing Japanese private financial institutions were not possible.

### F. Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for the Economic and Social Development of Developing Countries

This private sector proposal-type program aims to deepen the understanding of excellent products, technologies, and systems of Japanese companies, as well as to examine the feasibility of their application to the development of developing countries, through training and locally-held seminars aimed primarily at government officials from developing countries. JICA calls for proposals from private companies, and the implementation of selected projects is entrusted to the companies that make the proposals. As a result, the projects and the private companies' subsequent execution of the projects contribute to resolving the challenges of developing countries. At the same time, private companies can expect positive effects such as increased awareness of their company's technologies, products, and systems in the relevant country, detailed execution of businesses of

a highly public nature, and networking with government officials in developing countries.

In FY2014, 12 proposals were selected in the first call for proposals, and 17 proposals were selected in the second call for proposals (of which seven were selected for the "health and medical care special category" of the FY2014 supplementary budget). The proposals covered a wide range of sectors including health and medical care, urban transportation, energy, and disaster risk reduction that make use of Japan's technologies and know-how, as well as new sectors such as space development that utilize infrastructure technologies. The proposals targeted mainly Southeast Asia but also extended over a broad geographical area including South Asia, Central Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

### BOP (Base of the Pyramid) business

BOP 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 approximately 5 billion people, low-income groups are attracting attention as a market with potential for growth. It is expected that incorporating low-income groups into consumption, production, sales, and other value chains will 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, water purification systems, 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 (PPP) using ODA

PPP is a form of public-private cooperation in which governmental ODA projects are conducted in collaboration with private investment projects. Input from private companies is incorporated from the stage of ODA project formation. For example, roles are divided between the public and private sectors so that basic infrastructure is covered with ODA, while investment and operation/maintenance are conducted by the private sector. The technologies, knowledge, experience, and funds of the private sector are then used in an effort to implement more efficient and effective projects as well as to improve development efficiency. (Areas for PPP: Water and sewerage systems, airport construction, motorways, railways, etc.)

### Inclusive business

Inclusive business is a generic term for a business model advocated by the United Nations and the World Bank Group as an effective way to achieve inclusive market growth and development. It includes sustainable BOP businesses that resolve social challenges.

### Feasibility survey

Feasibility survey verifies whether a proposed project is viable for execution (realization), and plans and formulates a project that is most appropriate for implementation. The survey investigates a project's potential, its appropriateness, and its investment effects.

### Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System

The Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System is a system in which employees of SMEs and other entities are dispatched to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV), and contribute to the development of global human resources of SMEs and other entities and their overseas business expansion. The country, occupation type, and duration of dispatch are determined through consultation based on the requests from companies and other entities. Volunteers are dispatched to countries in which their companies are considering business expansion. It is expected that the volunteers gain an understanding of the culture, commercial practices, and the technical level of their respective destination countries through their volunteering activities, and that they acquire not only language skills but also communication skills, problem solving skills and negotiation skills, which will be brought back into corporate activities upon their return.

### Fast-Pass System for Overseas Expansion

Fast-Pass System for Overseas Expansion refers to a system for supporting the overseas expansion of SMEs and other entities with the potential and will to expand their businesses overseas. Local governments, local business groups, local financial institutions, and other organizations, which have a close connection to these companies, serve as a bridge between these companies and other actors, such as client companies and Japanese overseas diplomatic missions and/or JETRO, which have know-how on overseas expansion. The system is intended to provide seamless support, both domestically and internationally.

### Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF)

PSIF refers to one of JICA's loan aid schemes, which provides necessary investment and financing to private sector corporations and other entities, which are responsible for implementing projects in developing countries. The projects of private companies and other entities in developing countries create employment and lead to the revitalization of the economy, but it is difficult to obtain sufficient financing from existing financial institutions, in some cases due to a variety of risks involved and the unlikelihood of high gains. PSIF supports the development of developing countries by providing investment and financing for businesses which are difficult to sustain by financing from private financial institutions alone and which are highly effective for development. The fields eligible for this assistance are: (i) infrastructure development and growth acceleration; (ii) SDGs and poverty reduction; and (iii) measures against climate change.

## (2) Partnership with universities and local governments

Japan utilizes the practical experience and expertise accumulated by universities as well as local governments to implement more effective ODA. The Government of Japan carries out technical cooperation and Japan's ODA Loans jointly with various universities, with the aim of utilizing the specialized knowledge accumulated in universities to comprehensively address the issues that developing countries face. In addition, Japan proactively promotes the overseas activities of Japanese local governments utilizing ODA, recognizing the contribution of local governments to the development of developing countries as their accumulated expertise in such fields as water, energy, waste treatment, and disaster risk reduction, meet the needs of developing countries where there are rapidly rising needs for tackling urban issues.

In November 2014, the government held a seminar for local governments to share know-how regarding the overseas activities of the same local governments that are engaged in progressive efforts in fields that contribute to the development of developing countries, such as water, waste, and disaster risk reduction.

Since February 2015, the government has extended support to developing countries and sought to revitalize

Japan's regions through overseas activities of local governments by utilizing the JICA Partnership Program framework (local government type).

In July 2015, the government has decided to establish a framework by which JICA would accept proposals for grant aid programs from local governments as necessary, and by which such governments would take part in grant aid projects.



A seminar for enhancement of cooperation with local governments in order to promote their overseas activities.

### (3) Partnership with civil society

In today's international community, a range of actors, including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are playing a bigger role in finding solutions to development challenges and achieving quality growth in developing countries. In this

regard, collaboration with civil society centered around NGOs is essential from the perspectives of deepening public understanding and participation in development cooperation, and further expanding and strengthening social foundations underpinning such cooperation.

#### A. Direct participation in assistance to developing countries through the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV)

Founded in 1965 and marking its 50th anniversary in 2015, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program has dispatched approximately 40,000 people to 88 countries in total, contributing to the development of developing countries as an example of "Visible Japanese Assistance." The JOCV program is a participatory program in which young and skilled Japanese people aged 20 to 39 are dispatched to developing countries in principle for a two-year-term to assist socio-economic development in those countries, while living and working as volunteers with local residents.

The SV program is also a participatory program in which Japanese men and women between the ages of 40 and 69 who have a wide range of skills and abundant experience engage in development activities for developing countries. The SV program is considered as the senior version of the JOCV program.

These volunteer programs contribute not only to the socio-economic development of the relevant countries, but also to deepening their people's affinity for Japan, and

thereby increasing mutual understanding and friendships between Japan and these countries. Additionally, in recent years, the programs have drawn attention in the aspect that volunteers' experience is given back to society. For example, upon returning to Japan, volunteers contribute their services to Japanese private companies for the expansion of their businesses in developing countries.

In order to promote these initiatives, the Japanese government is making it easier for people to take up positions in these volunteer programs, including offering career support to those who have returned to Japan, along with enhancing public communication work to inform people of such possibilities as taking advantage of career breaks.\*



A Senior Volunteer, Mr. Hiroshi Shimizu is in charge of mechanical engineering at the Technology University of San Juan Del Río in Mexico. (Photo: JICA)

#### Glossary

##### Volunteer system taking advantage of career breaks

Professionals working at companies, national or local governments, or schools are participating in the JOCV program and SV program by taking advantage of such arrangements as career breaks with a waiver of duty of devotion to service, thereby remaining affiliated with their organizations.

#### B. Assistance to NGOs and participation in NGO activities

Japanese NGOs implement high-quality development cooperation activities in various fields including education, medical care and health, rural development, refugee assistance, and technical guidance on mine clearance in developing countries and regions. They also provide prompt and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in sites affected by conflict or natural disasters such as earthquake and typhoon. In this way, Japanese NGOs are attuned to different local situations in developing countries and are able to carefully tailor responses to the assistance needs of the local people. Thus, Japanese NGOs can provide assistance at the grass-roots level, reaching out to local needs that are difficult to address through

assistance by governments and international organizations. Furthermore, MOFA regards Japanese NGOs that embody "Visible Japanese Assistance" as indispensable players in development cooperation, and therefore, attaches importance to collaborating with NGOs. Specifically, MOFA implements: (i) financial support for the development cooperation activities of NGOs; (ii) support for the capacity building of NGOs; and (iii) dialogues with NGOs.

In addition, based on the Development Cooperation Charter, MOFA and NGOs jointly developed a plan outlining the direction of their collaboration over the next five years and announced the plan in June 2015.

#### C. Financial cooperation for NGO projects

The Government of Japan cooperates in a variety of ways to enable Japanese NGOs to smoothly and effectively implement

development cooperation activities and emergency humanitarian assistance projects in developing countries and regions.

## JOCA Malawi Project - Project for Farmers' Self-Reliance towards Community Empowerment in Mzimba

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2014 – Ongoing)

Like other African countries, the Government of Malawi is promoting commercial agriculture among small-scale farmers. The goal is to improve productivity, secure a stable food supply and reduce poverty. Against this backdrop, the Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) provided assistance in Mzimba District in 2005, in order to develop agricultural leaders, enhance groups, diversify agriculture, and increase income. The overall goal is to build a self-reliant farming community that can think and act on its own.

JOCA held an additional three-year program from 2009, and has subsequently begun a new three-year program utilizing grant assistance for Japanese NGOs from 2014. The final goal is to establish a self-reliant and sustainable farming community through this project.

As a result, the yield of garlic, Mzimba's main crop, tripled to about 75 tons in September 2015 compared to the previous year. In addition, many farmers are making new investments. Poultry farmers have purchased more than 1,000 chickens, and seven local beekeepers have set up 15 individual nest boxes. Even rabbit farming has been started. Two groups and two farmers have started manufacturing and marketing bread, while another farmer began a sundries store. It is clear that these commercial approaches are steadily taking root in the community.

These results were achieved because of the existence of individual farmers who can think and act on their own, as well as groups and committees of these farmers. A total of 26 voluntary workshops were held by farmers over a six-month period, starting from March 2015. The workshop's themes included group enhancement (14 times), vegetable cultivation (11 times) and beekeeping (1 time).

One of the most symbolic events was the introduction of a small-scale hydroelectric power facility in a small village, to supply electricity to all 15 houses there. Later, the facility has begun distributing power to nearby communities.

A reserve fund has also been set aside for the village to defray repair costs. With the help of a Japanese NGO, Mzimba has achieved results that far exceeded initial expectations. It is expected that even more benefits will be seen in future. (As of September 2015)



A beekeeping workshop for farmers. (Photo: Japan Overseas Cooperative Association)

### ■ Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

MOFA provides financing for the socio-economic development projects that Japanese NGOs implement in developing countries through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project scheme. In FY2014, 57 organizations utilized this framework to implement 108 projects amounting to ¥4.1 billion in total in 36 countries and region in such fields as medical care and health, education and human resources development, vocational training, rural development, water resource development, and landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance. In addition, as of July 2015, 47 NGOs are members of Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business

community. JPF utilizes ODA funds contributed by MOFA as well as donations from the private sector and individuals to carry out emergency humanitarian assistance, including distribution of living supplies and livelihood recovery, for example, when a major natural disaster occurs or a vast number of refugees flee due to conflict. In FY2014, ¥4 billion in ODA funds was utilized for 81 projects of 11 programs implemented by JPF member NGOs, including assistance for refugees and displaced persons in Iraq and Syria, emergency assistance in South Sudan, humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan and Pakistan, assistance for the repatriation of ethnic minorities in Myanmar, and the 2014 Gaza Humanitarian Aid Program.

### ■ NGO Project Subsidies

MOFA provides subsidies to Japanese NGOs that conduct studies for project formulation, implement post-project evaluations, hold seminars and workshops in and outside of Japan, and implement other activities related to socio-economic development projects. The subsidies have a

ceiling of ¥2 million and also up to half of the total project cost. In 2014, 16 organizations utilized these subsidies to implement activities, such as project formulation studies, ex-post evaluations, and seminars and workshops both in and outside of Japan.

## ■ JICA Partnership Program and other JICA activities

In some cases, JICA's technical cooperation projects are outsourced to the private sector, including Japanese NGOs, so as to make use of the expertise and experience of NGOs, universities, and a variety of other organizations. Furthermore, as part of its ODA activities, JICA conducts the JICA Partnership Program (JPP)\* in which JICA co-implements projects that are proposed by various partners such as Japanese NGOs, universities, and local governments with an aim to bring positive impact to the lives of the people in developing countries. In FY2014, JICA and partner organizations worked together on a total of 244 projects, which were implemented in 50 countries. (Note: Disbursements for projects implemented in FY2014 for all assistance schemes.)



Employment Support Program for the Social Independence of Persons with Disabilities in Northern Rural Areas of Lao P.D.R. (Photo: NPO Asian Development with the Disabled Persons)

## D. Establishing a better environment for NGO activities

Further measures to support Japanese NGO activities other than financial assistance include programs for establishing a better environment for NGO activities. The objective of these programs is to further strengthen the organizational

arrangements and project implementation capabilities of Japanese NGOs, as well as developing their human resources. Specifically, MOFA carries out the following four programs.

### ■ NGO Consultant Scheme

Under this scheme, MOFA commissions highly experienced NGOs in Japan (17 organizations were commissioned in FY2014) to address inquiries and respond to requests for consultation from the public and NGO workers, regarding topics such as international cooperation activities, ways of NGO organizational management,

and methods for providing development education. NGO consultants also make themselves available for free lectures and seminars of international cooperation events and other educational events providing opportunities for many people to deepen their understanding of NGOs and international cooperation activities.

### ■ NGO Intern Program

The NGO Intern Program aims at opening up the door for young people seeking employment with international cooperation NGOs in Japan and to train young people who will contribute to Japan's ODA in the future. Through this program, MOFA seeks to expand the international cooperation efforts of Japanese NGOs and further strengthen the collaborative relations between ODA and NGOs. To this end, MOFA commissions international

cooperation NGOs in Japan to accept and train interns and pays for a certain amount of the training costs.

The NGOs that accept interns may apply to extend the length of the internship of "new interns" hired for 10 months by another 12 months as "continuing interns" for a maximum of 22 months of intern training. In FY2014, 18 interns were newly accepted into NGOs through this program.

### ■ NGO Overseas Study Program

The NGO Overseas Study Program covers the costs of the overseas training of mid-career personnel from Japan's international cooperation NGOs for a period of one to around six months, aimed at strengthening their organization through developing human resources. The training is divided into two types: Practical Training, through which participants will gain working experience at overseas NGOs or international organizations that have an excellent track record in implementing international development programs and giving relevant policy recommendations, in order to build up the personnel's

practical capabilities; and Training Enrollment, through which participants will take fee-based programs offered by overseas training institutions, in order to deepen the personnel's expertise. Trainees can establish training themes flexibly based on the issues that their organizations are facing. Upon returning to Japan, trainees are expected to return the fruits of their training to their organizations by contributing to their activities, as well as to a wide range of other Japanese NGOs, by sharing information and enhancing the capabilities of Japanese NGOs as a whole. In FY2014, 12 people received training through this program.

## ■ NGO Study Group

MOFA supports Japanese NGOs in organizing study group meetings to build up the capabilities and expertise of NGOs. Specifically, NGOs which are commissioned to implement the program conduct studies, seminars, workshops, and symposiums in cooperation with other NGOs as appropriate. This program is designed so that NGOs themselves strengthen their organizations and capacities by accumulating experience through the above activities. In FY2014, study groups were organized on five themes: “Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and NGO”; “Role of International Corporation NGOs in Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)”; “Strengthening NGOs’ Public Relations Capabilities”; “International Comparative Survey on NGO Safety Measures”; and “Role of International Cooperation NGOs in Disaster Risk Reduction.” Activity reports and outcomes are available on the ODA website.

In addition to MOFA’s supports, JICA also provides a variety of training programs for NGO members, which

include the following:

- (i) Basic seminar for Project Cycle Management (PCM)\*  
Equips NGO personnel with approaches for planning, designing, and evaluating projects in developing countries using PCM.
- (ii) Training for organizational strengthening of NGOs by regional NGOs
- (iii) Dispatching advisors to domestic offices for organizational strengthening of NGOs  
Dispatches advisors with knowledge and experience relevant to domestic public relations activities, funds procurement, and accounting in order to strengthen NGOs’ abilities in these fields.
- (iv) Dispatching advisors for strengthening NGOs’ projects in overseas sites  
Dispatches advisors to give guidance on strengthening the necessary capabilities for effective implementation of overseas projects.

## E. Dialogue with NGOs

### ■ NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meetings

To promote a stronger partnership and dialogue between NGOs and MOFA, the meeting was launched in FY1996 as a forum for sharing information on ODA and regularly exchanging opinions on measures for improving partnerships with NGOs. Currently, in addition to the General Meeting held once a year, there are two subcommittees which are the ODA Policy Council and the Partnership Promotion Committee. In principle,

both subcommittees are convened three times a year, respectively. At the ODA Policy Council, opinions are exchanged on general ODA policies, while at the Partnership Promotion Committee, the agendas focus on support for NGOs and partnership policies. In FY2014, the Extraordinary Meeting of the ODA Policy Council on ODA Charter Revisions was also held in addition to the regular meetings.

### ■ NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meeting

Since 2002, the NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meetings have been held to exchange ideas and opinions with Japanese NGOs that work in developing countries.

The meetings are held to exchange views on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA among NGOs and other actors.

### ■ NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting, NGO-JICA Japan Desk

Based on equal partnership with the NGOs, JICA holds the NGO-JICA Dialogue Meeting to promote the realization of more effective international cooperation, as well as public understanding towards and participation in international

cooperation. JICA has also established NGO-JICA Japan Desks in 20 countries outside of Japan in order to support the field activities of Japanese NGOs and to strengthen projects conducted jointly by NGOs and JICA.

## Glossary

### JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

JPP is a part of the ODA programs in which JICA supports and jointly implements international cooperation activities for local residents in developing countries with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and organizations such as public interest corporations. JPP has three types of schemes depending on the type as well as the size of the organization: (i) Partner Type (Main target: Project amount not exceeding ¥100 million and to be implemented within five years); (ii) Support Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥10 million and to be implemented within three years); and (iii) Local Government Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥30 million and to be implemented within three years).

### Project cycle management (PCM) approach

PCM approach is a participatory development method of utilizing a project overview chart to manage the operation of the cycle of analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of a development cooperation project, which consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation. This method is used by JICA and international organizations at the site of development cooperation.

## (4) Partnership with international and regional organizations

### A. The need for partnership with international organizations

The global challenges of recent years that transcend national borders and that cannot be dealt with by a single country alone, such as poverty, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and health, require the unified effort of the international community as a whole. In this regard, collaborating with international organizations that have expertise, broad networks, and universality is critically important for realizing Japan's policy goals based on the principle of Proactive Contribution to Peace.

The year of 2015, which saw the deadline of the MDGs, the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development, the establishment of a post-2020 framework on climate change, and the holding of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, was a pivotal year for UN diplomacy. Against this backdrop, it is an important endeavor to further strengthen collaboration with international organizations, in order for Japan to steer international rulemaking efforts.

Japan also collaborates with a variety of other Japanese actors, including Japanese companies and NGOs, to implement assistance through international organizations.

#### ■ Concrete collaborative projects with international organizations

In 2014, Japan proactively contributed to addressing global issues in cooperation with international organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

For example, Japan provided ¥1.448 billion in grant aid for the "Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children" in Afghanistan through UNICEF. The project provided vaccines for polio, tuberculosis, and measles as well as refrigerators and other equipment necessary for their preservation, and promoted awareness of the importance of vaccination.

In addition, Japan has been collaborating with UNDP to implement a grant aid project in the field of environment and climate change amounting to ¥1.526 billion in eight Caribbean countries.<sup>8</sup> These small island countries are susceptible to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and floods, and are facing various challenges, including coastal erosion, loss of land, and water shortage from saltwater intrusion through rising sea levels due to global warming.

This project to be implemented by UNDP aims to assist eight countries with particularly high assistance needs in developing climate change policies and promoting the transfers of adaption and mitigation technologies through various pilot projects. Furthermore, this cooperation builds and strengthens a regional platform for information sharing that would be useful also for other Caribbean countries.

Additionally, in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa in 2014, Japan provided emergency relief goods, such as personal protective equipment to prevent infection, as well as blankets and tents to the affected countries, including Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Japan also proactively collaborated with international organizations to extend assistance, including emergency grant aid to the UN World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the dispatch of Japanese experts through the World Health Organization (WHO).

#### ■ Examples of policy coordination with international organizations

In the process of establishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Japan worked closely with the international community including UNDP, which served as the coordinator within the UN, to lead the discussions towards the establishment of the new international development goals. In July 2014, Japan hosted the global launch of the Human Development Report 2014 published

by UNDP. At the launch event, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated that Japan would collaborate with UNDP and the rest of the international community to promote disaster risk reduction, human security, and women's empowerment, in order to build resilience, as expressed by the theme of the report.

### B. Examples of partnership with regional organizations

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has identified enhancing intra-regional connectivity as an absolute priority and has been aiming to establish the ASEAN Community consisting of the Political-Security Community, Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community by late 2015. Japan has supported ASEAN's

efforts to strengthen connectivity by making use of Japan's experience with infrastructure development and improving the investment environment, with the viewpoint that turning a more integrated ASEAN into a hub for regional cooperation is essential for the region's stability and prosperity.

Note 8: Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, and Suriname.

Establishing the ASEAN Community and the subsequent integration efforts require even greater efforts to be devoted to resolving the remaining issues, including strengthening intra-regional connectivity and narrowing development

### C. Partnership with other donors

Japan coordinates its development cooperation with that of other donors. From 2014 to the first half of 2015, Japan held dialogues on development cooperation with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, the Republic of Korea, and the EU. Amid the decreasing trend of the overall ODA budget of major donors, it is becoming increasingly important to cooperate and collaborate with international organizations and other donors to effectively utilize the limited ODA budget of each country for the development of developing countries and to address development issues by the international community as a whole.

In recent years, Japan and the United States have further strengthened their cooperation and collaboration. The “Fact Sheet on United States-Japan Global Cooperation,” which was unveiled during U.S. Vice President Joseph Biden’s visit to Japan in December 2013, highlighted development assistance and contributions to global security. The Fact Sheet announced the launch of a new, regular, and senior-level Japan-U.S. Development Dialogue focusing on Southeast Asia and Africa. The two countries held the Japan-U.S. Development Dialogue in February 2014 and February 2015 and discussed bilateral cooperation on a wide range of development issues. When President Barack Obama visited Japan in April 2014, the two countries released the “Fact Sheet: U.S.-Japan Global and Regional Cooperation,” outlining concrete forms of bilateral collaboration in Southeast Asia, Africa, and other regions.

In April 2015, the “Fact Sheet: U.S.-Japan Cooperation for a More Prosperous and Stable World” was issued when Prime Minister Abe visited the United States. This Fact Sheet lays out bilateral collaboration in various fields, such as development cooperation, environment and climate change, empowerment of women and girls, as well as

gaps. Japan will continue to extend proactive cooperation towards the integration of ASEAN, while deepening the trust and bonds of friendship between Japan and ASEAN.

global health.

In this context, Japan and the United States have collaborated on an array of efforts, including assistance for African women entrepreneurs, a UN Women project for realizing safe cities for women and girls in India, financial cooperation for unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance operations in Laos and for a group supporting women in Papua New Guinea, and seminars for women entrepreneurs and others who play active roles in Cambodia. Japan considers that strengthening such Japan-U.S. development cooperation would widen the scope of bilateral relations, and contribute to the further development of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, the so-called donor countries, have been taking a leading role in carrying out development cooperation in the international community. In recent years, however, countries other than the traditional donors and emerging countries, such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Turkey, also have had a significant influence on the development issues of developing countries.

This trend also appears within the framework of the G20. Consultation on development issues is now conducted, not only by the developed countries but also by a mixture of countries including emerging and developing countries. Japan facilitates discussions by encouraging the participation of emerging donor countries in various meetings to assist the alignment of their development cooperation with other international efforts.

Japan, with a history and experience in transitioning from an aid recipient to a leading donor, works with countries including emerging countries to promote trilateral cooperation that incorporates South-South cooperation.\*

### D. Proactive contribution to international discussions

Advances in globalization have rapidly increased the extent to which countries in the world influence and depend on one another. There are many threats and issues that are not problems of a single country alone but concern the whole international community and require concerted efforts, such as poverty, conflict, infectious diseases, and environmental problems.

In particular, 2015 was a year in which important international meetings were held, notably, the UN Summit that adopted the international development goals through 2030, i.e., the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (September, New York), as well as COP 21 that adopted the new international framework on climate change for

2020 and beyond, i.e., the Paris Agreement (November-December, Paris). As such, 2015 was a key milestone year for the international community’s response to global issues.

Even before the international community’s discussions went into full swing, Japan played a leading role in establishing a truly effective new agenda by hosting the MDGs Follow-up Meeting, organizing informal policy dialogues, holding UN General Assembly side events, proactively participating in the intergovernmental negotiations since January 2015, and hosting the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015. Japan has contributed to the efforts of a sustainable and resilient international community through these

initiatives to address global issues.

Meanwhile, the OECD-DAC seeks to increase the quantity of assistance for developing countries and to improve its efficiency, through strengthening collaboration with emerging countries and diverse actors engaged in development, such as the private sector, and through more effective mobilization and utilization of official and private finances. Specifically, discussions are under way to revise measurement methods to ensure the proper assessment of each country's ODA disbursements, and on ways to statistically capture a range of non-ODA development finance, including private sector investment and financing from emerging donor countries.

In addition, to achieve international development goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) carries out efforts aimed at not only increasing the "quantity" of assistance but also development cooperation effectiveness ("quality"). GPEDC was created to build upon the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, the Republic of Korea in 2011.

At the First High-Level Meeting of GPEDC held in Mexico in April 2014, the participants shared the view that addressing the development issues of developing

countries requires inclusive efforts involving not only the governments of developed and developing countries, but also civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, parliaments, and so on. The participants also discussed the effective use of not only ODA but also developing countries' domestic resources to finance development, for example, by improving their taxation systems. Furthermore, the participants discussed the contribution of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation to development, and the importance of making effective use of private financing and of the catalytic role of ODA for this purpose (e.g., use of ODA to develop infrastructure in developing countries, and thereby attracting private investment). Japan became a member of the GPEDC Steering Committee in August 2015, and in this capacity, contributes to strengthening international efforts to improve the effectiveness of development cooperation based on the experience of Japan.

Similarly, the Fifth Asian Development Forum\* was held in Hanoi in September 2014 where in-depth discussions took place on the future implementation of development cooperation based on the Asian experience, under the theme of "Challenges and Strategies towards Sustained Growth of Asia."

## Glossary

### South-South cooperation

Cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences in development and their own human resources. In many cases the cooperation, primarily technical cooperation, is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and are facing similar development challenges. Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

### Asian Development Forum

This forum aims to form and disseminate the "voice of Asia" regarding development cooperation, on the basis of discussions on various development-related issues and future approaches by government officials from Asian countries, representatives of international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and representatives of private-sector enterprises, among other stakeholders who gather at the forum. It was established under the initiative of Japan and the Republic of Korea, and the first forum was held in 2010. Since then, a group consisting of the organizing countries, as well as past host countries including Japan, has been playing a central role in its operation.

## Highlights from the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2015

### To Improve ODA through Evaluation

#### ■ Purpose of the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation

In addition to the White Paper on Development Cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) publishes the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation, which provides an overview of ODA evaluation every year, since 1982.

We have two objectives for the evaluations: 1) To help improve Japan's ODA management; and 2) To ensure accountability to the people of Japan for whether Japan's ODA has been implemented appropriately.

To pursue the first objective, which is to improve Japan's ODA management, it is necessary to examine whether Japan's ODA towards regions of the world has been implemented effectively and whether such ODA is contributing to the development of the recipient countries. If any room for improvement is identified, it will have to be addressed and reflected in Japan's future ODA activities.

To meet these objectives, MOFA annually selects approximately eight ODA topics on the basis of factors such as priority themes and sectors of Japan's development policy, as well as the countries where Japan has implemented many ODA projects, and entrusts external experts to conduct third-party evaluations. The results of these evaluation studies and the corresponding recommendations for future improvements of Japan's ODA activities are published as evaluation reports.

MOFA then publishes an annual report in pursuit of the second objective of ODA evaluation, which is to secure public support and understanding on Japan's ODA. The annual ODA Evaluation Report contains results of ODA evaluations conducted during the past year, as well as a brief description of how the Government responded to past recommendations by external experts.

Based on the idea that evaluations should be carried out from an objective standpoint, the third-party ODA evaluations and the annual ODA Evaluation Report are managed and prepared by a section that is independent from the section in charge of ODA and specially designated for ODA evaluation in MOFA.

#### ■ Outline of the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2015

The Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2015 is composed of three chapters and a reference section.

Chapter 1 gives an overview of Japan's ODA evaluation system and its background, as well as international trends in ODA evaluation. Chapter 2 presents an overview of the results and corresponding recommendations of the third-party evaluation conducted by MOFA in 2014, and explains measures

taken by MOFA and JICA in response to these recommendations.

It also contains an outline of ODA evaluations conducted by government ministries other than MOFA and by JICA, as ODA evaluations conducted by the Government of Japan are not limited to those managed by MOFA. The chapter also presents an overview of the evaluation of Japan's ODA from the perspective of the recipients of assistance.

Nine topics received third-party evaluations in FY 2014. Among these, the Evaluation of Japan's Contribution to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the Health Sector, and the Country Assistance Evaluation of Kenya are introduced.

Japan's contribution in the health sector was selected as a topic for evaluation as it was deemed to have reached an important milestone. Japan has formulated a series of development cooperation policies in the health sector, including Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015 and Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, since the adoption of the MDGs in 2000. In addition, Japan has engaged in various assistance initiatives, both bilaterally and through international organizations.

Considering that 2015, the end of the duration of the MDGs, was drawing near, an overall evaluation was carried out on Japan's efforts to achieve the health-related MDGs. The evaluation aims to serve as useful reference when formulating new policies in the health sector.

The results of the evaluation demonstrated that Japan's ODA policies in the health sector (initiatives, etc.) are generally consistent with trends in assistance of the international community known through the MDGs, G8 Summits and other international institutions. Also, the degree of improvement in the health outcome indicators was higher in regions where



Project for Improvement of Maternal and Neonatal Health Services Utilising CHPS System in the Upper West Region (Photo: Takeshi Kuno)

Japan made overall efforts to give health service assistance than in other regions. Based on these results, it can be inferred that the effect of Japan's ODA in the health sector has increased.

With regard to the goals in the health sector outlined in the SDGs which will succeed the MDGs, it was recommended that as an advanced country, Japan should play a major role in Sub-Saharan Africa and conflict/post-conflict countries where the needs of health sector assistance are higher and large improvements in health standards is necessary. Based on these evaluation results, the Government of Japan launched the Basic Design for Peace and Health (Global Health Cooperation) as Japan's new policy for assistance in the health sector.

Despite Kenya being a leading country in Africa and having received continuous and large assistance from Japan over the years, the country assistance evaluation of Kenya has not been conducted since 2005. Therefore, Kenya became the country subject to evaluation this year.

The evaluation results were positive overall, however some issues were pointed out regarding Kenyan citizens' recognition for Japan's ODA. It was recommended that the Government of Japan should forge public relations in order to improve the recognition of Japan's ODA to Kenya.

In response, the Government of Japan took steps to formulate a public relations strategy to boost Kenyan citizens' recognition for Japan's ODA through publicity activities, including press releases to local media on occasions such as ceremonies for the completion of facilities built with Japan's assistance, use of social network services, and advertising in newspapers.

Chapter 3 reports on the status of the follow-up measures to the eight ODA third-party evaluation studies conducted in FY 2013.

For example, the evaluation of assistance to the African Millennium Villages (AMV) Initiative stated that although the project was implemented through international organizations and Japan was not in a position to directly manage and supervise its progress, Japan needs to validate results and seek sufficient feedback so that the assistance could become reference for new approaches in providing aid taking into account its policy intention, as a trial run for new aid approaches. Based on this evaluation, one of the recommendations was to strengthen the project implementation management system.

It was reported that, in response to this recommendation, the Government of Japan engaged in efforts to strengthen the project management system. Specifically, in regard to the AMV Initiative being implemented with grant aid, Japan requested that the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), which is the implementing agency, regularly report to Japan's diplomatic missions in each country.

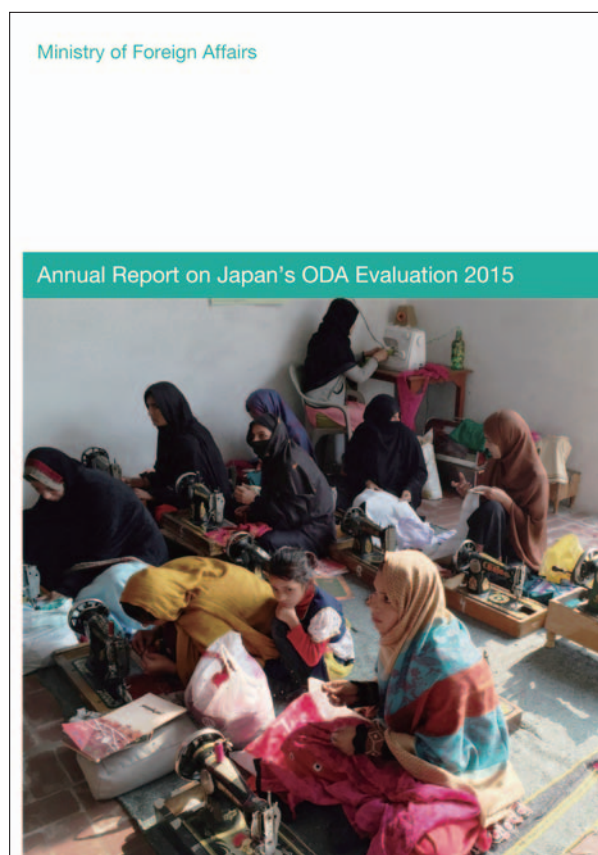
The recommendations in the evaluation of assistance under the Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction were: "Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)" and "Formulation of a new initiative with a clear message." In response to these recommendations, Japan promoted mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction through the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk

Reduction 2015-2030 adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), and also announced the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, as Japan's new initiative in the field of disaster risk reduction. (See ODA Topics on page 120–121.)

Reports of each evaluation and the Annual Reports are available to the public on the MOFA website. For further information and more details on the evaluations, please visit the following link.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/kaikaku/hyoka.html>

\* The AMV is a part of the Millennium Village Project (MVP). The MVP is a comprehensive assistance program proposed by the United Nations Millennium Project (UNMP). It aims to eliminate extreme poverty through a comprehensive development approach, and aims to develop communities with self-sustaining development capabilities. This project targets impoverished villages in Sub-Saharan Africa where the achievements of the MDGs have been delayed.



Front cover of the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2015

## 4. Efforts for Strengthening the Foundations for the Implementation of Development Cooperation in Japan

### (1) Efforts for information disclosure and promoting public understanding and support

The Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 highlights the importance of gaining public understanding and support for development cooperation.

MOFA and JICA are encouraging public participation in development cooperation at various levels and in a variety of ways, including: promotion of discussions and dialogues regarding development cooperation; promotion of development education; information disclosure regarding the current status of development cooperation; and dissemination of relevant information to various regions and a wide range of people. In addition, opportunities are provided for a broad range of Japanese nationals to directly participate in development assistance in developing countries and to experience ODA in the field. At the same time, Japan recognizes the importance

of human resources development, research cooperation, and public-private partnership (PPP) in order to respond appropriately to development issues, which are becoming increasingly diversified and sophisticated. Similarly, it is important to enhance the understanding in the international community towards the concept of Japan's development cooperation, and the cooperation with educational and research institutions, such as universities, as well as NGOs is becoming increasingly important.

Meanwhile, ensuring that Japanese assistance is known by many people in developing countries is an essential process for the implementation of ODA projects. Thus, Japanese diplomatic missions and overseas JICA offices are making coordinated efforts to conduct public relations activities in developing countries.

#### A. Strengthening public relations, information disclosure and information dissemination

Both MOFA and JICA have websites related to ODA,<sup>9</sup> which are linked to each other, in an effort to release and disseminate accurate information to the wider public. In addition, MOFA publishes an ODA email magazine, which introduces actual stories of experiences and episodes about development cooperation in the field from the staff of overseas diplomatic missions and members of JICA.

Since FY1993, MOFA has been making efforts to increase Japanese people's interest in international development cooperation and enhance their understanding by broadcasting relevant TV programs. In 2015, "Osamu Hayashi Explains 'Our Small Steps that Open Up the World'" was aired as a three-part series by TV Tokyo's six stations. This program introduced concrete examples of



Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



"Let's Learn with Osamu Hayashi-sensei about International Cooperation!"

Japan's international cooperation and ODA's significance for Japan in an easy-to-understand manner, interweaving reports from developing countries and specific episodes. Aside from TV, information on international cooperation was disseminated through various media, including magazines and newspapers.

Japan's largest international cooperation event called Global Festa JAPAN is held every year around the International Cooperation Day (October 6).<sup>10</sup> In 2015, MOFA, JICA, and the



Note 9: MOFA <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html> JICA <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>  
Website for the visualization of ODA: <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/> (Japanese only)

Note 10: International Cooperation Day: On October 6, 1954, a Cabinet decision was adopted regarding Japan's accession to the Colombo Plan (the first international organization for developing country assistance to be established following World War II in 1951), leading to Japan's initiation of economic cooperation. In this connection, October 6 was designated "International Cooperation Day" by the adoption of a Cabinet understanding in 1987.

Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) co-organized this event at Symbol Promenade in Odaiba, Tokyo on the weekend of October 3 and 4. A total of 274 organizations, including NGOs, international organizations, companies, and relevant ministries and agencies, took part, and approximately 101,300 people visited this event.

In addition, Japan conducts public relations activities overseas to promote a better understanding of Japan's proactive international contribution through ODA. For example, Japan disseminates information to local news

## B. Website for visualization of ODA

In October 2010, the ODA Mieru-ka Site (a website for the visualization of ODA) was launched within the JICA website to provide an easy-to-understand explanation of the current status of ODA projects and other aspects of the overall flow, and to further increase public understanding and support for ODA. Photographs, ex-ante/ex-post evaluations, and other information are being posted for enhanced information, in order to explain project overviews and processes from project formulation to completion with a focus on loan, grant, and technical cooperation projects around the world.

Likewise, the MOFA website publicizes summaries of the status of specific achievements and lessons learned from past Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects and Cultural Grant Assistance projects, including projects which proved to be effective as well as those which proved to be deficient, in order to promote more effective implementation of ODA. Since FY2014,

organizations by providing press releases when signings and handover ceremonies related to development cooperation take place. In addition, Japanese overseas diplomatic missions plan site-visit tours to Japan's development cooperation projects for the local media to provide opportunities for them to report on Japan's cooperation. Furthermore, Japanese diplomatic missions host various lectures and create websites, PR pamphlets, and other sources of information both in English and local languages.

some of the information in these lists has been integrated into each project's page on JICA's ODA Mieru-ka Site in an effort to further increase convenience.



<http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/>

## C. Promoting development education

MOFA sends its staff to junior-high and high schools, universities, NGOs and other places to give lectures on ODA (ODA *Demae* *Koza*) in order to provide information and explanation about Japan's international development cooperation and ODA. To promote development education, JICA holds the Global Education Contest<sup>11</sup> (JICA has been the main sponsor since FY2011) in which participants can showcase photos, global education practices and programs that can be utilized for development education. Similarly, to assist development education, in response to requests from schools and other organizations, JICA sends former JOCVs and others as lecturers for the International Cooperation Lecture to speak about life in developing countries and share stories of their experiences, aiming to promote cross-cultural and international understanding. JICA also organizes Visit JICA, which welcomes visits by schools to JICA Global Plaza, Nagoya Global Plaza, and domestic offices. In addition, the International Cooperation Experience Program mainly for high school students and the JICA Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and High School Students are held. Furthermore, for

teachers, there are various training programs such as the Training Program for Development Education Leaders and the Study Tour Program for Teachers in which teachers are dispatched to developing countries with the aim to utilize such experiences in their lessons.



A MOFA official delivers a lecture under the theme "The Attractiveness of Japan's ODA" to 175 third-year students of the Aichi Prefectural Nishio Senior High School in May 2015.

Note 11: Former name: Development Education/International Understanding Education Contest (renamed in FY2009)

## D. On-site ODA experience

Providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience development cooperation by visiting project sites to see the actual situation of ODA is one of the most effective ways to deepen public understanding of ODA. In this respect, Japan also places much emphasis on support for on-site ODA observation through study tours (e.g., university seminars), and support for sending teachers and officials from local governments to ODA project sites. Additionally, partnership with travel agencies to implement experience

tours and observation tours are being strengthened.

Furthermore, JICA launched a program called International Cooperation Reporters in 2011, which invites participants from the general public and provides them with opportunities to visit ODA project sites in person and report at various events after returning to Japan. Ten International Cooperation Reporters were sent to Rwanda and Jordan in August 2013 and to Ethiopia and Timor-Leste in September 2014, respectively, to observe Japan's ODA projects in the field.

## E. Promotion of discussion and dialogue

MOFA and JICA are holding information sessions throughout Japan regarding initiatives related to ODA such as supporting SMEs through ODA. Likewise, lectures and symposiums to introduce trends in international cooperation and Japan's efforts are also held to engage in dialogue, as necessary, with citizens interested in foreign policy and ODA.

Furthermore, JICA organizes roundtables and lectures with representatives from local industries and governments, experts, and local university and school officials, utilizing its domestic offices such as regional centers and branch offices. By doing so, JICA aims to promote international cooperation coming from the different regions of Japan, thereby promoting the revitalization of regional economies.

## (2) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

In FY2015, MOFA reformed the existing human resources program and launched the Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development to find, train, and develop the careers of peacebuilding and development professionals in a comprehensive manner. This program consists of: Primary Course, which provides domestic and overseas training for individuals wishing to pursue careers in the peacebuilding and development fields; and Mid-Career Course, which supports the career advancement of individuals who already have know-how and five or more years of experience in the peacebuilding and development fields. In addition, Career Development Support, which imparts skills and knowledge necessary to be appointed to positions, is offered to individuals seeking employment at international organizations and NGOs in the fields of peacebuilding and development.

Since 1997, JICA has offered internships to graduate students and other individuals who conduct research closely tied to development assistance, and wish to play an active role in this field in the future. In FY2014, 94 individuals were offered internships at various workplaces, including the worksites of development consultants. Furthermore, based on the 2002 recommendations of the Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform, the International Cooperation Expert Center was established within JICA in 2003 to offer professionals with specialized knowledge and diverse experience, opportunities to use

their talents at ministries and agencies, JICA, NGOs, and international organizations. As part of this program, JICA provides recruitment information related to international cooperation, human resource registration service, information on various training and seminars, career counseling, and other services on its PARTNER (Participatory Network for Expert Recruitment) website (<http://partner.jica.go.jp/>). In addition, JICA offers the Associate Expert Program and the Capacity Enhancement Training, among other types of training, to develop and secure international cooperation professionals.

Furthermore, the Senior Advisor System allows JICA to be staffed by experts with highly specialized capabilities and abundant work experience in developing countries. The JICA Research Institute, established in October 2008, conducts policy research based on actual experience in development cooperation using internationally recognized methodologies, while communicating with the governments of developing countries and the recipient communities of international development cooperation.

In order to make use of Japan's strengths, the government will work with universities and research institutions and strive to reinforce the intellectual foundations to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

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# Japan's ODA Budget

## Section 1 FY2015 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart IV-1 ♦ ODA Budget

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	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	550.2	-7.1	-1.3	542.2	-8.0	-1.5
Project budget (net)	1,132.2	89.8	8.6	1,140.2	8.0	0.7
Scale of projects (gross)	1,776.0	85.3	5.0	1,805.7	29.7	1.7
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥97			¥110		

\* In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 billion. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

Chart IV-2 ♦ ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	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	501.7	-5.0	-1.0	493.9	-7.8	-1.6
1. Bilateral Grants	422.5	0.1	0.2	408.3	-14.2	-3.4
(1) Economic development assistance and others	166.7	2.5	1.5	160.5	-6.2	-3.7
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	254.2	-1.8	-0.7	246.2	-8.0	-3.2
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	79.2	-5.6	-6.6	85.6	6.4	8.1
(1) UN and other international organizations	48.8	-5.7	-10.4	56.0	7.2	14.7
(2) MDBs, etc.	30.4	0.1	0.2	29.6	-0.8	-2.7
II Loans	48.5	-2.1	-4.2	48.3	-0.2	-0.5
JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	48.5	-2.1	-4.2	48.3	-0.2	-0.5
III Total	550.2	-7.1	-1.3	542.2	-8.0	-1.5

\*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 billion. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-3 ◆ Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2014				FY 2015			
	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	773	5.9	0.8	43.5	797.8	24.8	3.2	44.2
Loans	1,003	79.4	8.6	56.5	1,007.9	4.9	0.5	55.8
Total (project scale)	1,776	85.3	5.0	100.0	1,805.7	29.7	1.7	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-643.8	—	—	—	-665.5	—	—	—
Net	1,132.2	89.8	8.6	—	1,140.2	8	0.7	—

\*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 billion. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-4 ◆ ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥ billion, %)

Category		FY 2014			FY 2015		
		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	773.0	5.9	0.8	797.8	24.8	3.2
	1. Bilateral Grants	494.2	2.5	0.5	483.5	-10.7	-2.2
	(1) Economic development assistance and others	166.7	2.5	1.5	160.5	-6.2	-3.7
	(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	325.9	0.0	0.0	321.4	-4.5	-1.4
	(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
	2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	278.8	3.4	1.2	314.2	35.4	12.7
	(1) UN and other international organizations	51.4	-5.8	-10.1	98.6	47.3	92.0
	(2) MDBs, etc.	227.4	9.1	4.2	215.6	-11.8	-5.2
II	Loans	1,003.0	79.4	8.6	1,007.9	4.9	0.5
	(1) JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	988.5	73.5	8.0	988.5	0.0	0.0
	(2) Other	14.5	5.9	68.3	19.4	4.9	34.0
III	Total (project scale)	1,776.0	85.3	5.0	1,805.7	29.7	1.7
(Reference)	Amount received	-643.8	—	—	-665.5	—	—
	Net	1,132.2	89.8	8.6	1,140.2	8.0	0.7

\*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 billion. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-5 ♦ Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

FY2014 project budget				FY2015 project budget			
Gross ¥1.7760 trillion (5.0% increase)				Gross ¥1.8057 trillion (1.7% increase)			
Expenditure by type of assistance		Budgetary sources		Budgetary sources		Expenditure by type of assistance	
Grant aid 166.7 billion (+1.5%)	Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)	General account 550.2 billion (1.3% decrease)	MOFA 423.0 billion (0.4% increase)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 127.2 billion (6.6% decrease)	General account 542.2 billion (1.5% decrease)	MOFA 423.8 billion (0.2% increase)	Grant aid 160.5 billion (-3.7%)
Technical cooperation 325.9 billion (slight increase)							Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)
		UN and other international organizations (contributions) 51.4 billion (10.1% decrease)	Special account 29.7 billion (0.4% decrease)		Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 118.3 billion (7.0% decrease)		
MDBs and others (Subscriptions/Issuance of government bonds for contributions) 227.4 billion (4.2% increase)			Subscriptions/Issuance of government bonds for contributions 197.0 billion (4.8% increase)			MDBs and others (Contributions/Issuance of government bonds for contributions) 215.6 billion (5.2% decrease)	
			Special account 18.1 billion (39.2% decrease)			UN and other international organizations (contributions) 98.6 billion (92.0% increase)	
ODA Loan, etc. 1.003 trillion (8.6% increase)		Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 999.0 billion (9.1% increase)		Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 1.0180 trillion (1.9% increase)			ODA Loan, etc. 1.079 trillion (0.5% increase)
Net Amounts received		¥1.1322 trillion (8.6% increase) ¥643.8 billion		Net Amounts received		¥1.1402 trillion (0.7% increase) ¥665.5 billion	

## 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, %)

Category	FY 2014	FY 2015		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	13	14	1	10.5
Financial Services Agency	113	119	5	4.6
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	790	816	26	3.3
Ministry of Justice	205	212	8	3.8
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	423,005	423,810	805	0.2
Ministry of Finance	79,373	78,318	-1,055	-1.3
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	22,230	14,926	-7,304	-32.9
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	5,815	6,313	499	8.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,780	2,828	48	1.7
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	14,981	13,833	-1,149	-7.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	284	301	17	6.0
Ministry of the Environment	616	667	51	8.2
Total	550,204	542,156	-8,048	-1.5

\*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-7 ◆ ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

		FY 2014	FY 2015		
		Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency		13	14	1	10.5
Financial Services Agency		113	119	5	4.6
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications		790	816	26	3.3
Ministry of Justice		205	212	8	3.8
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		423,005	465,269	42,264	10.0
Ministry of Finance		1,261,038	1,263,407	2,369	0.2
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology		22,230	14,926	-7,304	-32.9
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare		6,348	6,909	561	8.8
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		17,286	22,272	4,986	28.8
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry		41,834	30,252	-11,582	-27.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism		284	301	17	6.0
Ministry of the Environment		2,867	1,216	-1,651	-57.6
Total (project scale)		1,776,012	1,805,711	29,699	1.7
(Reference)	Amount received	-643,797	-665,523	—	—
	Net	1,132,215	1,140,188	7,974	0.7

\*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-8 ◆ FY2015 Project Budget and Project Outlines by Each Ministry and Agency

1. Grant Aid

(1) Bilateral Grants

(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (160,497)	Grant aid refers to cooperation that provides grants to governments and other entities in developing regions for the main purpose of developing these regions. In accordance with the request of the recipient government, the government of Japan provides funds to the recipient government or other entities for purchasing products and services needed for economic and social development. The recipient government or another entity then uses the funds to procure these products and services.

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (14)	Invites countries, mainly those in the Asia-Pacific region, to Japan to carry out debates 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	 (15)	Introduces financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and provides financial administration training for human resources development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	 (571)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Carries out dialogue on policies and facilitates researcher exchange with other countries in the information and telecommunications field.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(3) Through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT): supports the creation of high-quality telecommunications network; fosters training of IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific region; supports the pilot project to eliminate the digital divide; and supports improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.</li> </ol>
Ministry of Justice	 (212)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Holds training sessions and seminars for criminal justice-related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conducts research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals.</li> <li>(2) Supports 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. Conducts comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and enhances the overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems.</li> </ol>

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (146,413)	<p>(1) Technical cooperation: Technical cooperation refers to cooperation for the development of human resources who will take charge of socio-economic development in developing countries and regions, by making use of Japan's knowhow, technologies, and experience to namely contribute to the local development. It encourages the transfer of Japanese technologies, skills, and knowhow to developing countries, and/or the development and improvement of appropriate technologies suitable to respective countries. It contributes to the improvement of the local technologies as well as establishment and development of local institutions and organizations.</p> <p>(i) Dispatch of experts: Japan dispatches experts to developing countries to share skills and knowhow needed by government officials and engineers of recipient countries. In addition, experts work with these people to develop, raise awareness of, and promote the use of technologies and institutions that match the local context.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of technical training participants: Japan offers technical trainings and supports acquiring new knowledge in various fields for government officials and engineers who are expected to play a leading role in developing countries.</p> <p>(iii) Provision of equipment: Japan provides equipment for the purpose of technical cooperation, for example, as part of technical cooperation activities by experts.</p> <p>(iv) Technical cooperation projects: Japan provides an optimal combination of "dispatch of experts," "acceptance of technical training participants," and "provision of equipment" to design and implement project plans with relevant organizations of developing countries in a consistently planned and comprehensive manner.</p> <p>(v) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Japan assists developing countries in making urban, agricultural, transport and other development plans and in developing natural resources. In addition, Japan transfers skills, such as study and analysis methods as well as planning methods.</p> <p>(vi) Securing and development of human resources: Japan gets hold of and develops human resources such as experts who are indispensable to technical cooperation. Japan also conducts research and provides information necessary to promote the above mentioned projects.</p> <p>(vii) Citizen participatory cooperation: Carry out JICA Partnership Program (JPP) projects in order to promote international cooperation by Japanese NGOs, local governments and other organizations, as well as Development Education Enhancement Programs that contribute to promoting a deeper understanding of international cooperation.</p> <p>(viii) Dispatch of volunteers: A participatory grassroots technical cooperation that dispatches to developing countries Japanese people wishing to contribute to the social and economic development of these countries. The volunteers impart skills, knowhow, and experience by living and working together with the local people. There are two main groups of volunteers: The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers that dispatch young Japanese men and women between the ages 20 and 39 to developing countries for two years in principle; and The Senior Volunteers that dispatch Japanese seniors between the ages of 40 and 69 to developing countries for two years in principle.</p> <p>(ix) Disaster relief activities: Contribute to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and the provision of emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially to developing regions, affected by major natural disasters, at the request of the government of the affected country or international organizations.</p> <p>(2) Operations to support overseas expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A survey conducted to support Japanese SMEs which plan to expand overseas businesses and contribute to meeting and responding to development challenges in developing countries. (SME Partnership Promotion Survey)</li> <li>• A survey conducted to examine the potential use of Japanese companies' products and technologies for Japan's ODA projects. The scope of the survey includes network building and information gathering to develop ODA projects. (Feasibility Survey)</li> <li>• A survey conducted to verify the usefulness of selected Japanese products and technologies through actual installation and operation of products. The products will be handed over to the counterpart organization upon completion of the survey. (Verification Survey)</li> </ul> <p>(3) Studies: Japan designs cooperation programs, identifies and develops individual projects as well as confirms their relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency etc. In doing so, Japan ensures flexibility of the preparatory stage of project formation and accelerates the process. It also aims to create synergies among the three schemes (grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation). In addition, Japan collects and analyzes basic information regarding recipient countries/regions and the aforementioned development challenges in order to design and review guidelines for implementing regional and country-specific assistance as well as assistance policies and approaches, etc. concerning specific development challenges.</p> <p>(4) Project evaluation: From the pre-project phase to after the project's implementation, carrying out a systematic evaluation of project operations so as to improve future operations and fulfill accountability to the people.</p> <p>(5) Other: Provide assistance and guidance to emigrants abroad.</p>
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (7,068)	The Japan Foundation efficiently and comprehensively conducts international exchange activities in cultural and other fields with the objectives of deepening mutual understanding between Japan and other nations, developing a favorable international environment, and contributing to the maintenance and expansion of harmonious relationships between Japan and other countries.
	Others (62,725)	<p>(1) Country needs survey by consultants and others regarding targeted fields, with a view to designing development assistance projects using the products and technologies of Japanese SMEs (needs survey).</p> <p>(2) In addition to (1), (i) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establish Country Assistance Policy, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (ii) investigate the effectiveness of aid and make use of the evaluations to the implementation of efficient and effective aid; (iii) improve the environment for Japanese NGO's activities and report expenses necessary for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (iv) administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.</p>
	Total 216,206	

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (59,278)	(1) Holds seminars and trainings both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatches experts to developing countries. (3) Accepts guest members and researchers from developing countries. (4) Conducts research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries. (5) Supports 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 (13,883)	In order to promote fostering of human resources that can play an active role in the global society, enhance international competitiveness of Japanese institutions of higher education, and realize the Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students of 2008, Japan promotes overseas studies of Japanese students and acceptance of foreign students to Japan, which will contribute to improving the necessary environment for fostering global human resources. There are currently approximately 184,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education (May 2014), with approximately 60,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2012). (Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan) * Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students: Invites 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: Provides 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) (576)	This project aims to foster internationally active global human resources and strengthen the global orientation of university education, and supports international education partnership initiatives that Japan and ASEAN promote with universities. Specifically, it fully compares and adjusts education programs offered by properly certified universities to allow students to transfer their credit units and to implement shared results management system. Through such initiatives, it promotes exchange between those universities while maintaining the quality of education that each university offers. Implementation of this project promotes study abroad programs for Japanese students, and strategic acceptance of foreign students.
	Others (387)	Promotes acceptance of researchers and others from developing countries and dispatch of experts from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as Japanese language education for speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports. Also participates in government-to-government programs advocated by UNESCO, and cooperates with the initiatives of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO).
	Total 14,846	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,093)	(1) Develops human resources in the fields of health, medical, and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conducts surveys and makes plans for waterworks. (2) Promotes 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. Carries out projects for clinical studies on diseases endemics in developing countries. (3) Promotes appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Accepts vocational training instructors with tenure. Assists with the creation of appropriate skill evaluation systems in developing countries. (5) Provides support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,114)	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. (1) Expands global food production and promote investment; (2) Assists with solving global issues, including climate change; (3) Promotes sustainable forest management through the preservation of forests in developing countries, etc.; and (4) Implements programs for promoting the sound development of the Japanese fishing industry and the sustainable use of international fishery resources.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research program for overseas development plans, etc. (600)	[Research program for overseas development plans] Upon request from developing countries, the government of Japan provides support for drafting the most economical and comprehensive master plan for the sectors and regions that are essential for the nation building effort of developing countries, as well as implementing policy proposals. [Projects to develop overseas bases for Japanese companies and overseas infrastructure market] With the aim to support Japanese companies to expand their businesses overseas, intergovernmental consultations and dispatch of mission teams are implemented to help develop necessary infrastructure and find potential orders. Furthermore, commerce feasibility studies, which are required for the provision of tied ODA loans are implemented in order to conform to the OECD consultation meeting's decision regarding the commercial nature of projects.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project to promote trade and investment (1,400)	In order to support Japanese companies to gain market shares in emerging countries, which are expected to show rapid growth in the future, the following initiatives are implemented: (1) cooperation for local human resources development based on policy dialogue, and improvement of the business environment by transferring Japan's industrial policies and systems; (2) trainings and dispatch of experts for deepening understanding of the superiority of Japan's technologies, aimed at increasing the percentage of infrastructure contracts awarded to Japanese companies; (3) assistance for overseas internships of young Japanese people to cultivate "work-ready global human resources" with the aim of helping SMEs expand their businesses overseas and acquire infrastructure business; and (4) encouragement of co-creation between Japanese companies and emerging country human resources and companies through i) Assistance for joint development with local research institutions and companies, ii) Fostering of innovators in emerging countries who understand and solve local needs, and iii) The establishment of communities for promoting the creation of Japan-friendly human resource networks, exchanges, and co-creation.
	Operations to support development of human resources in emerging markets (810)	In order to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries, accepts trainees from developing countries at companies in private sectors, develops human resources that contribute to industries in developing countries, and dispatches experts to give instructions and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques. (Accepted 1,342 trainees and dispatched 71 experts in FY2014.)
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (7,343)	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 a basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries.
	Others (16,863)	Carries out success-proven operations to disseminate Japan's technologies, such as energy conservation technology, in developing countries.
	Total 27,106	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(199)	Conducts the following initiatives in various fields relating to land, infrastructure, and transport (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) provides support for developing countries to revitalize their economy in the field of international transportation, and strengthening the competitiveness of Japanese enterprises; (2) projects to plan international cooperation exchanges; (3) cooperation to environmental and safety measures; and (4) promotion of overseas projects.
Ministry of the Environment	(812)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative and operational expenses for supporting projects in developing countries, such as reduction of fluorocarbon. (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: costs for the promotion of activities of global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia [Phase III]). (3) Waste management and recycling measures: To strengthen efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling based societies in Asia. (4) Global warming countermeasures: projects to establish and implement the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). (5) Promotion of projects for Co-benefits type environmental pollution control in Asia (Formulation of strategies for introducing Co-benefits type pollution control, demonstration of introducing Co-benefits type technology, and preparation of guidelines for introducing Co-benefits type technology).

\*Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

## (iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (1,600)	Transfers capital to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for HIPCs (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries).

## (2) Contributions to Multilateral Institutions (Subscriptions, Contributions, and Donations of Which are a Part of ODA)

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (104)	Contributions of the necessary funds for technical assistance undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) for emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (245)	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) (5,303) Contributions to Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (3,764)	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 placing more focus on human rights and fundamental freedoms; (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) (852)	From the perspective of human security of each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists projects of UN agencies 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, refugee problems, drugs, and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (6,749)	The UNDP, the core development organization in the UN system and a funder of technical cooperation activities, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. It delivers activities in 177 countries and regions focusing on sustainable development process, democratic governance, and building resilient communities. Japan provides not only contributions to its core fund, but also establishes and contributes to a range of context-specific funds, and supports the UNDP's projects to assist developing countries and efforts to tackle international development challenges.
	Contributions to environmental issues (3,741)	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 global environment such as monitoring, investigation, technical assistance, implementation of, and compliance with treaties.
	Green Climate Fund (GCF) (38,507)	The GCF, whose establishment was decided COP16 in 2010, is a fund to assist the reduction of greenhouse gases and their adaptation to the impacts of climate change in developing countries. On May21 2015, Japan signed a contribution arrangement for \$1.5 billion. This brought the GCF over the threshold that the GCF could start its operation once 50% of the total amount pledged had been available, and then, the GCF started its operation.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,287)	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 African and Asia-Pacific regions.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (3,893)	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 durable solutions for refugee issues (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement); (4) Promote the adoptions of International Instruments concerning protection of refugees; and (5) Strengthen international cooperation for the protection of stateless person.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2,005)	UNICEF offers mid- to long-term aid for children, such as promoting maternal/child health, improving nutrition, providing drinking water, and education, etc., as well as emergency assistance during and after natural disasters and conflicts. UNICEF provides assistance to almost all developing countries in the world.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (190)	The UNRWA provides assistance to Palestinian refugees such as education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of shelter, etc.), and welfare (operating community rehabilitation centres, etc.) through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (563)	The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance towards sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Technical Cooperation Fund (1,019)	In order to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the IAEA established Technical Cooperation Fund and conducts technical cooperation activities based on the request of developing countries, including dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, and acceptance of trainees.
	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (3,052)	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.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2,952)	With the objective of eliminating hunger and poverty in agricultural areas, grant aid and concessional funds are provided for the recipient developing countries in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage, processing, etc. At the Consultation on the 10th Replenishment Resources, Japan pledged to contribute up to \$57 million for IFAD's activities from 2016 to 2018.
	Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (3,328)	UNESCO aims to further promote justice, the rule of law, the human rights, and fundamental freedoms and to contribute to the peace and security of the world by encouraging understanding and cooperation among the nations and their citizens through education, science, and culture. It also promotes intellectual exchange across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries.
	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1,780)	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 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (196)	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 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (—)	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 this fund in FY2015 were compensated by the FY2014 supplementary budget (¥18.453 billion).
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (191)	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 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) (220)	The Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) was established under the initiative of the United States at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. Through the PUI, the IAEA technical cooperation activities in the field of such as human health, agriculture, food, water resources management and environment are carried out.
	Contribution to the UN Women (515)	The UN Women aims to improve the social status of women, and conducts various activities to promote elimination of discrimination against women and girls, empowerment of women, and gender equality.
	Contributions to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) (247)	With the objective of eliminating sexual violence in conflict, the Office of SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict promotes initiatives to negotiate with the high level officials in the government of conflict countries, develop political commitment, and gain support from the international community to promote efforts in the target countries.
	Contributions to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (931)	The IPPF promotes initiatives in the field of maternal, newborn and child health, and reproductive health in developing countries. With support from about 150 member associations in the world, it conducts activities to help grassroots level initiatives.
	Contributions to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (20)	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, promotes initiatives to protect children's lives and people's health by disseminating vaccinations in developing countries. In the FY2014 supplementary budget, Japan contributed ¥1.685 billion. Contributions for 2015 equal ¥1.705 billion.
	Others (6,261)	Provides various contributions and assessed contributions to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Total 88,566	
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (13,414)	The IBRD and IDA, working towards the mission to reduce poverty and realize 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, technical cooperation, and human resources development for the improvement of policy.
	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (111,399)	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 Corporation (IFC) (1,201)	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.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (7,984)	The ADB contributes to the reduction of poverty in developing countries through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and encouragement of regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region. These contributions complement support financed by the ADB to provide loans for smallscale poverty reduction projects, and overall skills development in the developing countries.
	Subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (—)	Part of the ADB's ordinary capital resources consist of contributions to the ADB, which partly fund ADB's loans.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (39,270)	The primary work of the ADF is to offer grants and loans on more relaxed terms and conditions than the ADB's loans to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (752)	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. It also provides technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises, in order to assist private sectors of AfDB member countries.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (3,137)	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.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (14,485)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on more relaxed terms and conditions than the AfDB for the developing countries of the African region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (717)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to 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) (1,999)	The IDB provides loans by raising funding from the international capital market through issuing bonds based on the subscriptions from member countries.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank Fund for Special Operations (FSO) (737)	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) (291)	The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member countries of the Soviet Union in shifting their economies towards market-based economies, and fostering the private sectors of these countries, etc. These contributions contribute to the economic development in the region by providing funds to private sectors and technical cooperation, etc.
	Contributions to Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (15,000)	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 five fields: (1) climate change mitigation; (2) biodiversity; (3) international water; (4) land degradation; and (5) chemicals and waste.
	Other Contributions (5,243)	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), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
	Total 215,629	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions etc. (79)	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) (4,184)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN which carries out programs with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world. MHLW provides assessed contributions in the amount Japan was assigned as a WHO member.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (852)	With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are 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 (779)	(1) Assessed contributions to the ILO. (2) Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO and other organizations, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific.
	Total 5,815	

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (453)	With the aim to achieve world food security and to address global issues, conducts initiatives including creation of statistical information, climate change control, drafting of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) related international standards, support for the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), assistance related to building food value chains in Asia and Africa, and technical assistance and human resources development related to fisheries promotion.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (83)	Through Food for Work (community-based agricultural development projects that offer food in exchange for labor), implements projects to restore the infrastructure for cultivating rice with the initiative of farmers and increase mid- to long-term productivity of rice in post-crisis/post-conflict African countries.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (177)	Conducts research and dissemination related to increasing food production and improving sustainable agricultural productivity in developing countries, through the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.
	Contributions to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) (111)	With the aim to improve global animal health, establishes roadmaps to prevent epidemics such as foot and mouth disease, collects, analyzes, and provides information on infectious animal diseases, and provides technical support and advice on preventing epidemics of animal diseases.
	Contributions to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) (96)	Contributes to efforts for capacity building to cope with the legality demands and other efforts in tropical timber producing nations, in order to expand and diversify sustainable and legal tropical timber trading, and to promote sustainable management of tropical forests.
	Contributions and others (793)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), United Nations University (UNU), Asian Productivity Organization (APO), and United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), in order to contribute to solve various issues in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (490)	In order to promote sustainable industrial development in developing countries, conducts activities such as technical cooperation, policy proposals, establishment of standards, and knowledge transfer, based on the policy decided in the General Assembly.
	Contributions and others (1,146)	Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, contributions to the WIPO, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Business Advisory Council, International Energy Agency (IEA), International Energy Forum, and cooperation for research on economic integration in East Asia, assessed contributions to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), contributions to the Asia Pacific Energy Research Center (APEREC) and IRENA.
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (101)	Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, the World Meteorological Organization) that are associated with development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism and meteorology.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (404)	Contributions and assessed contributions are made to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), the United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI), as well as contributions to the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) Asia Pacific Region Secretariat.

## 2. Loans and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance (988,500)	Loan aid refers to cooperation that provides funds, mainly for the purpose of contributing to the development of the developing countries and regions, with concessional conditions in terms of interest rates, repayment periods, etc. so that the terms and conditions do not put a heavy burden on developing countries and regions. Loan aid consists of: ODA loans, which are provided to governments or other entities of developing countries and regions for funds necessary for implementing development projects, or necessary for achieving plans concerning the economic stability of these countries and regions; and Private Sector Investment Finance that provides loans or equities necessary for the implementation of development projects to corporations and other entities in Japan or developing countries and regions.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (19,444)	In order to contribute to the 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 financing 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 funds, etc.

# Japan's ODA Disbursements

## Section 1

## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

Chart IV-9 ♦ The Flow of Financial Resources from Japan to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Calendar year			2013	2014	Percentage change from previous year
Item					
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	9,841	5,084	-48.3
		Grant aid	7,032	2,450	-65.2
		Technical cooperation	2,809	2,634	-6.2
		Loan aid	-1,317	884	167.1
		(Bilateral) Total	8,524	5,968	-30.0
	Contributions to multilateral institutions		2,970	3,255	9.6
	(ODA) Total		11,494	9,223	-19.8
	(% of GNI)		(0.23)	(0.19)	—
	Other Official Flows (OOF)	Official credits (over one year)		-145	90
Direct investment finances		2,497	-2,238	-189.6	
Concessional lending to multilateral institutions		-219	—	100.0	
(OOF) Total*4		2,133	-2,148	-200.7	
Private flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)		538	1,063	97.4
	Direct investment		50,607	44,399	-12.3
	Other bilateral securities investments		7,323	7,328	0.1
	Concessional loans to multilateral agencies		-1,712	-1,180	31.1
	(PF) Total*4		56,756	51,609	-9.1
Grants by private non-profit agencies			458	467	1.9
Total resource flows			70,841	59,151	-16.5
(% of GNI)			(1.39)	(1.23)	—
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion)			5,101	4,798	-5.9

\*1 The 2013 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥97.591; the 2014 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥105.8475 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee, DAC).

\*2 Including assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*4 OOF: Other Official Flows, PF: Private Flows

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

Calendar year		2013	2014	Percentage change from previous year
Item				
Grants		9,835.5	5,079.8	-48.4
	Technical cooperation	2,147.9	1,997.2	-7.0

\* Excluding assistance to 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, unit: US\$ million)

Income group	2013	2014	Number of Japan's ODA recipients (2014)
LDCs	5,582.0	186.3	47
LICs	326.9	74.6	3
LMICs	2,287.0	1,915.1	36
UMICs	-1,254.1	-216.0	55
Unclassifiable	1,669.7	2,051.6	-
Total	8,611.4	6,011.6	141

\*1 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

\*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spread across multiple recipient countries.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*4 See Chart IV-37 of page 261 DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.

\*5 Different countries and regions make up the 2013 and 2014 income groups.

\*6 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

\*6.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by a 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 2011-2013	HAI (*1)	EVI (*2)
Less than or equal to US\$1,035	60 or less	36 or more

## Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2011-2013	HAI (*1)	EVI (*2)
More than or equal to US\$1,242	66 or more	32 or less

A country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GNI 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.

(\*1) HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Assets 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 enrollment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

(\*2) 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.

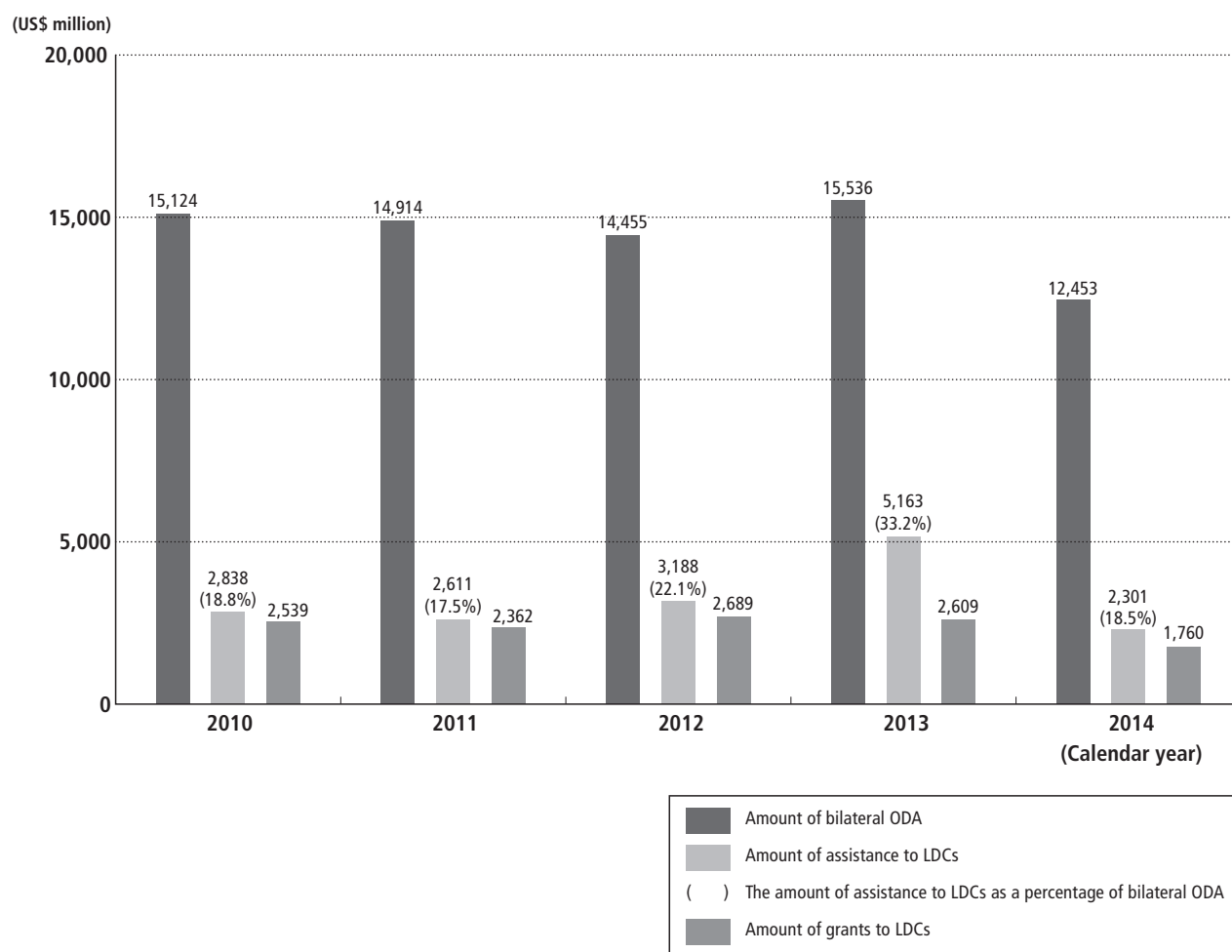
\*6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,045 in 2013 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

\*6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,046 but less than or equal to US\$4,125 in 2013 (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\$4,126 but less than or equal to US\$12,745 in 2013 (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 debt relief.

\*3 Excludes assistance for graduated countries.

## Section 3

## Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-12 ◆ Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type (2014)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Asia		854.95	321.57	695.86	1,550.81	5,720.45	5,294.13	426.32	1,977.13	7,271.26
East Asia		390.08	42.60	486.02	876.11	3,297.00	4,124.49	-827.49	48.62	4,173.1
Northeast Asia		22.51		36.47	58.98	202.94	1,047.83	-844.89	-785.91	261.93
China		3.32		15.69	19.01	123.12	1,027.80	-904.68	-885.67	142.13
[Hong Kong]*				0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01
Mongolia		19.19		20.72	39.91	79.82	15.67	64.15	104.06	119.74
Southeast Asia		366.50	41.53	441.92	808.42	3,094.06	3,076.66	17.40	825.82	3,902.48
Brunei*				0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01
Cambodia		63.72	4.16	40.08	103.80	23.16	2.65	20.51	124.31	126.96
Indonesia		32.22	1.15	79.20	111.42	458.52	1,762.15	-1,303.63	-1,192.21	569.94
Laos		65.47	2.83	29.13	94.60	12.31	3.58	8.73	103.33	106.91
Malaysia		2.94	2.83	14.33	17.27	75.20	122.89	-47.69	-30.42	92.47
Myanmar		119.68	15.44	83.10	202.78	11.14		11.14	213.92	213.92
Philippines		25.87	12.06	56.35	82.21	391.07	565.87	-174.80	-92.59	473.28
Singapore*				0.13	0.13				0.13	0.13
Thailand		9.95	3.05	39.45	49.40	366.32	258.62	107.70	157.10	415.72
Viet Nam		39.67		88.76	128.43	1,755.54	360.89	1,394.65	1,523.09	1,883.98
(ASEAN)*7		359.53	41.53	430.53	790.06	3,093.25	3,076.66	16.59	806.65	3,883.31
Timor-Leste		6.97		11.39	18.36	0.81		0.81	19.17	19.17
Multiple countries in East Asia		1.07	1.07	7.64	8.70				8.70	8.70
South Asia		148.59	22.98	152.10	300.69	2,251.40	1,083.43	1,167.97	1,468.66	2,552.09
Bangladesh		17.36		43.37	60.74	344.93	97.97	246.96	307.70	405.66
Bhutan		4.68		8.88	13.56	2.29		2.29	15.85	15.85
India		1.15	0.44	41.35	42.50	1,407.58	745.27	662.31	704.81	1,450.08
Maldives		2.27		2.14	4.41				4.41	4.41
Nepal		34.72	0.50	20.95	55.67	9.65	8.96	0.70	56.37	65.32
Pakistan		55.15	16.97	13.79	68.94	211.50	36.14	175.36	244.30	280.45
Sri Lanka		33.25	5.07	19.89	53.14	275.44	195.10	80.35	133.49	328.58
Multiple countries in South Asia				1.73	1.73				1.73	1.73
Central Asia and the Caucasus		52.34	4.41	32.74	85.08	172.05	86.21	85.85	170.93	257.13
Armenia		2.21		1.91	4.12		2.43	-2.43	1.69	4.12
Azerbaijan		8.51		2.09	10.60	70.20	12.08	58.12	68.72	80.80
Georgia		8.00		0.58	8.58	51.27	2.46	48.82	57.39	59.85
Kazakhstan		0.31		2.86	3.18		39.93	-39.93	-36.75	3.18
Kyrgyz Republic		11.00	2.40	10.65	21.64		0.40	-0.40	21.24	21.64
Tajikistan		17.49		6.05	23.55				23.55	23.55
Turkmenistan				0.46	0.46		2.06	-2.06	-1.60	0.46
Uzbekistan		2.81		7.64	10.45	50.58	26.86	23.73	34.18	61.03
Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus		2.01	2.01	0.49	2.50				2.50	2.50
Multiple countries in Asia		263.93	251.58	25.00	288.93				288.93	288.93

(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants				Loan aid				
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Middle East and North Africa		433.52	330.44	165.42	598.94	843.80	632.49	211.32	810.26	1,442.74
Afghanistan		220.14	178.79	49.54	269.67				269.67	269.67
Algeria		0.55	0.55	2.20	2.75		0.76	-0.76	1.99	2.75
Egypt		4.18	3.60	29.17	33.35	79.27	171.14	-91.87	-58.52	112.62
Iran		8.53	7.78	7.98	16.51		58.59	-58.59	-42.09	16.51
Iraq		33.88	32.23	15.99	49.87	326.13	10.55	315.58	365.45	376.01
Israel*		0.16	0.16	0.02	0.18				0.18	0.18
Jordan		27.97	10.72	13.28	41.25	117.95	100.78	17.16	58.41	159.20
Kuwait*				0.04	0.04				0.04	0.04
Lebanon		25.52	17.11	0.47	25.99		6.58	-6.58	19.41	25.99
Libya		5.20	5.20	0.40	5.60				5.60	5.60
Morocco		1.09		11.28	12.37	68.35	53.41	14.94	27.30	80.72
Oman*				0.45	0.45				0.45	0.45
[Palestinian Territories]		31.77	15.04	9.85	41.62				41.62	41.62
Qatar*				0.03	0.03				0.03	0.03
Saudi Arabia*				1.75	1.75				1.75	1.75
Syria		30.44	18.52	2.32	32.76				32.76	32.76
Tunisia		3.66	0.70	9.57	13.23	83.40	72.76	10.64	23.87	96.64
Turkey		7.36	7.20	8.91	16.27	168.71	156.22	12.49	28.76	184.98
United Arab Emirates*				0.13	0.13				0.13	0.13
Yemen		25.70	25.45	1.36	27.06		1.68	-1.68	25.38	27.06
Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa		7.37	7.37	0.69	8.05				8.05	8.05
Sub-Saharan Africa		760.01	340.72	386.14	1,146.16	497.11	85.85	411.26	1,557.42	1,643.27
Angola		2.93	2.20	5.07	8.00				8.00	8.00
Benin		5.05	0.60	5.16	10.20				10.20	10.20
Botswana		0.57		3.99	4.55	0.18	4.26	-4.08	0.47	4.74
Burkina Faso		12.62	6.00	10.92	23.55				23.55	23.55
Burundi		4.42	3.80	4.63	9.04				9.04	9.04
Cabo Verde		0.49		0.13	0.62	10.39		10.39	11.01	11.01
Cameroon		8.80	7.63	5.82	14.62	10.42		10.42	25.05	25.05
Central Africa		9.27	9.27	0.02	9.29				9.29	9.29
Chad		10.98	10.98	0.21	11.19				11.19	11.19
Comoros		2.80		0.64	3.45				3.45	3.45
Côte d'Ivoire		14.33	7.70	12.26	26.59				26.59	26.59
Democratic Republic of the Congo		43.46	16.20	10.34	53.80				53.80	53.80
Djibouti		20.98	1.80	5.48	26.46				26.46	26.46
Eritrea		0.09		1.23	1.32				1.32	1.32
Ethiopia		56.28	11.75	26.50	82.77				82.77	82.77
Gabon		0.42		4.57	4.98		0.81	-0.81	4.17	4.98
Ghana		19.44		21.81	41.25				41.25	41.25
Guinea		19.67	6.25	3.32	22.99				22.99	22.99
Guinea-Bissau		8.03	3.83		8.03				8.03	8.03
Kenya		24.00	14.70	36.88	60.87	51.19	66.16	-14.97	45.90	112.07
Lesotho		1.97	1.80	0.33	2.29				2.29	2.29
Liberia		29.66	2.20	0.60	30.26				30.26	30.26

(Unit: US\$ million)

Type    Country or region		Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Madagascar	4.79	4.15	5.49	10.28				10.28	10.28	
Malawi	24.76	2.10	17.70	42.45				42.45	42.45	
Mali	23.50	23.50	0.79	24.29				24.29	24.29	
Mauritania	21.67	12.10	0.79	22.46				22.46	22.46	
Mauritius			3.34	3.34	0.27	2.95	-2.68	0.66	3.61	
Mozambique	25.79	1.00	25.37	51.17	34.11		34.11	85.28	85.28	
Namibia	1.23	0.80	4.09	5.31		8.87	-8.87	-3.56	5.31	
Niger	29.79	14.30	2.26	32.05				32.05	32.05	
Nigeria	22.89	4.87	12.26	35.15				35.15	35.15	
Republic of Congo	4.40	4.40	1.99	6.39				6.39	6.39	
Rwanda	12.56	3.10	10.05	22.61				22.61	22.61	
Sao Tome and Principe	2.42		0.04	2.46				2.46	2.46	
Senegal	22.63		22.43	45.06				45.06	45.06	
Seychelles			0.66	0.66				0.66	0.66	
Sierra Leone	8.36		4.92	13.28				13.28	13.28	
Somalia	32.50	32.50	0.08	32.58				32.58	32.58	
South Africa	2.15	1.00	6.13	8.28		0.89	-0.89	7.40	8.28	
South Sudan	30.85	30.48	12.42	43.28				43.28	43.28	
Sudan	39.40	21.60	13.10	52.51				52.51	52.51	
Swaziland	0.07		0.44	0.50		1.91	-1.91	-1.40	0.50	
Tanzania	27.81	3.90	32.46	60.27	53.72		53.72	113.98	113.98	
The Gambia	0.17		0.18	0.35				0.35	0.35	
Togo	6.45	0.80	3.73	10.17				10.17	10.17	
Uganda	31.38	10.07	17.36	48.74	36.99		36.99	85.73	85.73	
Zambia	24.91	2.59	14.47	39.38	10.74		10.74	50.12	50.12	
Zimbabwe	1.40		3.77	5.18				5.18	5.18	
Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	61.88	60.75	9.95	71.83	289.10		289.10	360.93	360.93	
Latin America and the Caribbean	105.57	18.10	158.22	263.79	170.43	404.47	-234.04	29.75	434.23	
Antigua and Barbuda	0.09		0.42	0.51				0.51	0.51	
Argentina	0.32		8.45	8.77		4.20	-4.20	4.57	8.77	
Barbados*	0.09		0.03	0.12				0.12	0.12	
Belize	0.18		1.11	1.30				1.30	1.30	
Bolivia	4.63		10.57	15.20		0.27	-0.27	14.93	15.20	
Brazil	1.04		23.92	24.96	92.20	101.78	-9.58	15.38	117.15	
Chile	0.78		3.09	3.88		0.95	-0.95	2.92	3.88	
Colombia	3.45	0.11	4.73	8.18				8.18	8.18	
Costa Rica	0.76		4.54	5.30	21.73	24.14	-2.41	2.89	27.03	
Cuba	0.81		4.50	5.31				5.31	5.31	
Dominica	0.97		0.10	1.08				1.08	1.08	
Dominican Republic	9.02		7.49	16.51		8.75	-8.75	7.76	16.51	
Ecuador	2.30		6.26	8.55		16.36	-16.36	-7.81	8.55	
El Salvador	2.41		7.93	10.34		17.12	-17.12	-6.79	10.34	
Grenada	1.98		0.09	2.07				2.07	2.07	
Guatemala	0.24		4.81	5.05	1.51	8.52	-7.01	-1.96	6.56	
Guyana	3.04		0.51	3.55				3.55	3.55	
Haiti	20.67	2.43	2.32	22.98				22.98	22.98	

(Unit: US\$ million)

Type   Country or region		Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Honduras		9.56	0.50	5.86	15.42			15.42	15.42	
Jamaica		0.80		2.16	2.96		17.74	-17.74	2.96	
Mexico		0.42		11.76	12.18		48.56	-48.56	12.18	
Nicaragua		3.95		9.15	13.10	0.01		0.01	13.11	
Panama		0.32		4.44	4.76	1.49	16.51	-15.02	6.25	
Paraguay		0.03		9.17	9.19	2.98	28.57	-25.59	12.18	
Peru		21.49	0.65	12.57	34.07	50.52	109.17	-58.65	84.58	
Saint Christopher and Nevis*				0.20	0.20				0.20	
Saint Lucia		0.94		0.53	1.47				1.47	
Saint Vincent				0.13	0.13				0.13	
Suriname		0.05		0.08	0.13				0.13	
Trinidad and Tobago*				0.03	0.03				0.03	
Uruguay		0.59		1.10	1.69		1.83	-1.83	1.69	
Venezuela		0.22		1.71	1.93				1.93	
Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean		14.42	14.42	8.46	22.88				22.88	
Oceania		78.23	0.35	44.93	123.16	4.90	19.14	-14.25	108.91	
Cook		0.19		0.11	0.30				0.30	
Federated States of Micronesia		4.66		2.42	7.08		0.85	-0.85	7.08	
Fiji		1.35		6.59	7.93		1.15	-1.15	7.93	
[French Polynesia]*				0.01	0.01				0.01	
Kiribati		7.79		0.90	8.68				8.68	
Marshall		4.66		1.30	5.96				5.96	
Nauru		1.23		0.19	1.41				1.41	
[New Caledonia]*				0.01	0.01				0.01	
[Niue]				0.07	0.07				0.07	
Palau		4.62		2.42	7.04				7.04	
Papua New Guinea		12.54		13.14	25.68	0.75	17.15	-16.40	9.28	
Samoa		8.62		3.65	12.28	2.32		2.32	14.60	
Solomon		6.30		4.80	11.10				11.10	
[Tokelau]				0.01	0.01				0.01	
Tonga		14.57		2.55	17.12				17.12	
Tuvalu		6.04		0.66	6.70				6.70	
Vanuatu		5.08		2.72	7.80	1.83		1.83	9.63	
Multiple countries in Oceania		0.58	0.35	3.42	4.00				4.00	
Europe		32.76	7.16	15.17	47.93	144.45	60.63	83.81	131.74	
Albania				1.76	1.76	22.29	3.21	19.08	24.05	
Belarus		0.13		0.62	0.75				0.75	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		4.63		2.92	7.55	0.54	1.27	-0.73	8.09	
Bulgaria*				0.04	0.04		15.05	-15.05	0.04	
Croatia*				0.16	0.16				0.16	
Estonia*				0.02	0.02				0.02	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		0.25		1.62	1.86		4.95	-4.95	1.86	

(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Hungary*			0.44	0.44				0.44	0.44	
Kosovo	0.61		1.12	1.73				1.73	1.73	
Moldova	7.80		0.60	8.40	17.90		17.90	26.30	26.30	
Montenegro	0.32		0.18	0.50				0.50	0.50	
Romania*			0.04	0.04	8.08	19.54	-11.46	-11.42	8.12	
Serbia	7.84		1.89	9.72	1.16	0.10	1.06	10.78	10.88	
Ukraine	11.18	7.16	2.76	13.94	94.48		94.48	108.42	108.42	
Multiple countries in Europe			0.81	0.81				0.81	0.81	
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	184.97	150.85	1,168.10	1,353.07				1,353.07	1,353.07	
Bilateral ODA total	2,450.01	1,169.20	2,633.84	5,083.85	7,381.14	6,496.72	884.42	5,968.28	12,464.99	

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [ ] denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding the total 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 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

\*7 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

\*8 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey."

\*9 Contributions etc. to the OECD-DAC member countries are not respectively shown in the table, but are included in the total amounts.

Chart IV-13 ♦ Japan's ODA by Type 2014

● Including disbursements for graduated countries

2014 (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		2,450.01	7,031.92	-65.2	259,328	686,252	-62.2
		Debt relief		—	4,020.86	-100.0	—	392,400	-100.0
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions		1,169.20	1,636.33	-28.5	123,757	159,691	-22.5
		Grant aid excluding the above		1,280.81	1,374.73	-6.8	135,571	134,161	1.1
		Technical cooperation		2,633.84	2,808.94	-6.2	278,786	274,127	1.7
		Total grants		5,083.85	9,840.86	-48.3	538,113	960,380	-44.0
		Loan aid		884.42	-1,317.25	167.1	93,614	-128,552	172.8
		(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)		884.42	518.67	70.5	93,614	50,618	84.9
		(Amount disbursed)		7,381.14	9,748.31	-24.3	781,275	951,348	-17.9
		(Amount recovered)		6,496.72	11,065.56	-41.3	687,661	1,079,900	-36.3
		(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)		6,496.72	9,229.64	-29.6	687,661	900,730	-23.7
		Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)		12,464.99	19,589.18	-36.4	1,319,388	1,911,727	-31.0
		Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)		5,968.28	8,523.61	-30.0	631,727	831,828	-24.1
		Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions		3,254.66	2,970.16	9.6	344,498	289,861	18.8
		Total ODA (Gross disbursement)		15,719.65	22,559.33	-30.3	1,663,886	2,201,588	-24.4
		Total ODA (Net disbursement)		9,222.94	11,493.77	-19.8	976,225	1,121,688	-13.0
		Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		4,798.16	5,100.62	-5.9	507,872.90	497,774.40	2.0
		% of GNI		0.19	0.23		0.19	0.23	

● Excluding disbursements for graduated countries

2014 (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		2,449.75	7,031.92	-65.2	259,300	686,252	-62.2
		Debt relief		—	4,020.86	-100.0	—	392,400	-100.0
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions		1,169.03	1,636.33	-28.6	123,739	159,691	-22.5
		Grant aid excluding the above		1,280.72	1,374.73	-6.8	135,561	134,161	1.0
		Technical cooperation		2,630.07	2,803.60	-6.2	278,387	273,606	1.7
		Total grants		5,079.82	9,835.52	-48.4	537,687	959,858	-44.0
		Loan aid		931.81	-1,224.09	176.1	98,630	-119,460	182.6
		(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)		931.81	611.83	52.3	98,630	59,709	65.2
		(Amount disbursed)		7,373.06	9,721.31	-24.2	780,420	948,712	-17.7
		(Amount recovered)		6,441.25	10,945.40	-41.2	681,790	1,068,173	-36.2
		(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)		6,441.25	9,109.48	-29.3	681,790	889,003	-23.3
		Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)		12,452.88	19,556.83	-36.3	1,318,107	1,908,571	-30.9
		Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)		6,011.63	8,611.43	-30.2	636,316	840,398	-24.3
		Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions		3,254.66	2,970.16	9.6	344,498	289,861	18.8
		Total ODA (Gross disbursement)		15,707.54	22,526.99	-30.3	1,662,604	2,198,431	-24.4
		Total ODA (Net disbursement)		9,266.29	11,581.59	-20.0	980,814	1,130,259	-13.2
		Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		4,798.16	5,100.62	-5.9	507,872.90	497,774.40	2.0
		% of GNI		0.19	0.23		0.19	0.23	

\*1 "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through multilateral institutions (those that can be classified by country).

\*2 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims and assigned rice credits. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*3 Conversion rate: 2014 US\$1=¥105.8475, 2013 US\$1=¥97.591 (The exchange rate designated by the OECD-DAC.)

\*4 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see page 261).

\*5 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 19 graduated countries and regions that are not DAC members: Barbados, Brunei, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Kuwait, New Caledonia, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

Chart IV-14 ♦ Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type in 2014

(Unit: US\$ million)

Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Country or region	Disbursements	
1	Afghanistan	220.14	Viet Nam	88.76	
2	Myanmar	119.68	Myanmar	83.10	
3	Laos	65.47	Indonesia	79.20	
4	Cambodia	63.72	Philippines	56.35	
5	Ethiopia	56.28	Afghanistan	49.54	
6	Pakistan	55.15	Bangladesh	43.37	
7	Democratic Republic of the Congo	43.46	India	41.35	
8	Viet Nam	39.67	Cambodia	40.08	
9	Sudan	39.40	Thailand	39.45	
10	Nepal	34.72	Kenya	36.88	
Ten-country total		737.70	Ten-country total	558.07	
11	Iraq	33.88	Tanzania	32.46	
12	Sri Lanka	33.25	Egypt	29.17	
13	Somalia	32.50	Laos	29.13	
14	Indonesia	32.22	Ethiopia	26.50	
15	[Palestinian Territories]	31.77	Mozambique	25.37	
16	Uganda	31.38	Brazil	23.92	
17	South Sudan	30.85	Senegal	22.43	
18	Syria	30.44	Ghana	21.81	
19	Niger	29.79	Nepal	20.95	
20	Liberia	29.66	Mongolia	20.72	
Twenty-country total		1,053.45	Twenty-country total	810.52	
21	Jordan	27.97	Sri Lanka	19.89	
22	Tanzania	27.81	Malawi	17.70	
23	Philippines	25.87	Uganda	17.36	
24	Mozambique	25.79	Iraq	15.99	
25	Yemen	25.70	China	15.69	
26	Lebanon	25.52	Zambia	14.47	
27	Zambia	24.91	Malaysia	14.33	
28	Malawi	24.76	Pakistan	13.79	
29	Kenya	24.00	Jordan	13.28	
30	Mali	23.50	Papua New Guinea	13.14	
Thirty-country total		1,309.26	Thirty-country total	966.15	
Developing countries total		2,450.01	Developing countries total	2,633.84	

Loan aid, etc.				
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements (without recovered amount)	Country or region	Disbursements (with recovered amount)
1	Viet Nam	1,755.54	Viet Nam	1,394.65
2	India	1,407.58	India	662.31
3	Indonesia	458.52	Iraq	315.58
4	Philippines	391.07	Bangladesh	246.96
5	Thailand	366.32	Pakistan	175.36
6	Bangladesh	344.93	Thailand	107.70
7	Iraq	326.13	Ukraine	94.48
8	Sri Lanka	275.44	Sri Lanka	80.35
9	Pakistan	211.50	Mongolia	64.15
10	Turkey	168.71	Azerbaijan	58.12
Ten-country total		5,705.75	Ten-country total	3,199.66
11	China	123.12	Tanzania	53.72
12	Jordan	117.95	Georgia	48.82
13	Ukraine	94.48	Uganda	36.99
14	Brazil	92.20	Mozambique	34.11
15	Tunisia	83.40	Uzbekistan	23.73
16	Mongolia	79.82	Cambodia	20.51
17	Egypt	79.27	Albania	19.08
18	Malaysia	75.20	Moldova	17.90
19	Azerbaijan	70.20	Jordan	17.16
20	Morocco	68.35	Morocco	14.94
Twenty-country total		6,589.72	Twenty-country total	3,486.61
21	Tanzania	53.72	Turkey	12.49
22	Georgia	51.27	Myanmar	11.14
23	Kenya	51.19	Zambia	10.74
24	Uzbekistan	50.58	Tunisia	10.64
25	Peru	50.52	Cameroon	10.42
26	Uganda	36.99	Cabo Verde	10.39
27	Mozambique	34.11	Laos	8.73
28	Cambodia	23.16	Samoa	2.32
29	Albania	22.29	Bhutan	2.29
30	Costa Rica	21.73	Vanuatu	1.83
Thirty-country total		6,985.29	Thirty-country total	3,567.58
Developing countries total		7,381.14	Developing countries total	884.42

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Bilateral ODA total			
	Country or region	Gross disbursement	Country or region	Net disbursement
1	Viet Nam	1,883.98	Viet Nam	1,523.09
2	India	1,450.08	India	704.81
3	Indonesia	569.94	Iraq	365.45
4	Philippines	473.28	Bangladesh	307.70
5	Thailand	415.72	Afghanistan	269.67
6	Bangladesh	405.66	Pakistan	244.30
7	Iraq	376.01	Myanmar	213.92
8	Sri Lanka	328.58	Thailand	157.10
9	Pakistan	280.45	Sri Lanka	133.49
10	Afghanistan	269.67	Cambodia	124.31
Ten-country total		6,453.37	Ten-country total	4,043.84
11	Myanmar	213.92	Tanzania	113.98
12	Turkey	184.98	Ukraine	108.42
13	Jordan	159.20	Mongolia	104.06
14	China	142.13	Laos	103.33
15	Cambodia	126.96	Uganda	85.73
16	Mongolia	119.74	Mozambique	85.28
17	Brazil	117.15	Ethiopia	82.77
18	Tanzania	113.98	Azerbaijan	68.72
19	Egypt	112.62	Jordan	58.41
20	Kenya	112.07	Georgia	57.39
Twenty-country total		7,856.11	Twenty-country total	4,911.94
21	Ukraine	108.42	Nepal	56.37
22	Laos	106.91	Democratic Republic of the Congo	53.80
23	Tunisia	96.64	Sudan	52.51
24	Malaysia	92.47	Zambia	50.12
25	Uganda	85.73	Kenya	45.90
26	Mozambique	85.28	Senegal	45.06
27	Peru	84.58	South Sudan	43.28
28	Ethiopia	82.77	Malawi	42.45
29	Azerbaijan	80.80	[Palestinian Territories]	41.62
30	Morocco	80.72	Ghana	41.25
Thirty-country total		8,760.43	Thirty-country total	5,384.29
Developing countries total		12,464.99	Developing countries total	5,968.28

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [ ] denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to graduated countries.

Chart IV-15 ♦ List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

2009	Amount	2010	Amount	2011	Amount	2012	Amount	2013	Amount
Armenia	98.70	Antigua and Barbuda	6.76	Antigua and Barbuda	9.64	Antigua and Barbuda	0.80	Antigua and Barbuda	0.35
Bhutan	23.92	Argentina	40.33	Azerbaijan	105.75	Azerbaijan	155.36	Azerbaijan	42.85
Cambodia	127.49	Barbados	1.20	Bhutan	32.06	Bhutan	41.64	Bhutan	18.58
Costa Rica	58.29	Belize	7.46	Cambodia	134.21	Cambodia	182.44	Cambodia	141.49
Dominica	4.46	Bhutan	43.23	Central Africa	38.27	India	704.65	India	662.34
Fiji	23.23	Cambodia	147.46	Dominica	3.48	Laos	88.43	Iraq	700.46
Laos	92.36	Costa Rica	63.74	Eritrea	9.45	Myanmar	92.78	Laos	75.96
Malaysia	91.78	Dominica	2.75	Grenada	8.49	Palau	7.68	Mongolia	165.16
Maldives	17.99	Eritrea	9.86	India	801.96	Saint Lucia	1.42	Myanmar	2,528.32
Mongolia	74.68	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23.05	Mongolia	83.25	Saint Vincent	0.68	Palau	16.21
Panama	33.51	Grenada	5.84	Panama	63.18	Sri Lanka	182.21	Saint Lucia	1.15
Saint Lucia	6.40	Guinea-Bissau	16.11	Saint Lucia	2.02	Sudan	94.60	Saint Vincent	0.32
Saint Vincent	3.67	India	981.14	Sri Lanka	171.80	Viet Nam	1,646.71	Sri Lanka	105.00
Seychelles	9.06	Laos	121.45	The Gambia	11.45	—	—	Viet Nam	1,306.89
Sri Lanka	91.62	Maldives	37.30	Tuvalu	14.21	—	—	—	—
The Gambia	11.39	Mongolia	53.89	Viet Nam	1,031.01	—	—	—	—
Turkey	210.75	Myanmar	46.83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuvalu	8.58	Panama	101.83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	1,191.36	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Saint Lucia	2.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Saint Vincent	0.87	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Sri Lanka	155.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	The Gambia	17.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Tonga	23.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Turkey	543.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Uruguay	11.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Viet Nam	807.81	—	—	—	—	—	—
(19 countries)		(27 countries)		(16 countries)		(13 countries)		(14 countries)	

Source: DAC statistics on OECD-STAT

\*1 Does not include regions.

\*2 Excludes graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2013): Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Gambia, Guinea, Kiribati, Kenya, Comoros, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Georgia, Tuvalu, Togo, Dominica, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Mauritania... (Total of 19 countries)

**Chart IV-16 ♦ Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements Up to 2014)**

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan made bilateral ODA disbursements: 190 (of which 170 are countries)  
 (2) The number of countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in the 2014 calendar year was a total of 160 countries and regions (of which 155 were countries).

Region	Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA		Total
		Graduated Countries and Regions	
East Asia	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	Brunei, [Hong Kong], [Macau], Republic of Korea, <u>Singapore</u> , [Taiwan],	Total of 17 countries / regions (14 countries)
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka		Total of 7 countries
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan,		Total of 8 countries
Middle East and North Africa	Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, [Palestinian Territories], Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	<u>United Arab Emirates</u> , Israel, <u>Oman</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , Saudi Arabia, Bahrain	Total of 21 countries / regions (20 countries)
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea <sup>*3</sup> , Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, [Saint Helena] <sup>*3</sup> , Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	[Reunion]	Total of 51 countries / regions (49 countries)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, [Montserrat] <sup>*3</sup> , Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela	[Aruba], Bahamas, <u>Barbados</u> , Saint Christopher and Nevis, [Bermuda], [Cayman Islands], [French Guiana], [Guadeloupe], [Martinique], [Netherlands Antilles], <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	Total of 41 countries / regions (33 countries)
Oceania	Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, [Niue], Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon, [Tokelau], Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, [Wallis and Futuna Islands] <sup>*3</sup>	[French Polynesia], [New Caledonia], [Northern Mariana Islands], [United States Minor Outlying Islands] <sup>*4</sup>	Total of 20 countries / regions (14 countries)
Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine	<u>Bulgaria</u> , Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, <u>Estonia</u> , Greece, <u>Hungary</u> , Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, <u>Romania</u> , Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain	Total of 25 countries

\*1 Square brackets [ ] denote region names.

\*2 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 FY2014 are underlined.

\*3 Regarding Equatorial Guinea, [Saint Helena], [Montserrat] and [Wallis and Futuna Islands], although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2014.

\*4 The currently independent Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall, [Northern Mariana Islands] and Palau are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

(Reference) 7 regions to which Japan has not provided ODA:

Asia: [North Korea], Africa: [Mayotte], Latin America: [Anguilla], [British Virgin Islands], [Falkland Islands], [Turks and Caicos Islands], North America: [Saint Pierre and Miquelon]

## Section 4 Distribution by Sector

Chart IV-17 ◆ Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2014 (calendar year)

(Commitment basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilateral ODA	
						(Share, %)	
I. Social infrastructure & services		1,195.07	704.36	1,899.43	877.62	2,777.06	17.10
1. Education		199.19	301.48	500.67	289.57	790.23	4.87
2. Health		320.54	75.09	395.63	78.27	473.90	2.92
3. Population policies and reproductive health <sup>(n.b.)</sup>		23.58	29.34	52.92	—	52.92	0.33
4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)		198.78	123.54	322.31	442.94	765.25	4.71
5. Government and civil society <sup>(n.b.)</sup>		173.64	78.55	252.19	66.84	319.03	1.96
6. Other social infrastructure & services <sup>(n.b.)</sup>		279.35	96.37	375.72	—	375.72	2.31
II. Economic infrastructure & services		429.21	250.09	679.30	7,260.48	7,939.78	48.89
1. Transport and storage <sup>(n.b.)</sup>		318.71	135.49	454.19	4,339.95	4,794.14	29.52
2. Communications		16.15	19.82	35.97	129.59	165.56	1.02
3. Energy		92.01	62.22	154.23	2,790.94	2,945.17	18.14
4. Banking and financial services		2.25	23.28	25.53	—	25.53	0.16
5. Business support		0.09	9.28	9.37	—	9.37	0.06
III. Production sectors		160.99	381.03	542.02	1,069.82	1,611.85	9.93
1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		107.16	217.39	324.55	394.87	719.42	4.43
1) Agriculture		56.17	160.18	216.35	287.26	503.61	3.10
2) Forestry		1.91	33.32	35.23	107.61	142.84	0.88
3) Fisheries		49.07	23.89	72.97	—	72.97	0.45
2. Manufacturing, mining and construction		11.83	65.80	77.63	674.95	752.58	4.63
1) Manufacturing		11.80	54.75	66.55	626.67	693.22	4.27
2) Mining		—	10.42	10.42	48.29	58.71	0.36
3) Construction		0.03	0.63	0.65	—	0.65	0.00
3. Trade and tourism		42.00	97.84	139.85	—	139.85	0.86
1) Trade		41.99	85.41	127.41	—	127.41	0.78
2) Tourism		0.01	12.43	12.44	—	12.44	0.08
IV. Multi-sector aid		116.21	605.43	721.64	745.10	1,466.74	9.03
1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)		23.78	53.97	77.75	216.14	293.89	1.81
2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural infrastructure development, etc.)		92.43	551.46	643.89	528.96	1,172.85	7.22
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance		291.32	—	291.32	368.45	659.78	4.06
1. General budget support		—	—	—	368.45	368.45	2.27
2. Food aid		81.31	—	81.31	—	81.31	0.50
3. Import support		210.02	—	210.02	—	210.02	1.29
VI. Debt relief <sup>*3</sup>		—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.)		498.57	54.35	552.92	566.85	1,119.77	6.90
VIII. Administrative costs and others		21.61	643.44	665.05	—	665.05	4.10
Total		2,712.99	2,638.70	5,351.69	10,888.33	16,240.02	100.00
BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)* <sup>4</sup>		1,882.11	976.10	2,858.21	1,839.34	4,697.55	28.93

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 Including assistance for 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 Of the above items, basic human needs (BHN) consist of: I. Social infrastructure; III. 1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; V. 2. Food aid; and VII. Humanitarian aid.

BHN are the minimum requirements to make a living as human beings including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

(n.b.)

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 &amp; 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-18 ◆ Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2014)

(Unit: US\$)

Country or region	Decision Date	Project Name	Grant Aid (US\$)
Guinea	Apr. 4, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid to the Republic of Guinea in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak	approx. 520,000
Ukraine	Apr. 25, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid to Ukraine to Support Democratization	approx. 1,060,000
South Sudan and neighboring countries	May 20, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid to South Sudan Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	12,000,000
Ukraine	Jun. 6, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid for Ukrainian IDPs and Civil Unrest	approx. 270,000
Nigeria	Jun. 13, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Abduction of School Girls in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	855,000
Iraq	Jun. 27, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid for IDPs Affected by the Armed Conflict in Northern Region of the Republic of Iraq	6,000,000
Palestinian Territories	Aug. 1, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid for the Palestinians Affected by the Deterioration of the Situation in the Gaza Strip	5,500,000
West Africa	Aug. 15, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries including the Republic of Sierra Leone, the Republic of Liberia and the Republic of Guinea	1,500,000
Ukraine	Sep. 5, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid for in Response to Deterioration of Humanitarian Situation in Eastern Ukraine	300,000
Yemen	Sep. 19, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid for Yemen to Support the Constitution-Making Process	approx. 1,000,000
Iraq and Lebanon	Sep. 19, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to IDPs in Iraq and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon Affected by the ISIL Offensive	22,700,000
West Africa	Oct. 3, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries	22,000,000
India and Pakistan	Nov. 7, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Flood Disaster in Northern India and Northeast Pakistan	200,000
West Africa	Nov. 7, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in Three West African Countries	18,000,000
West Africa	Dec. 9, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid to Prevent the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries	8,500,000
Zambia	Dec. 16, 2014	Emergency Grant Aid for the Presidential By-Election in the Republic of Zambia	642,000
Syria and neighboring countries	Feb. 24, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid for IDPs in Syria and Refugees Affected by Cold Wave	6,000,000

**Chart IV-19 ◆ Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2014)**

Country or region	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Solomon Islands	Apr. 8, 2014	Emergency Assistance to the Solomon Islands in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Afghanistan	May 4, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Afghanistan in Response to the Landslides Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Serbia	May 17, 2014	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 17, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Croatia	Jun. 9, 2014	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Croatia in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Paraguay	Jun. 16, 2014	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Paraguay in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Sierra Leone	Aug. 22, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Sierra Leone in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak	Provision of emergency relief goods
Liberia	Aug. 25, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Liberia in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak	Provision of emergency relief goods
Sierra Leone	Sep. 9, 2014	Emergency Assistance to West African Countries in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak	Provision of emergency relief goods
Liberia	Sep. 9, 2014	Emergency Assistance to West African Countries in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak	Provision of emergency relief goods
Guinea	Sep. 24, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Guinea in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak	Provision of emergency relief goods
Guinea	Nov. 21, 2014	Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries	Provision of emergency relief goods
Mali	Nov. 27, 2014	Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries	Provision of emergency relief goods
Ghana	Nov. 28, 2014	Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Philippines	Dec. 10, 2014	Emergency Assistance to the Philippines in Response to the Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Maldives	Dec. 11, 2014	Dispatch of an Expert in Response to an Unstable Water Supply Situation Caused by a Fire Incident at the Water Producing Plant in Male, the Maldives	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Cabo Verde	Dec. 19, 2014	Emergency Assistance to Cabo Verde in Response to the Eruption of Pico de Fogo Volcano	Provision of emergency relief goods
Indonesia	Dec. 31, 2014	Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Crash of an AirAsia Plane	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Malaysia	Jan. 1, 2015	Emergency Assistance to Malaysia in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Malaysia	Jan. 16, 2015	Additional Emergency Assistance to Malaysia in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Malawi	Jan. 20, 2015	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Malawi in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Mozambique	Jan. 23, 2015	Emergency Assistance to Mozambique in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Madagascar	Feb. 10, 2015	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Madagascar in Response to the Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Albania	Feb. 17, 2015	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Albania in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Vanuatu	Mar. 15, 2015	Emergency Assistance to Vanuatu in Response to the Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Vanuatu	Mar. 17, 2015	Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team to Vanuatu in Response to the Cyclone Disaster	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Chile	Mar. 30, 2015	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Chile in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods

Chart IV-20 ◆ Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2014)

Affected country	Disaster	Aid decision date	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods	
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item	Aid amount
Solomon Islands	Flood	Apr. 8, 2014			Blankets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to approx. ¥13 million
Afghanistan	Landslide	May 4, 2014			Tents, blankets, sleeping pads	Equivalent to approx. ¥11 million
Serbia	Flood	May 17, 2014			Tents, sleeping pads, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥12 million
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Flood	May 17, 2014			Tents, sleeping pads, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥12 million
Croatia	Flood	Jun. 9, 2014			Tents, sleeping pads, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥11 million
Paraguay	Flood	Jun. 16, 2014			Tents	Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million
Sierra Leone	Ebola virus disease	Aug. 22, 2014			Tents, blankets, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥29 million
Liberia	Ebola virus disease	Aug. 25, 2014			Tents, blankets, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥30 million
Sierra Leone	Ebola virus disease	Sep. 9, 2014			Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government	
Liberia	Ebola virus disease	Sep. 9, 2014			Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government	
Guinea	Ebola virus disease	Sep. 24, 2014			Water tanks, water purifiers, generators, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥30 million
Guinea	Ebola virus disease	Nov. 21, 2014			Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government	
Mali	Ebola virus disease	Nov. 27, 2014			Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government	
Ghana	Ebola virus disease	Nov. 28, 2014	Dec.5-Dec.10 (6 days)	On-Site Coordination Team (7 members), Japan Self-Defense Force units		
Philippines	Typhoon	Dec. 10, 2014			Blankets, sleeping pads, plastic sheets, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥22 million
Maldives	Fire	Dec. 11, 2014		1 expert		
Cabo Verde	Volcano eruption	Dec. 19, 2014			Generators, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥3.5 million
Indonesia	Plane crash	Dec. 31, 2014		Advance team (5 members), Japan Self-Defense Force units		
Malaysia	Flood	Jan. 1, 2015			Water purifiers, generators, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million
Malaysia	Flood	Jan. 16, 2015			Tents, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥10 million
Malawi	Flood	Jan. 20, 2015			Tents, blankets, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million
Mozambique	Flood	Jan. 23, 2015			Tents, plastic sheets, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥15 million
Madagascar	Cyclone	Feb. 20, 2015			Tents, water purifiers, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥17 million
Albania	Flood	Feb. 17, 2015			Blankets, sleeping pads, etc.	Equivalent to approx. ¥6.1 million
Vanuatu	Cyclone	Mar. 15, 2015			Sleeping pads, plastic sheets, etc.	Equivalent to ¥20 million
Vanuatu	Cyclone	Mar. 17, 2015	Mar.17-Mar.30 (14 days)	Medical team (14 members)		
Chile	Flood	Mar. 30, 2015			Plastic sheets, blankets, etc.	Equivalent to ¥16 million
Gross Total				4 Teams	23 cases	Equivalent to approx. ¥314.6 million

# List of Bilateral Assistance Projects

## Section 1 Bilateral Grants

Chart IV-21 ◆ List of Grant Aid Projects

● FY2014, by region and country

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	The Project for Improvement of Svay Rieng Provincial Referral Hospital	March 30, 2015	1,077
	The Project for Development of Traffic Management System in Phnom Penh		1,727
	The Project for Construction and Rehabilitation of Small Hydropower Plants in Rattanakiri Province (Additional aid) (Changed the maximum amount of the project for which the E/N was signed on March 21, 2013)		281 (Additional aid)
	The Project for Improvement of the National Road No.1 Urban Section	November 17, 2014	251
	The Project for Expansion of Lower Secondary Schools in Phnom Penh	June 30, 2014	851
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	May 28, 2014	295
Laos	Non-Project Grant Aid	June 5, 2014	800
	The Project for Construction of Sekong Bridge on NR16B in the Southern Region of Laos	May 9, 2014	2,197
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		257
Mongolia	The Project for the Improvement of the Equipment for Preserving the Collection of the National Museum	March 11, 2015	42
	The Project for Construction of Mongolia-Japan Teaching Hospital (Detailed Design)	December 16, 2014	141
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		200
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	June 4, 2014	242
Myanmar	The Project for Port Electric Data Interchange (EDI) for Port Modernization	March 19, 2015	1,720
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Mandalay City		2,555
	The Project for Reduction of Non-Revenue Water in Mayangone Township in Yangon City		2,106
	The Programme for Emergency Food Assistance in Ethnic Minority Areas (through WFP)		1,000
	The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Community in Ethnic Minority Areas and Yangon (through UN-Habitat)		631
	The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Children in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNICEF)		452
	The Programme for Assistance to Displaced Persons in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNHCR)		279
	The Project for Improvement of Malaria Control Equipment	October 21, 2014	146
	The Project for Enhancing Technological Universities in Myanmar	July 23, 2014	2,582
	The Project for Construction of New Thaketa Bridge	June 5, 2014	4,216
	The Project for Improvement of Education College		2,513
	The Project for Electrification of Rural Villages		994
	The Project for National Single Window and Customs Modernization by Introducing Electric Customs Clearance System	April 24, 2014	3,990
	The Project for Improving Lashio General Hospital in Shan State		1,510
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		468
Philippines	The Project for Community Development in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao	March 26, 2015	1,117
	Mini-Hydropower Development Project in the Province of Ifugao (Additional aid) (Changed the maximum amount of a project for which the E/N was signed on March 25, 2013)		29 (Additional aid)
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		250
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Disaster Reduction Equipment	June 30, 2014	500
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		239
Timor-Leste	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Medical Equipment	April 4, 2014	200
	The Project for Construction of Upriver Comoro Bridge (Detailed Design)		86

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Viet Nam	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	August 1, 2014	353
	Non-Project Grant Aid		500
	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Viet Nam Television	April 11, 2014	49
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Project for Improvement of Meteorological Radar System in Dhaka and Rangpur (Detailed Design)	March 18, 2015	24
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	May 15, 2014	206
Bhutan	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on Primary National Highway No. 1	March 30, 2015	1,956
	The Project for Replacement of Ambulances Phase 2	March 18, 2015	172
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 16, 2014	110
Maldives	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	December 15, 2014	100
Nepal	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	September 23, 2014	300
	The Project for Micro-Hydropower Improvement in Western Area	April 22, 2014	1,571
Pakistan	Strategic Strengthening of Flood Warning and Management Capacity (Phase 2) (through UNESCO)	March 10, 2015	489
	The Project for Security Strengthening in Port Karachi and Port Bin Qasim	January 28, 2015	1,877
	The Project for Energy Saving in Water Supply System in Lahore (Detailed Design)		57
	The Project for the Control and Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	November 17, 2014	562
	The Project for Upgrading of Mechanical System for Sewerage and Drainage Services in Gujranwala	November 13, 2014	1,031
	The Project for Establishment of Specialized Medium Range Weather Forecasting Center and Strengthening of Weather Forecasting System		2,615
Sri Lanka	The Project for Sustainable Resettlement through Community-driven Improvement of the Learning Environment in Mannar District (through UN-Habitat)	March 11, 2015	507
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	November 26, 2014	200
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	June 2, 2014	215
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Armenia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	June 9, 2014	200
Georgia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Next Generation Eco-Friendly Vehicles	March 10, 2015	500
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	December 15, 2014	100
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Medical Equipment	June 18, 2014	500
Kyrgyz Republic	The Project for Advancing Peace through Enhanced Maternal and Child Healthcare in Conflict-Prone Regions (through UNICEF)	July 31, 2014	254
	The Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Road Maintenance in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Talas Oblasts	July 16, 2014	2,491
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		197
Tajikistan	The Project for Promoting Cross-Border Cooperation through Effective Management of Tajikistan's Border with Afghanistan (through UNDP)	March 3, 2015	468
	The Project for Improvement of Dushanbe International Airport	September 29, 2014	1,914
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Systems in Pyanj District, Khatlon Region	June 26, 2014	1,586
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship		108
Uzbekistan	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	August 22, 2014	211
Middle East and North Africa			
Afghanistan	The Project for Enhancement of Disaster Risk Management Capacity (through IOM)	March 10, 2015	1,200
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	January 20, 2015	1,448
	Non-Project Grant Aid	December 24, 2014	2,400
	The Project for Supply of Anti-TB Medicines and Laboratory Consumables and the Development of Drug Management System (through WHO)	November 29, 2014	1,235
	The Project for Building Resilience and Self-Reliance of Livestock Keepers by Improving Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) (through FAO)	November 19, 2014	1,998
Jordan	The Project for the Construction of the Petra Museum (Additional aid) (Changed the maximum amount of the project for which the E/N was signed on March 1, 2014)	March 11, 2015	98 (Additional aid)
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment	March 11, 2015	1,000
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Local Products		1,000
	The Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Water Networks in Balqa Governorate	November 20, 2014	2,238
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		200

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Palestinian Territories	Food Assistance (through WFP)	November 20, 2014	340
	Food Assistance to Palestinian Refugees through UNRWA	November 13, 2014	630
	Non-Project Grant Aid	October 23, 2014	1,000
Tunisia	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Security Enhancement	January 15, 2015	687
Yemen	Food Assistance (through WFP)	November 7, 2014	580
Sub-Saharan Africa			
4 sites in Kenya, Nigeria and Rwanda	The Project for the Improvement of Village Environment (through UN)	December 12, 2014	547
Kenya, Nigeria and Rwanda	The Project for the Improvement of Village Environment (through UN)	April 4, 2014	525
Benin	The project for the construction and equipment of Allada Hospital in Atlantique Region	March 31, 2015	1,900
	Food Assistance	December 2, 2014	390
Burkina Faso	Food Assistance	March 6, 2015	440
	Le Projet de Construction de l'Ecole Nationale des Enseignants du Primaire de Kaya	August 21, 2014	1,671
Burundi	The Project for the Improvement of the Port of Bujumbura	May 23, 2014	2,800
Cabo Verde	Food Assistance	February 26, 2015	230
Cameroon	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 5, 2014	600
Central Africa	Food Assistance (through WFP)	July 23, 2014	240
Chad	Food Assistance (through WFP)	July 23, 2014	400
Côte d'Ivoire	Food Assistance	December 24, 2014	540
Comoros	Food Assistance	February 12, 2015	220
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Le Projet d'Aménagement du Pont Maréchal à Matadi		587
	Food Assistance	December 23, 2014	620
Djibouti	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Radiodiffusion Television of Djibouti	March 23, 2015	45
Ethiopia	The Project for Water Supply Development to the Small Towns in Rift Valley Basin in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State	March 19, 2015	1,324
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 15, 2014	520
Eritrea	Food Assistance	January 23, 2015	250
Ghana	Grant Aid for the Poverty Reduction Efforts	March 27, 2015	200
	The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship	July 22, 2014	124
	The Project for Fisheries Promotion in Sekondi		1,825
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 29, 2014	330
	Grant Aid for the Poverty Reduction Efforts		200
Guinea	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 11, 2015	750
	The Project for Improvement of Drinking Water Supply to Upland Areas in the Central Part of Conakry City	December 1, 2014	1,319
	Food Assistance (through WFP)	August 8, 2014	420
	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 24, 2014	600
Guinea-Bissau	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 19, 2015	200
	Food Assistance (through WFP)	July 23, 2014	160
Kenya	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		250
	The Project for Construction of Medical Waste and Hazardous Waste Appropriate Processing Plant in Nairobi	February 25, 2015	1,620
Lesotho	Food Assistance (through WFP)	July 23, 2014	190
Liberia	Food Assistance (through WFP)	January 16, 2015	340
Madagascar	Non-Project Grant Aid	November 19, 2014	300
	The Project for Response to the Locust Plague (through FAO)	April 23, 2014	206
Malawi	The Project for Expansion of Tedzani Electricity Hydropower Station	March 18, 2015	5,772
	The Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads (Phase III) (Additional aid) (Changed the maximum amount of the project for which the E/N was signed on December 13, 2013)	August 20, 2014	82 (Additional aid)
Mali	The Project for Support to Strengthen the Operational Capacity of the National Police Academy of Bamako	March 3, 2015	492
Mauritania	Food Assistance	November 27, 2014	450
Mauritania and Mali	The Project for Enhancing the Collective Capacity for Managing Border and for Protecting Border Communities between Mauritania and Mali (through IOM)	March 5, 2015	362
Mozambique	Food Assistance	December 5, 2014	620
	The Project for Construction of Health Science Institute in Maputo	June 6, 2014	1,846

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Niger	Food Assistance	December 17, 2014	460
	The Project for Strengthening Community and Regional Capacities for Security Enhancement in Niger (through UNDP)	December 16, 2014	202
Nigeria	The Project for Capacity Building for Effective Prosecution of Terrorism Offences (through UN)	February 3, 2015	55
	The Project for Support to the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons (through UN)		55
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	September 30, 2014	400
	The Project for Construction of Classrooms for Primary Schools in Oyo State		1,277
Republic of Congo	Food Assistance (through WFP)	July 23, 2014	270
Rwanda	The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase III)	March 5, 2015	1,013
	The Project for Development of Irrigation Scheme in Ngoma District	August 8, 2014	1,549
Sao Tome and Principe	Food Assistance	February 12, 2015	170
Senegal	Food Assistance	February 13, 2015	490
	Le Projet de construction du Centre d'Application pour la santé de la mère et de l'enfant de l'Ecole Nationale de Développement Sanitaire et Social	August 19, 2014	644
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 29, 2014	410
Sierra Leone	Food Assistance (through WFP)	January 16, 2015	310
South Sudan	Food Assistance (through WFP)	July 23, 2014	160
Sudan	Food Assistance (through WFP)	January 16, 2015	390
Tanzania	The Project for Improvement of Tazara Intersection (Phase 3)	March 13, 2015	1,722
	The Project for Improvement of Tazara Intersection (Phase 2)		346
	The Project for Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Dar es Salaam	July 24, 2014	4,410
Togo	Le Projet de construction de deux ponts, Kara et Koumongou (le Concept Détaillé)	March 11, 2015	62
	Food Assistance	January 30, 2015	280
Uganda	The Project for Improvement of Queensway Substation	November 25, 2014	2,519
Zambia	The Project for Groundwater Development in Luapula Province Phase 3	September 19, 2014	858
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Guyana, Grenada, Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Dominica, and Belize	The Project for Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (through UNDP)	July 28, 2014	1,526
Belize	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	December 23, 2014	100
Cuba	The Project for the Improvement of Lyceum Audiovisual Equipment of the Office of the Historian of the City of Havana	February 13, 2015	75
Dominica	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	June 12, 2014	100
Dominican Republic	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	November 14, 2014	100
Ecuador	El Proyecto de Construcción y Equipamiento de las Unidades Operativas del Ministerio de Salud Pública en la Provincia de Chimborazo	June 27, 2014	1,019
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		300
El Salvador	El Proyecto para el Mejoramiento de los Programas de Televisión Educativa y Cultural	March 23, 2015	44
Grenada	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	November 21, 2014	100
	The Project for Improvement of Fishery Equipment and Machinery in Grenada	September 25, 2014	484
Haiti	The Project for Supporting Disaster Resilience (through UNDP)	March 10, 2015	474
	The Project for Assistance to the Electoral Process (through UNDP)		543
	Le Projet de Construction des Ponts de la Croix-des-Missions et de la Route Neuve (le Concept Détaillé)	February 13, 2015	87
	Food Assistance	December 5, 2014	410
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	May 7, 2014	300
Honduras	The Project for Improvement of the Quality of Maternity and Child Attention Services in Departments of Lempira and El Paraiso	April 21, 2014	624
Jamaica	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	February 26, 2015	100

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Nicaragua	The Project for Construction of Paso Real Bridge	September 22, 2014	1,521
Paraguay	El Proyecto de Mejoramiento del Sistema de Suministro de Agua en Coronel Oviedo	June 25, 2014	1,827
	El Proyecto para el Mejoramiento de los Programas de Paraguay TV HD Digital	June 25, 2014	57
Peru	El Proyecto para el Mejoramiento de Equipos para la Capacitación en Televisión Digital Terrestre	November 17, 2014	106
Saint Lucia	The Project for Improvement of Fishery Equipment and Machinery in Saint Lucia	September 4, 2014	560
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	June 17, 2014	100
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	The Project for Improvement of Fishery Equipment and Machinery in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	September 2, 2014	486
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake		100
Oceania			
Federated States of Micronesia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	November 4, 2014	100
Nauru	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	January 21, 2015	100
Papua New Guinea	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on New Britain Highway	January 23, 2015	3,160
Solomon Islands	The Project for Upgrading of Kukum Highway (Detailed Design)	December 18, 2014	89
	The Project for Improvement of Honiara Port Facilities	May 20, 2014	2,681
Tonga	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Disaster Reduction Equipment	March 16, 2015	300
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	June 6, 2014	200
Europe			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Next Generation Eco-Friendly Vehicles	March 11, 2015	500
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	February 26, 2015	200
Moldova	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	April 22, 2014	300
Serbia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	December 22, 2014	100
Ukraine	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 30, 2015	500
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment		500
	The Project for Early Recovery of Social Services and Peace-building in Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts	November 13, 2014	600
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Products Made in Areas Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake	July 10, 2014	350

\* The above list is based on agreements on grant aid concluded by Exchange of Notes during FY2014. However, the list excludes Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects.

Chart IV-22 ◆ List of Loan Aid Projects

## ● FY2014, by region and country

Country, etc.	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	Phnom Penh City Transmission and Distribution System Expansion Project (Phase 2) (I)	March 30, 2015	3,816
	National Road No. 5 Improvement Project (Thlea Ma’am – Battambang and Sri Sophorn – Poipet Sections) (I)		19,208
	Phnom Penh City Transmission and Distribution System Expansion Project	June 30, 2014	6,480
	National Road No. 5 Improvement Project (Prek Kdam – Thlea Ma’am Section) (I)		1,699
	Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project		5,606
Myanmar	National Power Transmission Network Development Project Phase I	March 26, 2015	24,678
	Communication Network Improvement Project		10,500
	Yangon-Mandalay Railway Improvement Project Phase I (I)	September 5, 2014	20,000
	Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project		23,683
	Infrastructure Development Project in Thilawa Area Phase II		4,613
	Irrigation Development Project in Western Bago Region		14,870
Philippines	Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project (Phase VI)	March 26, 2015	7,929
	Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan de Oro River		11,576
Viet Nam	Thai Binh Thermal Power Plant and Transmission Lines Construction Project (III)	March 31, 2015	9,873
	North-South Expressway Construction Project (Ben Luc - Long Thanh Section) (II)		31,328
	Second Power Transmission and Distribution Network Development Project		29,786
	Ha Long City Water Environment Improvement Project (E/S)		1,061
	Dong Nai Province Water Infrastructure Construction Project		14,910
	Can Tho University Improvement Project		10,456
	Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (V)	15,000	
South Asia			
Bangladesh	Small and Marginal Sized Farmers Agricultural Productivity Improvement and Diversification Financing Project	May 26, 2014	9,930
	Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (I)		41,498
	Inclusive City Governance Project		30,690
	Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project		15,270
	Natural Gas Efficiency Project		23,598
India	Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase 2)	March 27, 2015	33,959
	The Project for Pollution Abatement of River Mula-Mutha in Pune		19,064
	Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Financing Project	January 16, 2015	50,000
	Guwahati Sewerage Project	November 21, 2014	15,620
Pakistan	Energy Sector Reform Program	June 4, 2014	5,000
Sri Lanka	Digitalization of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting Project	September 7, 2014	13,717
Central Asia and the Caucasus			
Uzbekistan	Amu-Bukhara Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project	January 27, 2015	11,872
	Turakurgan Thermal Power Station Construction Project (Electric Power Sector Project Loan)	November 10, 2014	71,839
	Tashkent Thermal Power Cogeneration Plant Construction Project (Electric Power Sector Project Loan)		12,000
	Electric Power Sector Capacity Development Project (Electric Power Sector Project Loan)		3,000
Middle East and North Africa			
Egypt	The Project for Construction of the New Dirout Group of Regulators	March 14, 2015	5,854
Iraq	Hartha Thermal Power Station Rehabilitation Project	February 9, 2015	20,224
Tunisia	Mejerda River Flood Control Project	June 30, 2014	10,398
	Rades Combined Cycle Power Plant Construction Project		38,075

Country, etc.	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥ million)
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Cameroon	Batchenga–Lena Road Project	March 26, 2015	6,264
Kenya	Mombasa Port Development Project (Phase 2)	January 16, 2015	32,116
Nigeria	Polio Eradication Project	May 26, 2014	8,285
Tanzania	Eleventh Poverty Reduction Support Credit	June 16, 2014	1,500
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Bolivia	Laguna Colorada Geothermal Power Plant Construction Project (Phase 1 of First Stage)	May 5, 2014	2,495
El Salvador	San Miguel Bypass Construction Project	July 15, 2014	12,595
Honduras	Cañaveral and Rio Lindo Hydropower Strengthening Project	March 24, 2015	16,000
Peru	Moquegua Hydro Electric Power Plants Construction Project	November 7, 2014	6,944
	River Basins Flood Protection Project in Coastal Area of Peru		2,480
Europe			
Ukraine	Economic Reform Development Policy Loan	July 17, 2014	10,000
Other (multilateral institutions, etc.)			
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Private Sector Assistance Loan under the Joint Initiative titled EPSA for Africa (V)	September 12, 2014	30,690
International Development Association (IDA)	Loan for the International Development Association Seventeenth Replenishment	June 27, 2014	190,386

# ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

Chart IV-23 ♦ Trends in ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Calendar year Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Grants to multilateral institutions	1,352.9	807.1	1,234.2	916.1	1,126.9	853.6	1,075.0	1,682.8	894.9	1,080.2
(1) United Nations agencies	1,087.4	587.7	584.9	602.6	662.3	553.9	593.5	678.6	593.3	596.2
(2) Other agencies	265.5	219.4	649.3	313.5	464.6	299.7	481.5	1,004.2	301.6	484.1
2. Contributions, etc. to multilateral institutions	1,387.5	3,066.9	684.8	1,861.4	2,163.4	2,866.7	2,813.4	2,519.5	2,075.2	2,174.4
(1) World Bank group	896.9	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4	1,931.0	1,744.0	1,550.2	1,231.1	1,203.8
(2) Others	490.5	491.3	512.2	608.0	759.0	935.8	1,069.4	969.3	844.2	970.7
Total	2,740.4	3,874.0	1,919.0	2,777.5	3,290.4	3,720.3	3,888.4	4,202.3	2,970.2	3,254.7
Share in total ODA (%)	20.9	34.8	24.9	28.9	34.8	33.6	35.1	39.6	25.6	35.1

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 Graduated countries are excluded when calculating shares in total ODA.

**Chart IV-24 ♦ Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions by Major Donor Countries (Top 5 Countries)**

	Multilateral Institution	2013				2014			
		Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	111,621	22.0	1	United States	111,622	22.0
		2	Japan	63,878	12.6	2	Japan	54,969	10.8
		3	Germany	40,874	8.1	3	Germany	36,237	7.1
		4	United Kingdom	33,669	6.6	4	France	28,383	5.6
		5	France	31,213	6.2	5	United Kingdom	26,282	5.2
2	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	1,475,586	34.4	1	United States	2,245,304	43.2
		2	United Kingdom	452,354	10.6	2	United Kingdom	409,181	7.9
		3	Canada	366,661	8.6	3	EC	371,807	7.2
		4	EC	336,569	7.9	4	Canada	350,066	6.7
		5	Japan	238,434	5.6	5	Germany	301,194	5.8
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0	1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0
		2	Japan	35,373	10.8	2	Japan	35,373	10.8
		3	Germany	23,319	7.1	3	Germany	23,319	7.1
		4	France	18,261	5.6	4	France	18,261	5.6
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
		1	Japan	14,610	19.1	1	Japan	5,477	17.7
		2	Germany	9,349	12.2	2	Germany	7,548	11.7
		3	France	7,140	9.3	3	France*2	7,139	-
		4	Italy	5,829	7.6	4	Italy	4,702	7.3
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United Kingdom	555,387	18.5	1	United States	672,239	21.1
		2	EC	431,365	14.4	2	United Kingdom	489,758	15.4
		3	United States	325,355	10.9	3	EC	355,318	11.2
		4	Japan	263,019	8.8	4	Norway	198,214	6.2
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	1,040,847	38.3	1	United States	1,280,827	38.3
		2	Japan	252,939	9.3	2	EU	271,511	8.1
		3	EC	186,238	6.9	3	United Kingdom	203,507	6.0
		4	United Kingdom	155,358	5.7	4	Japan	181,312	5.4
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		5	Sweden	112,592	4.1	5	Germany	139,383	4.1

	Multilateral Institution	2013				2014			
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	Norway	70,551	15.3	1	Sweden	70,341	14.7
		2	Sweden	65,816	14.3	2	Norway	69,137	14.5
		3	Netherlands	52,356	11.4	3	Finland	60,445	12.7
		4	Finland	46,776	10.2	4	Netherlands	48,409	10.1
		5	Denmark	40,379	8.8	5	Denmark	41,902	8.8
		8	Japan	24,910	5.4	8	Japan	23,816	5.0
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	294,023	24.1	1	United States	408,751	31.8
		2	EC	216,387	17.8	2	EU	139,402	10.8
		3	Saudi Arabia	151,567	12.4	3	Saudi Arabia	103,519	8.1
		4	United Kingdom	93,737	7.7	4	United Kingdom	95,328	7.4
		5	Sweden	54,440	4.5	5	Germany	54,440	4.2
		8	Japan	28,837	2.4	9	Japan	28,278	2.2
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	Norway	133,236	14.9	1	Norway	112,211	14.2
		2	Canada	93,543	10.4	2	United Kingdom	90,324	11.4
		3	United Kingdom	85,470	9.5	3	United States	80,981	10.2
		4	Sweden	84,638	9.4	4	Sweden	72,903	9.2
		5	Japan	80,472	9.0	5	Japan	68,028	8.6
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
		1	United States	109,880	22.0	1	United States	115,141	22.0
		2	Japan	58,196	12.5	2	Japan	50,323	10.8
		3	Germany	37,240	8.0	3	Germany	33,173	7.1
		4	France* <sup>3</sup>	30,921	6.1	4	France	27,805	5.6
		5	United Kingdom	30,673	6.6	5	United Kingdom	24,058	5.2
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)* <sup>4</sup>	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	46,384	16.7	1	United States	46,384	16.7
		2	Japan	19,958	7.2	2	Japan	19,958	7.2
		3	China	12,859	4.6	3	China	12,859	4.6
		4	Germany	11,650	4.2	4	Germany	11,650	4.2
		5	France	10,906	3.9	5	France	10,906	3.9
		5	United Kingdom	10,906	3.9	5	United Kingdom	10,906	3.9
12	International Development Association (IDA)* <sup>5</sup>	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	904	12.1	1	United Kingdom	1,000	13.0
		2	United Kingdom	899	12.0	2	United States	856	11.1
		3	Japan	814	10.9	3	Japan	770	10.0
		4	Germany	483	6.5	4	Germany	465	6.1
		5	France	376	5.0	5	France	378	4.9
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)* <sup>6</sup>	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	42,122	17.7	1	United States	42,122	17.7
		2	Japan	15,629	6.6	2	Japan	15,629	6.6
		3	Germany	14,566	6.1	3	Germany	14,566	6.1
		4	France	10,739	4.5	4	France	10,739	4.5
		4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5	4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5

	Multilateral Institution	2013				2014			
		Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)* <sup>4</sup>								
		1	Japan	25,512	15.6	1	Japan	23,994	15.6
		1	United States	25,512	15.6	2	United States	23,994	15.6
		3	China	10,534	6.4	3	China	9,907	6.4
		4	India	10,349	6.3	4	India	9,734	6.3
		5	Australia	9,459	5.8	5	Australia	8,896	5.8
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)* <sup>5</sup>	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	Japan	2,035	35.0	1	Japan	2,035	35.0
		2	Australia	640	11.0	2	United States	640	11.0
		3	United States	360	6.2	3	Australia	360	6.2
		4	United Kingdom	315	5.4	4	United Kingdom	315	5.4
		5	Germany	194	3.3	5	Germany	194	3.3
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)* <sup>4</sup>	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	Nigeria	9,407	9.3	1	Nigeria	8,850	9.3
		2	United States	6,675	6.6	2	United States	6,280	6.6
		3	Japan	5,533	5.5	3	Japan	5,205	5.5
		4	Egypt	5,445	5.4	4	Egypt	5,122	5.4
		5	South Africa	4,876	4.8	5	South Africa	4,588	4.8
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)* <sup>5</sup>	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United Kingdom	879	14.0	1	United Kingdom	924	14.0
		2	Germany	595	9.5	2	Germany	609	9.2
		3	United States	585	9.3	3	United States	585	8.9
		4	France	547	8.7	4	France	551	8.4
		5	Japan	422	6.7	5	Japan	445	6.7
18	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)* <sup>4</sup>	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	51,314	30.0	1	United States	51,314	30.0
		2	Argentina	19,415	11.4	2	Argentina	19,415	11.4
		2	Brazil	19,415	11.4	3	Brazil	19,415	11.4
		4	Mexico	12,481	7.3	4	Mexico	12,481	7.3
		5	Japan	8,551	5.0	5	Japan	8,551	5.0
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)* <sup>4</sup>	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	3,001	10.1	1	United States	3,001	10.1
		2	Japan	2,557	8.6	2	Japan	2,557	8.6
		2	United Kingdom	2,557	8.6	2	United Kingdom	2,557	8.6
		2	France	2,557	8.6	2	France	2,557	8.6
		2	Germany	2,557	8.6	2	Germany	2,557	8.6
		2	Italy	2,557	8.6	2	Italy	2,557	8.6

\*1 Assistance for projects conducted through multilateral institutions (a portion of bilateral assistance) may be included in the disbursements listed above.

\*2 France announced its withdrawal from UNIDO in 2013, and therefore, bore the same share of assessed contributions in 2014 as in the previous year. Accordingly, the percentage share is not listed.

\*3 France's assessed contributions include the amount of tax payment by French personnel, making it larger than its actual assessed contributions.

\*4 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date (commitment base).

\*5 The amounts are either subscription or contribution amounts during the capital increase period, including the year-end of the listed year.

\*6 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date.

## Reference Materials on Japan's ODA

## Section 1

Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries  
(October 2014–end of October 2015)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2014.10	Emergency Grant Aid in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West African countries (\$22 million)	2014.10	12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 12) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea)
10	State Minister Nakayama attended the Conference on the Reconstruction of Gaza (in Cairo)	10	10th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit (in Milan, Italy) (discussed the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) until 2015 and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, etc.)
10	Hosted the Third East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue (in Yokohama)		
11	Emergency Grant Aid in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West African countries (\$18 million)	11	G20 Summit (in Antalya, Turkey)
11	Announced additional assistance of up to \$100 million in response to the Ebola virus disease	11	World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) (in Okayama and Nagoya)
11	Hosted the Open Symposium Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of Japan's ODA (in Tokyo)	11	Fourth Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference (in Tokyo)
11	Hosted the Symposium "Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Main Challenges and Responses" (in Tokyo)		
12	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to the Republic of the Philippines for typhoon disaster	12	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) High Level Meeting (in Paris, France)
12	Hosted the Meeting of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Public-Private Round Table (in Tokyo)	12	20th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 20) (in Lima, Peru)
12	Dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in response to the crash of an Air Asia plane in Indonesia		
2015.1	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Malaysia in response to the flood disaster		
1	Prime Minister Abe's visit to the Middle East (Egypt, Jordan, Israel, and Palestine) (announced assistance of about \$2.5 billion for the Middle East)		
1	Second Japan-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Strategic Policy Dialogue was held (in Vienna)		
1	Foreign Minister Kishida announced assistance of about \$300 million for Ukraine		
2	Cabinet decision on the Development Cooperation Charter		
3	Announced financial cooperation of \$4 billion in total and training of 40,000 government officials and local leaders in the four years from 2015-2018 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (in Sendai)		
3	Assistance in response to the Ebola virus disease through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$1 million)		
3	Dispatched the JDR Team and provided Emergency Relief Goods to Vanuatu in response to the cyclone disaster, and Emergency GrantaAid to Pacific island countries (\$1.24 million)		
3	Announced the provision of ODA amounting to more than ¥42 billion over the 3 years from 2015 for girls' and women's empowerment and gender sensitive education programs as collaboration between the U.S. First Lady Michelle Obama and Mrs. Akie Abe, First Lady of Japan during First Lady of U.S.'s visit to Japan.		
3	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Chile in response to the floods disaster		
3	State Minister Nakayama announced assistance of about \$500 million for Syria and neighboring countries at the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (in Kuwait)		

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2015.4	Provided Emergency Relief Goods, dispatched the JDR Teams, Emergency Grant Aid (\$14 million), and support through Japan Platform(JPF) (¥310 million) to Nepal in response to the earthquake	2015.4	G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Lübeck, Germany)
5	At the 7th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM7) Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would provide assistance of no less than ¥55 billion and reach out to 4000 people in 3 years through human resource development and people-to-people exchanges. (in Iwaki, Fukushima Prefecture).	4	Summit commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Asian African Conference (Bandung Conference) (in Jakarta, Indonesia)
5	Prime Minister Abe announced "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure to provide approximately \$110 billion for "quality infrastructure development" in Asia over the 5 years from 2016.		
5	Emergency Grant Aid in response to IDPs in Yemen and Yemeni refugees in neighboring countries (\$2.4 million)	6	OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (in Paris, France)
6	Emergency Grant Aid in response to stranded persons in the Indian Ocean (\$3.5 million)	6	G7 Summit (in Schloss Elmau, Germany)
6	Announced assistance of over ¥32 billion (about \$260 million) in total at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction (in Kathmandu, Nepal)		
7	Prime Minister Abe announced Japan-Mekong cooperation worth ¥750 billion over the next 3 years at the Seventh Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting	7	Fifth WTO Global Review of Aid for Trade (AfT)
7	Emergency Grant Aid for the improvement of the humanitarian situation and stabilization in Iraq (\$10 million)	7	International Ebola Recovery Conference (in New York)
8-10	Emergency Grant Aid (totaling \$2.6 million), provided Emergency Relief Goods, and support through the JPF (¥75 million) to Myanmar in response to the flood disaster	7	Third International Conference on Financing for Development (in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
8	Hosted the World Assembly for Women in Tokyo: WAW! 2015 (in Tokyo)	8	Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
9	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Dominica in response to the floods disaster	9	United Nations Summit for the adoption of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (in New York)
9	Approval of Japan's new global health policy "Basic Design for Peace and Health"	9	70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Week (in New York)
9	Second Japan-Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (in New York)	9	G7 Outreach Foreign Ministers' Meeting regarding Humanitarian Assistance for Refugees and Displaced Persons (in New York)
9	Prime Minister Abe attended the Global Leaders' Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (in New York)	9	Meeting on "Strengthening cooperation on migration and refugee movements under the new development agenda" (in New York)
9	Hosted the Third Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable. Exchanged views on TICAD VI (Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development) to be held in 2016 (in New York).	9	High-Level Event on the World Humanitarian Summit (in New York)
9	Prime Minister Abe attended the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly side event "The Path towards Universal Health Coverage" (in New York)		
9	Prime Minister Abe announced in his address at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly to provide assistance of about \$810 million (triple the amount provided in the previous year) for refugees and IDPs from Syria and Iraq, and to newly implement about \$2.5 million in humanitarian assistance for countries neighboring the EU		
9	Foreign Minister Kishida announces assistance to Palestine worth about \$12 million at the Middle East Quartet Outreach Meeting (in New York)		
10	Prime Minister Abe's visit to Mongolia and five Central Asian countries (Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Kazakhstan)		
10	Hosted the conference for International Volunteering Cooperation Organisations (IVCO 2015) (in Tokyo)		
10	Provided Emergency Relief Goods and dispatched an expert to Indonesia in response to smoke pollution (Haze)		
10	Hosted the First Meeting of the TICAD VI Public and Private Round Table (in Tokyo)		

## 1 The Development Cooperation Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in February 2015)

### Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

### Development Cooperation Charter

#### **-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-**

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability

owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the “middle income trap.” Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

## I. Philosophy

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, “international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions,” based on the philosophy described below.

### (1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan's steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today's international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an “investment for the future.”

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

## (2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

### A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

### B. Promoting human security

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

### C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries' self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

## II. Priority policies

### (1) Priority issues

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

#### A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the growth of the

private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that have achieved a measure of economic growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be “quality growth”. Such growth is inclusive in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is sustainable over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is resilient, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize “quality growth” and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

#### B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society

Stable development through “quality growth” will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

#### C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development

Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

## (2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves towards regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts towards greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called “middle income trap,” as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the “middle income trap” through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa’s remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa’s initiatives towards regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges. Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as peacebuilding,

reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves towards the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“Nikkei”) communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

### III. Implementation

#### (1) Implementation principles

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

#### A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation

##### (a) A more strategic approach

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan's development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan's foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

##### (b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's strengths

Japan's human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan's assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical infrastructure. It will also address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's

experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

## (2) Implementation arrangements

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

### A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

### B. Strengthening partnerships

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of the private sector and local governments and promoting private-led growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in

order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation through international organizations.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

### C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

#### (a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

#### (b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

#### (c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

### (3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the "White Paper on Development Cooperation," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

February 10, 2015  
Cabinet Decision

## 2 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 resources 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 resources 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 resources 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 resources 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 Resources 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

### 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) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/gender/initiative.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/gender/initiative.html</a>	(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
	Support measures towards "a society in which all women shine"	In September 2013, in his address to the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Abe pledged to cultivate the power of women as the greatest potential for the growth of the Japanese economy, and at the same time, to further strengthen cooperation with the international community as well as assistance to developing countries with the belief that creating "a society in which all women shine" will bring vigor to the world. Specifically, the Prime Minister announced that Japan would extend ODA exceeding US\$3 billion in the next three years (2013-2015) based on the following three pillars: (1) Facilitating women's active role / participation in society and women's empowerment (2) Enhancing Japan's efforts in the area of women's health care as a part of its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy (3) Supporting women's participation and protecting their rights in the area of peace and security
Education	Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth, announced to coincide with the UN Summit for adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/pdfs/lspg_ful_en.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/pdfs/lspg_ful_en.pdf</a>	Japan announced a new education cooperation strategy coinciding with the UN Summit for adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The new strategy was established as an education thematic policy set forth in the Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015. (1) Educational cooperation to achieve inclusive, equitable and quality learning (2) Educational cooperation for industrial, science and technology human resource development and foundation building for socio-economic development (3) Establishment and expansion of global and regional networks for educational cooperation
Healthcare	Basic Design for Peace and Health, approved by the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy (2015) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page22e_000761.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page22e_000761.html</a> Statement made at "The Path towards UHC" UN General Assembly health side event (2015) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ghp/page3_001390.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ghp/page3_001390.html</a>	The Basic Design was developed as a guideline for global health policy under the Development Cooperation Charter. Its fundamental principal is human security. (1) To build a society which is resilient to external factors such as public health emergencies and disasters (2) To establish a seamless utilization of essential health and medical services throughout life thus achieving Universal Health Coverage (3) The effective appropriation of Japanese health workers, expertise, drugs, medical devices, medical technologies, and medical services.
Water and Sanitation	The Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wasabi_gai.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wasabi_gai.html</a>	(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	"Green Future Initiatives" announced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) (June 2012) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/rio_p20/gaiyo.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/rio_p20/gaiyo.html</a>	Under the guiding principle of human security, Japan will contribute to the transition to a green global economy and building of a society resilient to disasters. (1) Spreading the idea of "Future City". Annually invite 100 people involved in urban planning of developing countries. Host an international conference on "Future City" in Japan. (2) Contributing to the transition of the global economy towards a green economy. • Increasing government dialogues (East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogues, TICAD Strategy for Low Carbon Growth and Climate Resilient Development). • Organize a 10,000-experts team of Green Cooperation Volunteers over the next three years. • Provide US\$3 billion in assistance over the next three years for renewable energy, etc. in the area of climate change. • Establish the Joint Crediting Mechanism. (3) Building resilient societies Provide US\$3 billion in assistance over three years from 2013 to 2015 to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the field of development and international cooperation. (Also introduced at the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku.)
	Initiatives to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution announced at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" (October 2013) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/press4_000140.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/press4_000140.html</a>	Japan's environmental technologies, which Japan has developed to overcome pollution over the past years, will be 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 a capacity building program for mercury pollution prevention (a 3-year JICA group training course sharing the lessons learned from Minamata disease experience, sharing Japan's knowledge to tackle mercury pollution, assisting developing countries in legislation for ratification of the Convention, etc.)

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Environment	Japan's assistance to developing countries for countering climate change in 2013-2015, announced as part of the proactive diplomatic strategy for countering global warming "ACE: Actions for Cool Earth" at the 19th Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP 19) (November 2013) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e_000130.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e_000130.html</a>	Japan announced that it would extend assistance, public and private finance combined, amounting to ¥1.6 trillion (approximately US\$16 billion) (of which public finance accounts for ¥1.3 trillion [approximately US\$13 billion]) during the 3-year period between 2013 and 2015 to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in response to climate change in developing countries. Japanese assistance reached the above amount in eighteen months from January 2013.
	Adaptation Initiatives, announced at the UN Climate Summit (September 2014) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ch/page3_000921.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ch/page3_000921.html</a>	Japan announced its intention to consistently assist developing countries' adaptation actions both in terms of their plans and implementation, including human resources development of 5,000 people, over a three-year period.
Trade and Investment	"Partnership for Quality Infrastructure," announced at the 21st International Conference on the Future of Asia (May 2015) Announcement of follow-up measures (November 2015)	In May 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, will provide approximately US\$110 billion (¥13 trillion) for "quality infrastructure development" in Asia over the next five years through the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure." In November 2015, Japan announced follow-up measures to the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" that would improve ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance, including acceleration of procedures of ODA Loans and establishment of new ODA Loans.
	People-centered investment, presented at OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (May 2014)	In promoting investment to developing countries through public-private partnerships aimed at development, Japan attaches importance to the following three factors that are based on a people-centered perspective. Japan promotes such people-centered investment. (1) Inclusiveness: Have as many people as possible enjoy the economic benefits of investment (2) Resilience: Enhance social resilience to economic fluctuations, climate change, and natural disasters through investment (3) Capacity building: Advance capacity-building among local people
	Aid for Trade	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: (1) Reform the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries (2) Make proactive contributions to effective use of Aft, fight against protectionism and trade and finance-related fields
Disaster Risk Reduction	Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, announced at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000070617.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000070617.pdf</a>	Japan will build with the international community a society that is resilient to disasters by sharing with the world its knowledge and technology as a country advanced in DRR. This cooperation will effectively combine (i) non-material assistance, (ii) material assistance, and (iii) global and region-wide cooperation. The DRR cooperation will total to US\$4 billion and train 40,000 human resources over four years from 2015 to 2018.
Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance	Humanitarian Aid Policy of Japan (July 2011) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/aid_policy_japan.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/aid_policy_japan.pdf</a>	Basic understanding and view on humanitarian assistance policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect for the basic principles of humanitarian assistance (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence)</li> <li>• Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons</li> <li>• Seamless transition from humanitarian assistance to development assistance</li> <li>• International response to natural disasters, contribution to disaster risk reduction efforts</li> <li>• Security of humanitarian aid workers</li> <li>• Promotion of civil-military coordination</li> <li>• Pursuing timely and efficient delivery</li> <li>• Coordination with other humanitarian actors including NGOs etc.</li> </ul>

## Section 3

# List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

As of the end of Oct. 2015

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point* <sup>1</sup> (36 countries)	Africa	30	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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	Guyana, Nicaragua, Haiti, Bolivia, Honduras
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point* <sup>2</sup> (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.

# Other Countries' ODA Disbursement

## Section 1

## DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart IV-25 ♦ DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2014)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Gross disbursement basis					Net disbursement basis			
Rank	Country	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Country	Disbursements	Change from the previous year (%)
1	United States	33,617	22.6	3.8	1	United States	32,729	3.9
2	United Kingdom	20,093	13.5	9.9	2	United Kingdom	19,387	8.5
3	Germany	18,911	12.7	16.6	3	Germany	16,249	14.2
4	Japan	15,708	10.5	-30.3	4	France	10,371	-8.5
5	France	12,315	8.3	-4.4	5	Japan	9,266	-20.0
6	Sweden	6,230	4.2	5.7	6	Sweden	6,223	6.8
7	Netherlands	5,725	3.8	2.0	7	Netherlands	5,572	2.5
8	Norway	5,406	3.6	-4.7	8	Norway	5,024	-10.0
9	Canada	4,242	2.8	-15.0	9	Australia	4,203	-13.3
10	Australia	4,211	2.8	-14.5	10	Canada	4,196	-15.2
11	Switzerland	3,592	2.4	11.4	11	Switzerland	3,548	10.9
12	Italy	3,405	2.3	-3.0	12	Italy	3,342	-2.6
13	Denmark	3,047	2.0	-1.8	13	Denmark	2,996	2.3
14	Belgium	2,385	1.6	1.2	14	Belgium	2,385	3.7
15	Spain	2,129	1.4	-18.2	15	Spain	1,893	-20.3
16	Republic of Korea	1,932	1.3	6.1	16	Republic of Korea	1,851	5.4
17	Finland	1,635	1.1	13.9	17	Finland	1,635	13.9
18	Austria	1,145	0.8	-2.6	18	Austria	1,144	-2.3
19	Ireland	809	0.5	-4.4	19	Ireland	809	-4.4
20	New Zealand	502	0.3	9.8	20	New Zealand	502	9.8
21	Portugal	463	0.3	-12.3	21	Poland	437	-7.4
22	Poland	458	0.3	-6.7	22	Luxembourg	427	-0.6
23	Luxembourg	431	0.3	-0.4	23	Portugal	419	-14.2
24	Greece	248	0.2	3.9	24	Greece	248	3.9
25	Czech Republic	209	0.1	-0.9	25	Czech Republic	209	-0.9
26	Slovakia	81	0.1	-5.6	26	Slovakia	81	-5.6
27	Slovenia	62	0.0	-0.2	27	Slovenia	62	-0.2
28	Iceland	35	0.0	1.4	28	Iceland	35	1.4
DAC Countries Total		149,025	100.0	-2.0	DAC Countries Total		135,242	0.1

Source: DAC Press Release, DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart IV-26 ♦ DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (2013)

1. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Gross 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	32,385	27,267	26,452	815	0	5,118
2	Japan	22,527	19,557	7,688	2,148	9,721	2,970
3	United Kingdom	18,286	10,959	9,080	1,406	473	7,326
4	Germany	16,221	11,444	3,377	5,106	2,961	4,777
5	France	12,880	8,290	3,395	1,870	3,025	4,590
6	Sweden	5,892	3,982	3,272	649	61	1,910
7	Norway	5,672	4,406	3,940	275	192	1,266
8	Netherlands	5,613	3,825	3,382	443	—	1,789
9	Canada	4,990	3,554	2,574	981	—	1,436
10	Australia	4,924	4,228	2,775	1,433	20	696
11	Italy	3,510	947	817	39	91	2,563
12	Switzerland	3,226	2,531	2,377	107	46	695
13	Denmark	3,101	2,307	2,208	64	35	794
14	Spain	2,604	1,174	926	146	103	1,430
15	Belgium	2,357	1,365	812	535	17	992
16	Republic of Korea	1,821	1,375	525	284	566	446
17	Finland	1,435	822	571	230	21	613
18	Austria	1,176	548	289	234	25	628
19	Ireland	846	546	536	10	—	300
20	Portugal	528	343	58	70	215	186
21	Poland	491	140	67	3	71	351
22	New Zealand	457	351	269	82	—	107
23	Luxembourg	433	302	292	10	—	131
24	Greece	239	44	30	14	—	195
25	Czech Republic	211	57	45	12	—	154
26	Slovakia	86	16	15	1	—	70
27	Slovenia	62	21	14	7	—	41
28	Iceland	35	29	26	3	—	6
DAC total		152,007	110,430	75,809	16,975	17,645	41,578
DAC average		5,429	3,944	2,707	606	630	1,485

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

\*4 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

## 2. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Net disbursement basis)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA						Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid			
						Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A) – (B)	
1	United States	31,497	26,384	26,452	815	0	883	-883	5,113
2	United Kingdom	17,871	10,545	9,080	1,406	473	415	58	7,326
3	Germany	14,228	9,451	3,377	5,106	2,961	1,993	968	4,777
4	Japan	11,582	8,611	7,688	2,148	9,721	10,945	-1,224	2,970
5	France	11,339	6,801	3,395	1,870	3,025	1,489	1,537	4,538
6	Sweden	5,827	3,918	3,272	649	61	64	-3	1,909
7	Norway	5,581	4,316	3,940	275	192	91	102	1,266
8	Netherlands	5,435	3,647	3,382	443	—	178	-178	1,789
9	Canada	4,947	3,512	2,574	981	—	43	-43	1,436
10	Australia	4,846	4,149	2,775	1,433	20	79	-59	696
11	Italy	3,430	867	817	39	91	80	11	2,563
12	Switzerland	3,200	2,506	2,377	107	46	26	21	695
13	Denmark	2,927	2,135	2,208	64	35	173	-137	793
14	Spain	2,375	945	926	146	103	229	-127	1,430
15	Belgium	2,300	1,307	834	514	17	57	-40	992
16	Republic of Korea	1,755	1,310	525	284	566	65	501	446
17	Finland	1,435	822	571	230	21	—	21	613
18	Austria	1,171	543	289	234	25	5	20	628
19	Ireland	846	546	536	10	—	—	—	300
20	Portugal	488	303	58	70	215	40	175	186
21	Poland	472	121	67	3	71	19	51	351
22	New Zealand	457	351	269	82	—	—	—	107
23	Luxembourg	429	299	292	10	—	3	-3	131
24	Greece	239	44	30	14	—	—	—	195
25	Czech Republic	211	57	45	12	—	—	—	154
26	Slovakia	86	16	15	1	—	—	—	70
27	Slovenia	62	21	14	7	—	—	—	41
28	Iceland	35	29	26	3	—	—	—	6
DAC total		135,072	93,553	75,831	16,954	17,645	16,876	769	41,519
DAC average		4,824	3,341	2,708	605	630	603	27	1,483

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

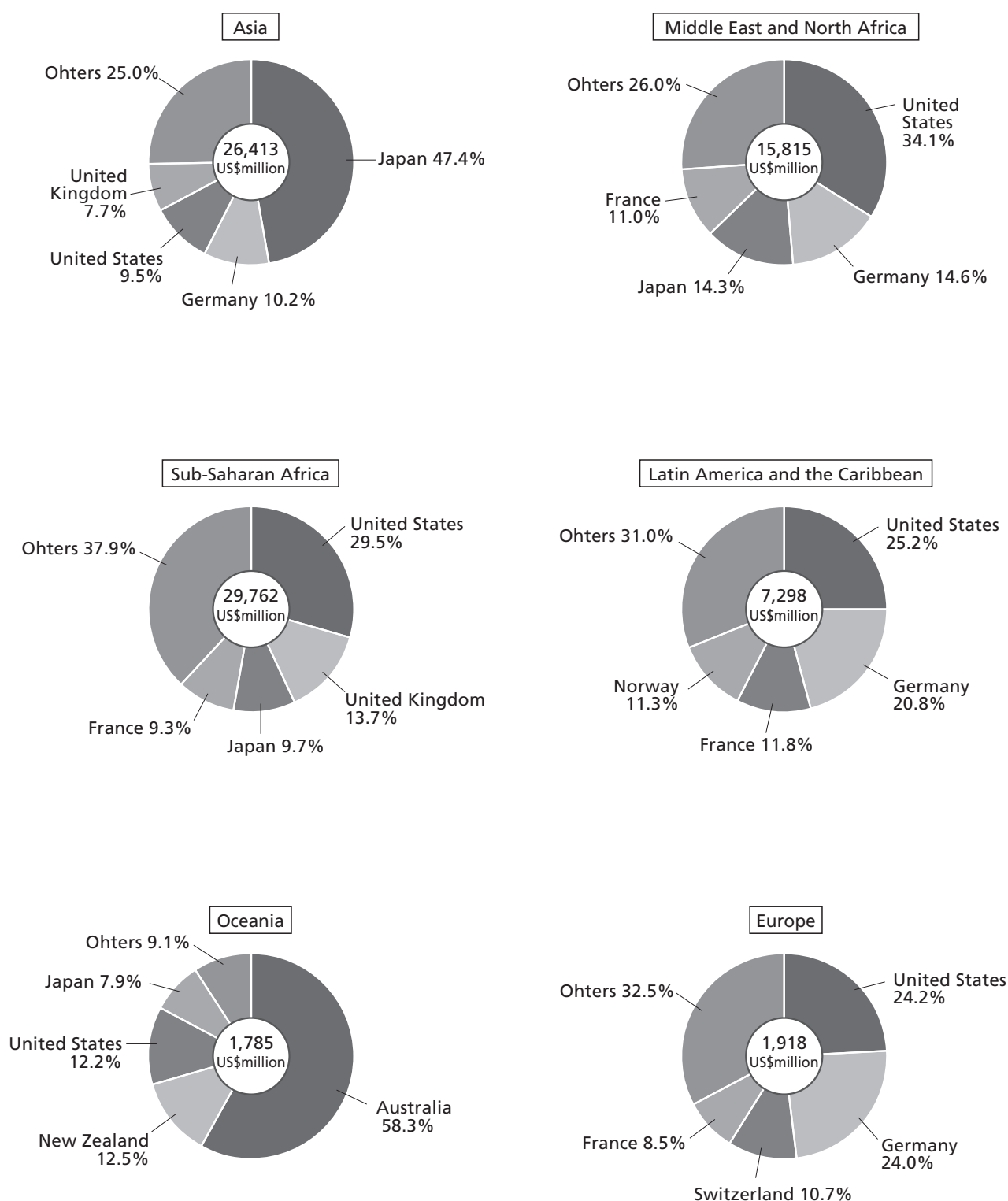
\*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments, etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

\*4 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

\*5 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Chart IV-27 ♦ Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2013)



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 graduated countries.

\*4 Figures within the graphs are the total aid disbursements by DAC countries.

Chart IV-28 ♦ Grant Share of DAC Countries

(Commitment basis, average of two years, Unit: %)

Country (*1)	Rank	2012/2013	Rank	2011/2012
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Czech Republic	1	100.0	1	100.0
Iceland	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
Slovakia	1	100.0	1	100.0
Slovenia	1	100.0	—	n.a.
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	11	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	12	99.4	14	99.0
Spain	13	99.0	21	93.7
Switzerland	14	98.9	15	98.4
Sweden	15	98.7	12	99.4
Belgium	16	98.6	13	99.0
Finland	17	98.6	17	96.8
Austria	18	98.2	11	99.8
Denmark	19	97.7	16	98.0
Norway	20	97.1	18	95.4
Italy	21	96.1	19	95.0
United Kingdom	22	95.5	20	94.8
Poland	23	92.9	22	89.4
Germany	24	75.9	23	78.1
France	25	63.3	24	65.1
Portugal	26	59.4	25	55.0
Republic of Korea	27	53.2	27	48.7
Japan	28	46.6	26	54.3
DAC average		83.7		85.4

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

\*1 Listed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2012/2013 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.

\*4 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart IV-29 ♦ Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

(Disbursements as grant, average of two years, Unit: US\$ million)

Country (*1)	Rank	2012/2013	Rank	2011/2012
United States	1	31,824	1	31,695
United Kingdom	2	15,826	2	13,779
Germany	3	12,953	3	12,766
Japan	4	11,883	4	11,835
France	5	9,684	5	10,105
Netherlands	6	5,621	6	6,087
Sweden	7	5,510	8	5,396
Canada	8	5,347	7	5,604
Australia	9	5,188	9	5,196
Norway	10	5,000	10	4,495
Switzerland	11	3,115	12	3,040
Italy	12	3,089	11	3,633
Denmark	13	2,918	14	2,863
Belgium	14	2,348	15	2,684
Spain	15	2,280	13	3,030
Finland	16	1,348	16	1,333
Republic of Korea	17	1,192	18	1,020
Austria	18	1,131	17	1,113
Ireland	19	827	19	861
New Zealand	20	453	20	437
Luxembourg	21	417	21	408
Poland	22	399	22	386
Portugal	23	312	24	353
Greece	24	283	23	376
Czech Republic	25	215	25	235
Slovakia	26	83	26	83
Slovenia	27	60	27	61
Iceland	28	31	28	26
Total		129,337		128,901

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD/STAT

\*1 Listed in descending order of their average grant amounts for 2012/2013.

\*2 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart IV-30 ♦ Grant Element of DAC Countries

(Commitment basis, average of two years, Unit: %)

Country (*1)	Rank	2012/2013	Rank	2011/2012
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Czech Republic	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Iceland	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
Slovakia	1	100.0	1	100.0
Slovenia	1	100.0	—	n.a.
Spain	1	100.0	20	99.7
Sweden	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
Australia	20	99.9	19	99.8
Belgium	21	99.8	18	99.8
Italy	22	99.6	21	99.5
Republic of Korea	23	94.7	22	94.1
Japan	24	88.8	24	88.8
Germany	25	88.0	23	89.7
Portugal	26	86.0	25	85.2
France	27	81.6	26	82.0
Poland	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
DAC average		94.9		95.2

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

\*1 Listed in descending order in terms of grant element of ODA in 2012/2013 average.

\*2 Excluding debt relief.

\*3 Grant Element (G.E.) is a measure of the concessionality of a loan. It is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10% and 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.

\*5 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

Chart IV-31 ♦ Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

(Commitment basis, Unit: %)

Country *3	Untied*1		Partially Untied		Tied*2	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Australia	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Canada	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	0.0
Iceland	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Ireland	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Norway	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Poland	100.0	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	98.8	98.7	—	—	1.2	1.3
Sweden	98.7	99.3	0.2	—	1.1	0.7
Switzerland	98.5	97.8	—	—	1.5	2.2
Netherlands	98.3	98.2	1.6	—	0.0	1.8
New Zealand	98.2	96.5	—	1.8	1.8	1.7
Germany	97.5	98.1	—	—	2.5	1.9
Belgium	96.7	95.3	—	—	3.3	4.7
Denmark	96.6	96.1	—	—	3.4	3.9
Italy	92.9	83.1	—	1.1	7.1	15.7
Spain	89.6	83.4	—	0.0	10.4	16.6
Japan	89.5	86.0	0.6	—	9.9	14.0
Finland	85.0	96.5	—	—	15.0	3.5
Greece	83.7	46.7	—	—	16.3	53.3
United States	75.9	69.8	—	—	24.1	30.2
Republic of Korea	62.1	55.1	0.4	0.3	37.5	44.6
Austria	57.6	47.8	—	—	42.4	52.2
Czech Republic	36.6	65.4	0.3	—	63.1	34.6
Portugal	15.0	10.2	—	—	85.0	89.8
France	n.a.	97.3	n.a.	—	n.a.	2.7
Slovakia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DAC average	88.2	86.1	0.2	0.0	11.6	13.8

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Fund assistance which does not limit procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

\*2 Fund assistance which limits procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

\*3 Listed in descending order of their untied share.

\*4 Due to rounding the total may not equal 100%.

\*5 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Chart IV-32 ♦ Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

	Net disbursements		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total*2
	Net ODA disbursements (US\$ 100 million)									
Quantitative comparison	2013		115.8	315.0	178.7	113.4	142.3	34.3	49.5	1,350.7
	2014		92.7	327.3	193.9	103.7	162.5	33.4	42.0	1,352.4
	As a percentage of GNI (%)	2013	0.23	0.18	0.71	0.41	0.38	0.17	0.28	0.30
		2014	0.19	0.19	0.71	0.36	0.41	0.16	0.24	0.29
	Share in DAC countries*2 total (2014, %)		6.9	24.2	14.3	7.7	12.0	2.5	3.1	100.0
	Change from previous year (2013→2014, %)		-20.0	3.9	8.5	-8.5	14.2	-2.6	-15.2	0.1
	Commitments in 2013 (including debt relief) (in 100 million USD)		246.6	326.4	104.5	126.5	200.5	39.6	45.4	1,500.8
	Share of multilateral aid (average of 2012 and 2013, %)		32.3	16.6	39.5	37.0	33.6	75.8	28.8	30.5
Qualitative comparison	Distribution (average of 2012 and 2013, %)	LDCs	66.9	50.2	50.2	31.8	36.9	37.5	56.6	47.5
		LICs	4.9	6.1	5.8	3.5	4.1	3.2	4.2	4.8
	Commitments (unit: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2012 and 2013, excluding debt relief)		88.8	100.0	100.0	81.6	88.0	99.6	100.0	94.9
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2012 and 2013, excluding debt relief)		79.0	-	-	49.7	41.6	89.9	-	66.6
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2012 and 2013, excluding debt relief)		94.9	100.0	100.0	89.2	99.4	99.7	100.0	97.9
	Grant share in total ODA (average of 2012 and 2013, excluding debt relief)		46.6	100.0	95.5	63.3	75.9	96.1	100.0	83.7
	Grant share in total bilateral ODA (average of 2012 and 2013, excluding debt relief)		36.2	100.0	92.5	48.3	66.3	84.3	100.0	78.0
	Tying status of bilateral ODA (2013)	Untied	89.5	75.9	100.0	n.a.	97.5	92.9	100.0	88.2
		Partially Untied	0.6	—	—	n.a.	—	—	—	0.2
		Tied	9.9	24.1	—	n.a.	2.5	7.1	—	11.6

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 For 2014, preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

\*2 "DAC countries" and "DAC Total" include member countries as of 2013.

Chart IV-33 ♦ Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2013)

(Commitment basis, Unit: %)

Sector \ Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Average
Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)	15.9	49.5	47.3	31.6	40.3	25.8	35.8	37.2
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electricity, etc.)	41.4	7.6	10.4	21.8	30.6	2.0	7.5	18.3
Agricultural infrastructure (agriculture, forestry, fishery, etc.)	3.0	4.0	2.5	4.1	3.7	5.6	10.4	4.9
Industry and other production sectors (mining, environmental, etc.)	9.2	6.9	15.0	13.9	13.9	8.7	13.7	11.2
Emergency aid (humanitarian aid, etc.), food aid	4.3	18.2	18.3	1.0	4.6	5.0	20.1	9.8
Program assistance, etc. (debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.)	26.2	13.8	6.5	27.6	6.9	53.0	12.5	18.6
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 of each sector may not equal 100%.

\*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

**Chart IV-34 ♦ Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions among the ODA Totals of Major DAC Countries**

(Net disbursement basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Calendar year Country	2007/2008 Average	2008/2009 Average	2009/2010 Average	2010/2011 Average	2011/2012 Average	2012/2013 Average
Japan	27.2	31.8	34.2	34.4	37.3	32.3
United States	12.2	12.0	12.5	12.2	14.5	16.6
United Kingdom	39.5	35.4	36.7	38.7	38.2	39.5
France	37.8	41.1	40.3	36.1	34.4	37.0
Germany	35.2	38.0	39.6	38.1	35.9	33.6
Italy	64.8	66.7	74.0	66.4	67.1	75.8
Canada	26.5	26.0	23.3	24.7	26.7	28.8
DAC Average*	29.4	29.7	29.8	29.5	30.0	30.5

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

\* "DAC Average" shows average of member countries as of 2013.

## Section 2

## The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

Chart IV-35 ♦ The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2013)

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Country* <sup>1</sup>	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total Flow	Total Flow to GNI Ratio (%)
United States	31,497	1,427	22,579	93,299	148,801	0.87
United Kingdom	17,871	187	0	11,791	29,849	1.18
Germany	14,228	-366	1,416	35,942	51,219	1.37
Japan	11,582	1,286	458	45,133	58,459	1.15
France	11,339	671	—	-1,486	10,523	0.38
Sweden	5,827	-23	11	4,633	10,447	1.82
Norway	5,581	0	—	-2	5,580	1.07
Netherlands	5,435	—	1,514	12,479	19,428	2.39
Canada	4,947	1,136	1,922	3,103	11,109	0.62
Australia	4,846	467	—	17,858	23,170	1.58
Italy	3,430	161	58	13,055	16,703	0.81
Switzerland	3,200	—	503	9,590	13,293	1.85
Denmark	2,927	113	85	1,246	4,371	1.27
Spain	2,375	141	0	5,498	8,013	0.59
Belgium	2,300	76	664	7,178	10,218	2.01
Republic of Korea	1,755	1,315	331	11,637	15,038	1.14
Finland	1,435	-31	16	-425	996	0.37
Austria	1,171	453	-1	-758	866	0.20
Ireland	846	—	87	1,000	1,933	1.06
Portugal	488	3	7	1,776	2,275	1.06
Poland	472	—	—	—	472	0.10
New Zealand	457	11	76	37	581	0.33
Luxembourg	429	—	—	—	429	1.00
Greece	239	—	—	630	869	0.36
Czech Republic	211	—	—	—	211	0.11
Slovakia	86	—	—	—	86	0.09
Slovenia	62	—	—	—	62	0.13
Iceland	35	—	—	—	35	0.25
DAC total	135,072	7,027	29,727	273,211	445,037	0.98

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Listed in order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement).

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

\*4 Negative figures indicate that loan repayments, etc. exceeded the disbursed amount.

\*5 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

\*6 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Chart IV-36 ♦ Support by NGOs of DAC Countries

Classification	Grants by NGO (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements* <sup>1</sup> (US\$ million)		Ratio of Grants by NGO 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 in (Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO) (%) <sup>*2</sup>	
Calendar year Country	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Japan	458	487	11,582	10,605	1:	25.3	1:	21.8	130	1.0	4.5	4.8	20.0	21.0
Australia	—	1,433	4,846	5,403	—	—	1:	3.8	65	0.7	1.4	65.4	100.0	4.3
Austria	—	263	1,171	1,106	—	—	1:	4.2	—	0.1	0.0	31.2	614.3	—
Belgium	664	—	2,300	2,315	1:	3.5	—	—	16	0.6	60.9	1.5	2.2	100.0
Canada	1,922	2,045	4,947	5,650	1:	2.6	1:	2.8	7	0.2	54.9	58.6	0.5	0.3
Czech Republic	—	—	211	220	—	—	—	—	1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0
Denmark	85	71	2,927	2,693	1:	34.4	1:	37.9	32	1.0	20.5	18.4	26.5	31.0
Finland	16	17	1,435	1,320	1:	89.6	1:	79.7	9	0.7	4.7	4.8	37.9	36.2
France	—	—	11,339	12,028	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	100.0	—
Germany	1,416	1,399	14,228	12,939	1:	10.1	1:	9.2	—	—	17.5	17.4	—	—
Greece	—	1	239	327	—	—	1:	481.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	16.0
Iceland	—	—	35	26	—	—	—	—	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	100.0
Ireland	87	148	846	808	1:	9.7	1:	5.5	15	2.7	24.0	35.6	20.6	9.5
Italy	58	91	3,430	2,737	1:	59.4	1:	30.0	—	0.1	1.0	1.5	7.0	—
Luxembourg	—	—	429	399	—	—	—	—	2	1.0	8.3	2.9	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	1,514	528	5,435	5,523	1:	3.6	1:	10.5	32	1.1	93.8	33.5	3.8	5.8
New Zealand	76	134	457	449	1:	6.0	1:	3.4	9	2.4	19.2	32.1	12.4	6.4
Norway	—	—	5,581	4,753	—	—	—	—	52	1.1	12.0	10.4	100.0	100.0
Poland	—	—	472	421	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0.0	—	100.0
Portugal	7	7	488	581	1:	65.7	1:	89.4	—	—	0.7	0.6	—	—
Republic of Korea	331	30	1,755	1,597	1:	5.3	1:	53.0	0	0.0	6.6	0.6	0.1	1.2
Slovakia	—	—	86	80	—	—	—	—	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	—	—	62	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	0	0	2,375	2,037	1:	5,052.3	1:	5,992.1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	40.4
Sweden	11	19	5,827	5,240	1:	550.8	1:	274.0	163	2.9	18.4	19.0	94.0	89.5
Switzerland	503	473	3,200	3,052	1:	6.4	1:	6.5	88	2.7	72.6	70.0	14.6	15.8
United Kingdom	0	1,025	17,871	13,891	1:	68,733.5	1:	13.5	222	1.3	3.5	19.6	99.9	17.8
United States	22,579	22,097	31,497	30,687	1:	1.4	1:	1.4	25	—	71.4	70.5	—	0.1
DAC total (average)	29,727	30,268	135,072	126,946	1:	4.5	1:	4.2	857	0.6	29.8	30.4	2.8	2.8

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD STAT

\*1 ODA disbursements are net disbursements.

\*2 NGO aid disbursements = Grants by NGO + Government support to NGOs

\*3 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

\*4 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became member of DAC in 2013.

## Section 3 DAC List of ODA Recipients

Chart IV-37 ♦ DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

(Applied to 2014–2016 disbursements)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (48 countries)		Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI ≤ US\$1,045)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$1,046 - 4,125)		Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$4,126–12,745)	
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central Africa Chad Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar	Nepal Niger Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Somalia South Sudan Sudan Tanzania The Gambia Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	Kenya [North Korea] Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Armenia Bolivia Cabo Verde Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Federated States of Micronesia Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Kosovo Kyrgyz Republic Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan [Palestinian Territories] Papua New Guinea Paraguay Philippines Republic of Congo Samoa	Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria [Tokelau] Ukraine Uzbekistan Viet Nam	Albania Algeria Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Belize Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Chile China Columbia Cook Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Fiji Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Gabon Grenada Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Lebanon	Libya Malaysia Maldives Marshall Mauritius Mexico Montenegro [Montserrat] Namibia Nauru Niue Palau Panama Peru Saint Helena Saint Lucia Saint Vincent Serbia Seychelles South Africa Suriname Thailand Tonga Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Uruguay Venezuela [Wallis and Futuna Islands]

Source: DAC documents

\*1 Square brackets [ ] denote region names.

\*2 GNI values are from 2013.

\*3 [Anguilla] and Saint Christopher and Nevis graduated in 2014.

## Section 4

# ODA from Non-DAC Donors

Chart IV-38 ♦ ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donor Countries and Regions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Calendar year Donor country or region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
OECD Non-DAC					
Estonia	18	19	24	23	31
Hungary	117	114	140	118	128
Israel* <sup>1</sup>	124	145	206	181	202
Turkey	707	967	1,273	2,533	3,308
Other donors					
Bulgaria	—	40	48	40	50
Croatia	—	—	—	21	45
Cyprus	46	51	38	25	20
Kuwait	221	211	145	149	186
Latvia	21	16	19	21	24
Liechtenstein	26	27	31	29	28
Lithuania	36	37	52	52	50
Malta	14	14	20	19	18
Romania	153	114	164	142	134
Russia	—	472	479	465	714
Saudi Arabia	3,134	3,480	5,095	1,299	5,683
Taiwan	411	381	381	305	272
Thailand	40	10	31	17	46
United Arab Emirates	947	414	713	1,009	5,402
Total	6,015	6,511	8,859	6,449	16,341

Source: OECD-DAC Development Co-operation Report

\*1 Includes the following assistance amounts for immigrating to Israel from developing countries:

US\$ 35.4 million in 2009, US\$ 40.2 million in 2010, and US\$ 49.2 million in 2011, US\$ 56 million in 2012, US\$ 55.9 million in 2013.

\*2 Aid provided by several major emerging non-OECD donors is not shown, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.

# Abbreviations

Note: Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

## A

**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 on Disaster Management  
**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  
**APTERR** ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve  
**ASEAN** Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
**ASEM** Asia-Europe Meeting  
**AU** African Union  
**AUC** African Union Commission  
**AUN/SEED-Net** ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

## B

**BHN** Basic Human Needs  
**BOP** Base Of the Pyramid

## C

**CAADP** Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme  
**CARD** Coalition for African Rice Development  
**CARICOM** Caribbean Community  
**CBD** Convention on Biological Diversity  
**CCT** Clean Coal Technology  
**CEAPAD** Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development  
**CEMASTE** Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa  
**CFS** Committee on World Food Security  
**CGIAR** Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
**CGIF** Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility  
**CIF** Climate Investment Fund  
**CMAC** Cambodian Mine Action Centre  
**CMI** Chiang Mai Initiative  
**CMIM** Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation  
**COMESA** Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa  
**CONNEX** Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations  
**COP** Conference of Parties  
**CORE** Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency  
**CPA** Comprehensive Peace Agreement  
**CPADD** Centre de Perfectionnement aux Actions post-conflituelles de Déminage et de Dépollution  
**CPCJF** Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund  
**CSO** Civil Society Organization  
**CSR** Corporate Social Responsibility

## D

**DDR** Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration  
**DESD** Decade of Education for Sustainable Development  
**DFC** Dedicated Freight Corridor  
**DMIC** Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

## E

**E/N** Exchange of Notes  
**EAC** East African Community  
**EAS** East Asia Summit  
**EBRD** European Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
**eCentre** UNHCR Regional Centre for Emergency Preparedness  
**ECOWAS** Economic Community of West African States  
**EEZ** Exclusive Economic Zone  
**EFA** Education for All  
**EITI** Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative  
**EPA** Economic Partnership Agreement  
**EPSA** Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa  
**ERIA** Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia  
**ESD** Education for Sustainable Development  
**EU** European Union

## F

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization  
**FATF** Financial Action Task Force  
**FTA** Free Trade Area  
**FTI** Fast Track Initiative

## G

**GAD** Gender and Development  
**Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance** GAVI Alliance: the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation  
**GCF** Green Climate Fund  
**GDP** Gross Domestic Product  
**GEF** Global Environment Facility  
**GF-TADs** Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases  
**GHIT Fund** Global Health Innovative Technology Fund  
**GNI** Gross National Income  
**GPE** Global Partnership for Education  
**GPEDC** Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation  
**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 Communications Technology  
**IDA** International Development Association

**IDB** Inter-American Development Bank  
**IDGs** International Development Goals  
**IEA** International Energy Agency  
**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development  
**IFC** International Finance Corporation  
**IGAD** Inter- Governmental Authority on Development  
**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  
**IPBES** Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services  
**IPCC** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
**ISAF** International Security Assistance Force  
**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  
**JBIC** Japan Bank for International Cooperation  
**J-BIRD** Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development  
**JCM** Joint Crediting Mechanism  
**JETRO** Japan External Trade Organization  
**JICA** Japan International Cooperation Agency  
**JICT** Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services  
**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

## M

**MDBs** Multilateral Development Banks  
**MDGs** Millennium Development Goals  
**MDRU** Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit  
**MERCOSUR** Mercado Común del Sur  
**MIF** Multilateral Investment Fund  
**MILF** Moro Islamic Liberation Front  
**MRC** Mekong River Commission

## N

**NERICA** New Rice for Africa  
**NEXI** Nippon Export and Investment Insurance  
**NGO** Non-Governmental Organization  
**NICT** National Institute of Information and Communications Technology  
**NPIF** Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund  
**NPT** Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons  
**NTDs** Neglected Tropical Diseases

## O

**ODA** Official Development Assistance  
**OECD** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
**OECD-DAC** OECD Development Assistance Committee  
**OIE** World Organisation for Animal Health  
**OOF** Other Official Flows

## P

**PALM** Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting  
**PHEIC** Public Health Emergency of International Concern  
**PIDA** Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa  
**PIF** Pacific Islands Forum  
**PKO** United Nations Peacekeeping Operations  
**PPP** Public-Private Partnership  
**PRSP** Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper  
**PTWC** Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

## R

**RAI** Responsible Agricultural Investment  
**RECs** Regional Economic Commissions  
**REDD** Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

## S

**SADC** Southern African Development Community  
**SATREPS** Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development  
**SDGs** Sustainable Development Goals  
**SHEP** Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project  
**SICA** Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana  
**SMASE** Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education  
**SMASE-WECESA** Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa  
**SPREP** Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

## T

**TICAD** Tokyo International Conference on African Development  
**TMAF** Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework

## U

**UHC** Universal Health Coverage  
**UMICs** Upper Middle Income Countries  
**UN** United Nations  
**UN Women** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women  
**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  
**UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and 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

## 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

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