

Section 2

Japan's International Cooperation (Development Cooperation and Response to Global Issues)

Overview

(Development Cooperation Charter and Strategic use of ODA)

More than sixty years have passed since Japan started its Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 1954. Japan's development cooperation policy including ODA has greatly contributed to securing the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community and consequently the national interests of Japan for many years.

On the other hand, the international situation with regard to development cooperation is at a major crossroad. The world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. Furthermore, considering the growing roles of recent non-ODA public/private funds (companies, local governments, NGOs, etc.) and support from emerging countries, it is important to collect the wisdom and actions of developing countries as well as developed countries and various non-governmental resources. In this new era, it is essential for ensuring the national interests that Japan should consider development cooperation as a part of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, and strategically use ODA to address development and human rights issues, while

continuing to adhere to the course that Japan has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. The Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 was established based on this recognition.

For Japan, development cooperation is one of the most important diplomatic tools and is essential for its proactive contribution to peace and stability of the international community, ranging from emergency humanitarian assistance such as measures for refugees in the Middle East and Africa and these against disasters to economic and social development in developing countries such as infrastructure development and human resource development. In addition, it is also an important national interest for Japan to vitalize its economy through the development of developing countries and to grow together with them. As mentioned in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" and the "Infrastructure System Export Strategy" (both revised in June 2015), Japan must make strategic use of ODA to further promote overseas operations by Japanese companies.

Japan contributes to the international community not only by the implementation of development cooperation but also through its philosophy. For example, "human security" – a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live with happiness and in dignity through their protection and empowerment – is a guiding philosophy Japan has traditionally

promoted. This philosophy is reflected in the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” adopted by the UN in September, as well.

Such efforts of Japan have won both high praise and trust from the international community. We must continue and strengthen the efforts in the future so that Japan can strongly lead the international community as a major responsible country in the world and ensure an international environment and order in line with Japan's national interests.

(Response to Global Issues)

While globalization has resulted in dramatic economic and social development worldwide, it has also brought about diverse threats to human security. The threats include conflict, terrorism, disasters, global environmental issues such as climate change, global health issues including infectious diseases, human trafficking, refugee issues, labor issues, and economic crises. These global issues cannot be addressed by one country alone. The international community must work together based on the concept of human security. The year 2015 was a “milestone year” because new frameworks for these global issues were formulated.

In September, new global development goals namely “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was adopted, because the year 2015 is the target completion year of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the area of disaster risk reduction, which is essential to realize sustainable development, the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in March, and the resolution to designate November 5 as “World Tsunami Awareness Day” was

adopted by consensus at the UN General Assembly in December. Japan promoted the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction through playing a significant role for these adoptions. In the area of health, Universal Health Coverage (UHC)¹, which Japan has been promoting, is incorporated as one of the development goals. Japan decided the “Basic Design for Peace and Health” in September, and held the international conference on UHC in December. Furthermore Prime Minister Abe contributed article to the Lancet, the world's leading medical journal. Through these contributions, Japan has led the global promotion of UHC and the reinforcing the global health architecture to strengthen responses to public health emergencies.

In the area of climate change, the Paris Agreement, a fair and effective framework with participation from all countries, was adopted at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21) in December. Prime Minister Abe announced “Action for Cool Earth 2.0”: Japan would provide approximately 1.3 trillion yen of public and private climate finance in 2020 to support developing countries, and enhance its innovative technologies. Through the announcement Japan helped create momentum toward the adoption on the Paris Agreement.

The year 2015 was a “milestone year,” while the year 2016 is an “implementation year” for global issues. Japan will continue to promote human security and address global issues even more proactively especially in the areas where Japan has abundant expertise, in partnership with other countries, international organizations, and the civil society such

¹ All people living on Earth receive basic health care services.

as disaster risk reduction, health, women's empowerment, and education under the Global Partnership (GP). In 2016, Japan will take the lead in efforts of the international community through various opportunities including the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and TICAD VI.

Arctic issues are coming up for debate in the international arena, as changes in the Arctic environment caused by global warming have brought about new possibilities such as the use of the Arctic Sea Routes and the development of natural resources, and at the same time it is pointed out that a serious impact on the vulnerable natural environment of the Arctic could also be caused by these changes. Japan adopted "Japan's Arctic Policy" with a view to contribute to the international community as a main player in addressing these issues. With this as a trigger, Japan will participate even more actively in formulation process of international rules concerning the Arctic, through such initiatives as further strengthening its contribution to activities of the AC and demonstrating its view and efforts on Arctic issues at occasion of bilateral and multilateral meetings other than the AC.

(Science and Technology Diplomacy)

Science and technology constitute the foundational elements for peace and prosperity that support socioeconomic development, and play a vital role in security. In this regard, there is a high level of international interest in and expectations for Japan's advanced science and technology. Japan, through cooperation in science and technology, has been contributing to the development of science and technology at home and abroad, the promotion of relations with other countries, the peace and stability of the international community, and the resolution of global challenges. Japan is also

placing emphasis on building a structure to effectively promote "science and technology diplomacy," as evidenced in the appointment of the Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in 2015.

1 Development Cooperation (ODA, etc.)

(1) Establishment of the Development Cooperation Charter and the Current Status of ODA

A Establishment of the Development Cooperation Charter and the current status of ODA

In February 2015, Japan's ODA Charter was revised for the first time in 12 years and the new "Development Cooperation Charter" was approved by the Cabinet. Based on the philosophy that has been formed over more than 60 years of Japan's ODA history, the New Charter designates the following three basic policies to be pursued in the future: (1) contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes, (2) promoting human security, and (3) 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. Japan plans to further develop these policies. In line with these basic policies, the following priorities are set out.

(a) "Quality Growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

The achievement of economic growth through self-sustaining development in developing countries and growth in the private sector is essential for poverty eradication. In addition, economic growth should not be merely quantitative in nature but also "Quality Growth." Such growth



Activities of JDR rescue teams in Nepal. (Photo: JICA)



Mothers exchanging information with Maternal and Child Health handbooks distributed by the Government of Japan at the health center waiting room in a refugee camp. (Photo: Imamura Kenshiro, JICA)



Provision of Emergency relief in response to Ebola virus disease outbreak in the West Africa (delivery of personal protective equipment (PPE) transported by a Self-Defense Force Air plane)
(Photo: Ministry of Defense)



Support for Syrian refugees (distribution of daily necessities in Jordan)
(Photo: UNHCR)

is “inclusive” in the sense 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 socioeconomic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is “resilient,” to be able to withstand and recover from economic crisis, natural disasters and other shocks. Therefore, Japan provides necessary support such as industrial foundation development, the introduction of advanced technologies, and human resources development.

(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 that the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such achievement, Japan has provided 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.

Securing peace, stability, and safety is a precondition for the creation of a country.



A production site working on *kaizen* (improvement) as one of the engines of high economic growth in Japan that brought positive changes to many production sites. (Photo: Imamura Kenshiro, JICA)



Delhi Metro in India constructed by yen loan. The number of passengers a day is over 2.5 million. The metro contributes to the economic growth and mitigation of traffic congestion in India

From this viewpoint, Japan comprehensively addresses various factors including poverty, conflicts, and instability as well as supporting seamless peace-building, from emergency humanitarian assistance after conflict to recovery, reconstruction, and development.

(c) Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

Global issues cannot be settled by only one country. Regions and the international community must work together. Japan takes the lead to address global issues including reflecting Japanese development cooperation philosophy including human security in the



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer working to increase the income of farmers as "Japan's visible assistance" (Photo: Koji Sato, JICA)



Institute of Cambodia of Technology (ICT) implemented joint research with a Cambodian soft drink manufacturer with collaboration from Japanese experts (Photo: Satoshi Takahashi, JICA)

"2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted by the UN in September, and aims for building a sustainable and resilient society in the entire international community, such as through the promotion of measures against climate change and infectious diseases, UHC¹ and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.

B Priority Policy for Development Cooperation

Development cooperation is one of the most important diplomatic tools of Japan in dealing with changing circumstances surrounding it and in promoting the principle of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based

¹ The goal of UHC is to ensure that all people obtain the basic health services they need.

Development Cooperation Charter and public relations

In February 2015, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter was revised, and the Development Cooperation Charter was approved by the Cabinet. In the new Charter, the "Promotion of the understanding of the people and the international community" is included. Amid Japan's severe financial situation, efforts for obtaining the people's understanding and support for ODA are increasingly important.

Initiatives in Japan

We continued to make efforts for disseminating and explaining ODA in 2015, through the website and various media. In particular, Japan's largest international cooperation event, the "Global Festa JAPAN 2015" held in October, is one of the most important opportunities to sensitize the public about the international cooperation. In 2015, under the theme of "Share the Happiness! Expand from Odaiba! A chain of international cooperation full of happiness," participatory-oriented events with exhibitions, stage events, workshops and stamp rallies were organized by 274 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, embassies in Tokyo and business enterprises. As a special project, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also organized a photo exhibition entitled "Let's make the world HAPPY together! From the happiness source." 116 photos were exhibited showing Japanese people and Japanese organizations (NGOs, businesses and public institutions, etc.) involved in activities for international cooperation all over the world, which provided the visitors with an opportunity to know more about international cooperation. Various events and exhibitions were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' booth to deepen the understanding of international cooperation through quizzes and lucky draws.

Further, in order to deepen the people's understanding of development cooperation, a TV program entitled 'Our first step to open up the world' by Osamu Hayashi" was aired through a network of six TV TOKYO-associated stations, in which an easy-to-understand introduction was given on the current situation of development issues around the world, how can individuals get involved and the philosophy of Japan's cooperation, etc.

Initiatives abroad

We are promoting efforts in and outside of Japan. To promote the "visibility" of Japanese development cooperation, we arranged press tours in 15 countries, where local media-related people visited local sites accompanied by the Japanese embassy staff, thereby getting Japan's development cooperation covered by the local media. After the press tour in Mauritania, well known for its exports of octopuses, the media covered a story, for instance, reporting on the relationship between Japan's cooperation and the fisheries sector, which is important for the Mauritanian economy. We also made pamphlets about Japan's cooperation in local languages. The pamphlets, which give an easy-to-understand description of the history and philosophy of bilateral cooperation and individual projects, are distributed to a variety of people, including government officials of the partner countries and the press.

In order to make the most of official development assistance (ODA), which is one of the most important diplomatic means of Japan, we will continue to focus on public relations.



Mr. Osamu Hayashi explaining development cooperation in the TV program entitled "Our first step to open up the world by Osamu Hayashi"



Ambassador Yoshida giving a speech during a press tour in Mauritania

on the principle of international cooperation. For strategically and effectively promoting development cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) placed the following four points as part of the FY2015 priority policy.

(a) Cooperation to share universal values and promote international peace and stability

Japan provides support including the development of legal systems, strengthening governance, as well as gender equality in order to support efforts by countries sharing universal values such as democracy, the rule of law, and human rights and strengthen their relationship with Japan. Moreover, Japan also actively contributes to the peace and stability of the international community through assistance for such as peace-building, counter-terrorism and -organized crime, and enhancing maritime law enforcement capabilities.

(b) Enhancing strategic development cooperation for the economic growth of developing countries and Japan

Japan supports developing countries in achieving “quality growth.” At the same time, Japan supports such areas as the overseas operation of local governments and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), exporting infrastructure system, the improvement of business environments, promoting overseas business regarding medical technologies and services, to contribute to Japan’s economic growth and regional revitalization in Japan.

(c) Promoting human security

Taking into the consideration the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the formulation of the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” Japan provides assistance in the areas of disaster risk reduction/disaster recovery,

health, measures against environmental problems and climate change, poverty reduction, education, etc., in collaboration with international organizations. These efforts are based on the philosophy of human security.

(d) Building strategic partnership

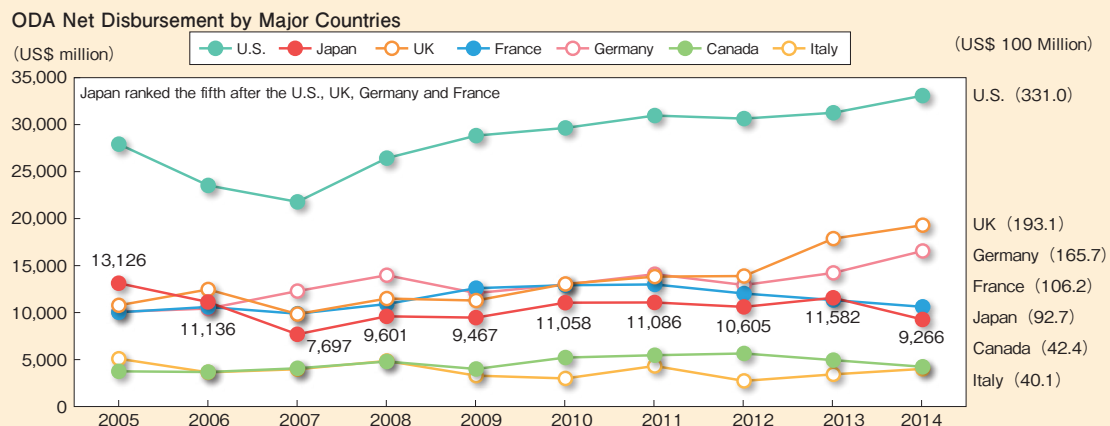
Japan enhances relations with so-called “ODA graduates” including Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with particular vulnerabilities and emerging countries, which serve as important investment destinations for Japanese companies, as well as region-wide assistance in collaboration with local organizations, etc. Moreover, Japan enhances the opportunities for public participation through cooperation with NGOs and volunteer programs, etc.

(2) Japan’s Development Cooperation Performance and Approaches to Major Regions

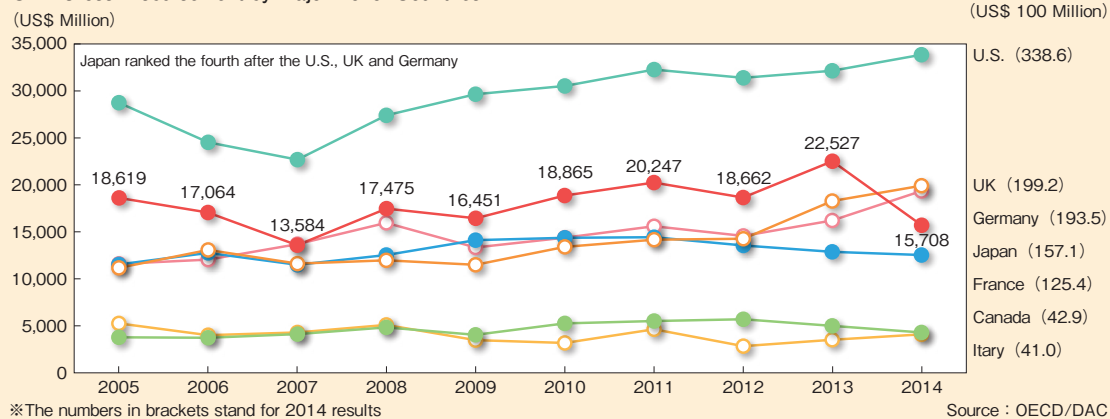
A Japan’s ODA Performance

Japan has provided a total of about 463.5 billion US dollars in ODA. Japanese major forms of ODA are grant aid, namely, bilateral fund donations; loan aid for development in developing regions; technical cooperation; donation or contribution to international organizations, etc. Loan aid accounts for the largest percentage. Japan has provided loan aid worth approximately 204.8 billion US dollars, which are usually repaid with interest. Japan’s ODA performance in 2014 in terms of total disbursements was about 15.71 billion US dollars, down 30.3% from the previous year. Japan ranks fourth among 28 member states of the Organization for the Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC), following the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. In terms of

ODA Net Disbursement by Major Countries



ODA Gross Disbursement by Major Donor Countries



net disbursements, which are generally used for international comparison, the amount is about 9.27 billion US dollars, down 20.0 % from the previous year, ranking fifth after the U.S., UK, Germany, and France. The ODA/GNI ratio based on net disbursements was 0.19%, ranking 18th among member states of the DAC.

B Approaches to Major Regions

(a) Asia

The peace, stability, and prosperity in the East Asian region are important to Japan, which has a close relationship with the region. Japan has created momentum toward solutions for various development issues,

including poverty reduction, by promoting economic development and human security in the region and also contributed to its development.

Approximately 58.3% of the total bilateral ODA of Japan went to this region in 2014. Most of it is support for ASEAN countries. Considering that support for infrastructure building and training of industrial human resources to strengthen regional connectivity and industrial foundation development are essential to sustainable growth in the region, Japan announced “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure” in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide quality infrastructure investment of approximately

110 billion US dollars to Asia over the next five years in May 2015, and its follow-up measures in November 2015. Japan also announced the “Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative” to develop 40,000 industrial human resources over the next three years at the ASEAN-Japan Summit in November 2015. Japan will continue to support Asian sustainable growth covering both “hard” and “soft” aspects. Furthermore, ASEAN countries are extremely important for Japan both politically and economically: they share universal values and have the close economic ties such as advancement of many Japanese companies. The further integration, stability, and prosperity of ASEAN countries are important to the stability and development of Japan and the region. Based on this recognition, Japan securely implements ODA support in many areas, such as enhancement of the rule of law, maritime security, disaster risk reduction, health/medical care, peace-building, etc., aiming at enhanced connectivity and a narrowing of the development gap.

For the Mekong region, the New Tokyo Strategy 2015 for Mekong-Japan Cooperation was adopted at the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in July. Japan announced 750 billion yen would be provided through ODA over the next three years. With this support, Japan seeks the realization of “Quality Growth” in inclusiveness, sustainability, and resilience in this region.

The economy has developed in South Asia, but many issues such as undeveloped infrastructure and poverty still remain unsolved. While also keeping in mind improving the investment environment for Japanese companies and human security, Japan provides a range of assistance through ODA to assist the region in overcoming these



The Nhat Tan Bridge in Vietnam greatly reduced the time required from the international airport in Hanoi to the urban areas of Hanoi. (Photo: JICA)

challenges.

Especially for India, the largest democratic country in the world, Japan's ODA is expected to contribute to the further promotion of economic and social development there and economic cooperation between the two countries. The Japan-India summit meeting in December confirmed the usage of the Japanese Shinkansen system in the Mumbai-Ahmedabad high-speed railway. On the other hand, as India's balanced growth leads to the stability in South Asia, Japan supports Basic Human Needs (BHN) such as health, medical care, education, and agriculture aiming at poverty alleviation and the solution to inequality.

In response to the major earthquake in Nepal in April, Japan dispatched a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams and provided emergency humanitarian assistance and also expressed its commitment to delivering more than 32 billion yen in total of assistance in the area of rebuilding schools, houses, and public facilities for “Build Back Better” of the country at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction in Nepal's capital Kathmandu in June (see 2-1-4).

(b) Central Asia and the Caucasus

The Central Asia and the Caucasus are geopolitically important areas surrounded by

Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. Its stability and development are important for all in the whole Eurasia, including Japan. From this viewpoint, Japan supports the nation building so that universal values such as human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law can take root for long-term stability and sustainable development in this region with broad-based views covering neighboring regions including Afghanistan and Pakistan in mind.

In October, Prime Minister Abe visited five Central Asian countries and announced strengthening of relationships with three pillars: dramatic strengthening of bilateral relations, involvement in regional common issues, and cooperation in the global arena. As for the area of development cooperation, he expressed cooperation not only to the building of economic/social infrastructure such as roads, airports, and medical care, but also to highly skilled industrial human resource development by using Japanese style engineering education such as colleges of technology, and continuous support to young government officials' study in Japan, as well as to Japan Centers. In addition, he confirmed continuous cooperation on major issues of the "Central Asia + Japan" Dialogue: border management, counter narcotics, agriculture, and others (see 2-5-2).

(c) The Middle East

Securing peace and stability in the Middle East/North Africa regions, which are geopolitically important and important for energy security, is crucial to the world's stability. From these standpoints, Japan has proactively provided support for these regions to achieve peace and stability. In light of the serious humanitarian crisis in Syria, where the situation is worsening, with 6.5 million internally displaced persons

and over 4.3 million refugees outside Syria, Japan expressed a commitment at the UN General Assembly in September to deliver aid worth approximately 810 million US dollars to Syrian and Iraqi refugees, internally displaced persons, and neighboring countries. In implementing support, consideration in line with the principles of human security has been made in particular to the most vulnerable, such as women and children, in such areas as education, water, and health/sanitation.

As for Iraq, Japan has accomplished the commitment totaling five billion US dollars of assistance for Iraq's reconstruction by May 2012 that had been pledged at the International Donors' Meeting for Reconstruction in Iraq in 2003. By FY2014, Japan had accepted approximately 6,500 Iraqi trainees. Japan will continue to provide support Iraq for the realization of the self-reliant development.

Furthermore, Japan and the international community are providing support to promoting Afghanistan's self-reliance and the stability of the region in order to prevent Afghanistan from stepping back into a hotbed of terrorism. Japan provided a total of about 5.9 billion US dollars from 2001 to December 2015, in development assistance mainly in the three areas of improvement of security capabilities, reintegration of anti-government militias into society, and support for sustainable development.

(d) Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has achieved remarkable growth against a background of rich natural resources and population growth and attracted expectations and attention of the international community, and increased its presence as the growth center of the world since the 2000s. Under these circumstances,

the 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) on the theme of “Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa” was held in June 2013. Japan announced a boost to Africa’s growth through ODA support of approximately 1.4 trillion yen over the next five years under the basic policy of promoting “human security” as well as the promotion of private trade and investment. Japan is now committed to the steady implementation of that support.

In the meanwhile, Sub-Saharan Africa still has problems of poverty, economic disparities, slow development of infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, shortfalls in industrial human resources, and an economic structure centering on primary products. New issues have become visible including through recovery from the unprecedented outbreak of Ebola virus disease and the rise of violent extremists. To solve such issues as these, new efforts have started, such as the adoption of Agenda 2063, the fundamental principle of development/poverty reduction for the next 50 years in Africa at the African Union (AU) Summit in January. Japan held the Third Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable in New York in September, where Prime Minister Abe expressed the support toward Africa based on these approaches.

Responding to wishes of Africa, at the 2014 UN General Assembly Prime Minister Abe announced the next TICAD would be held in Africa. It was formally decided that TICAD VI would be held in Kenya in August 2016. The next TICAD VI will be a good opportunity to widely inform African people of Japan’s unique contribution. Japan will send a strong message about its intention to vigorously boost Africa’s “quality growth” through efforts that make the most of Japanese strong points

such as human resource development and high-quality infrastructure investment, from the viewpoint of “human security” focusing on each person.

(3) Approaches to appropriate and effective implementation of ODA

In the process of ODA implementation, it is extremely important to actively disclose information to the public and ensure transparency at each stage, from project planning, implementation, and post-implementation evaluation and follow-up so as to make the aid more effective and efficient.

A Approaches to Appropriate Implementation of ODA

Prior to the implementation of research for formulating new projects of grant aid, loan aid and technical cooperation, the Development Project Accountability Committee conducts opinion exchanges regarding the contents of research among external experts and relevant departments of MOFA and JICA to further increase the effectiveness and enhance the transparency of ODA projects.

A fraudulent or dishonest action related to ODA projects would not only impede appropriate and effective implementation of assistance but also damage the trust of the people in ODA projects. This is absolutely intolerable. Regrettably, cases of illegality and corruption associated with ODA occurred in 2014. In response, MOFA and JICA have decided to reinforce the information desk on illegality and strengthen measures against corporations involved in illegal actions.

B Approaches to Effective Implementation of ODA

In order to provide effective and efficient

assistance based on the issues and needs of the recipient country, Japan has formulated individual assistance policies for each country. In principle, these policies shall be developed for all the recipient countries, and policies for 110 countries have been formulated as of December 2015.

Japan is making efforts to enhance its Program Approach to implement effective and concrete ODA projects tailored to specific goals by setting up a goal for the solution of specific development issues through consultation with the recipient country.

In addition to these measures, the introduction of a more systematic numerical target into project-type grant aid from the perspective of enhancing the PDCA cycle² has been selected as one of the Good Practices in project improvement by the Administrative Reform Promotion Council in June 2014.

In the “Global Partnership for Effective Cooperation (GPEDC)”, efforts are made to improve the effects of the development cooperation under the inclusive participation of various main actors such as the civil society and the private sector as well as developed and developing countries. Japan became a GPEDC Steering Committee member in September 2015 and has contributed to improving effects of development cooperation based on its own experience.

C Efforts toward Promotion of ODA Information Disclosure and Improvement of Quality

The understanding and support of the people of Japan is essential for the implementation of ODA and, therefore, efforts are made for effective communication and the improvement of ODA quality to

enhance their understanding of ODA. Various PR events took place aiming to reach out to a wide range of people. Specifically, participatory type events such as “Global Festa JAPAN 2015,” Japan’s largest event for international cooperation, held in Tokyo in October and “One World Festival” in Osaka in February were held. In addition to these, a TV publicity program (“*Osamu Hayashi’s ‘Sekai wo Hiraku Bokura no Ippo (Our First Step to Open the World)’*” was broadcasted to present some examples of international cooperation activities conducted by Japan all over the world and explain the meaning of development cooperation for Japan in an easy-to-understand manner presenting the reports on ODA sites in developing countries. Also, efforts are continuously made to deliver information on development cooperation through ODA web site. Furthermore, based on the Development Cooperation Charter, which declares making enhanced efforts to disseminate information abroad, Japan plans site-visit tours to Japan’s development cooperation projects for the local media to provide opportunities for them to address Japan’s cooperation, and prepare PR pamphlets in English and local languages.

In order to raise the quality of ODA, it is necessary to apply the knowledge and know-how obtained from ODA evaluations to subsequent policy planning and project implementation. MOFA carries out evaluations through external experts, and uses and shares the evaluation results among the relevant parties. Also, from the viewpoint of improving transparency of JICA’s projects, the current status and achievements of projects are made available on the “Visible ODA” section of JICA’s website. As of the end

² Cycle of preparation, implementation, evaluation, and improvement

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



Photo: UNIC (United Nations Information Centre)

of December 2015, a total of 3,379 projects are listed on this site.

2 Response to Global Issues

(1) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda)” is a set of international development goals by 2030, which was adopted by the UN summit in September 2015 as a successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

MDGs are a set of common development goals by 2015 in development areas with specific numerical targets and with deadlines. There are eight goals and 21 more specific targets under them. The international community witnessed certain progress for 15 years such as the eradication of extreme poverty (Goal 1) and the combating of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (Goal 6), etc. Meanwhile, the goals of education, maternal and child health and sanitation

remained unachieved, and progress toward their achievement is lagging behind in some regions, including sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, over these 15 years, new issues arose such as measures against aggravating environmental pollution and climate change, and responses to frequent natural disasters. In addition, the environment related to international development significantly changed including the diversification of actors working for development issues, such as private companies and NGOs.

The 2030 Agenda listed “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets that are interrelated and closely linked to each other to address these situations. The greatest feature is that while MDGs are goals for developing countries, SDGs are universal goals applicable to all countries, which include issues developed countries must address in their countries such as inequality, sustainable consumption and production, and action to combat climate change. Furthermore, the building of a “Global

Partnership” is incorporated so that various actors such as governments, the general public, and private sectors of developed and developing countries can overcome the old division between north and south, and work together to achieve goals and targets, using various resources including ODA and private funding.

Japan consistently and proactively contributed to discussions and negotiations for the 2030 Agenda even before full-fledged discussions got underway in the international community. Japan has consistently advocated fundamental concepts of “people-centered” and “leave no one behind” as well as the importance of “Global Partnership.” The 2030 Agenda includes individual areas which are focused on by Japan such as health, gender, education, disaster risk reduction, quality growth, and environment. For 2030, Japan will steadily implement this Agenda which integrates and balances the three aspects of environment, economy, and society, domestically and internationally and contribute to the realization of a sustainable world without poverty.

A Human Security

Human security is a concept aiming at creating a community in which individual persons are protected, and at the same time empowering them to solve their own issues and to fully display their own competence. Japan identifies human security as one of its diplomatic pillars and has been working on dissemination and implementation of this notion through discussions at the United Nations, the use of the UN Human Security Trust Fund established by Japan’s initiatives,



The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction with the attendance of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress (Sendai, March 15)

and also Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects. The 2030 Agenda is based on philosophies such as “people-centered” and “leave no one behind” and its core reflects the concept of human security.

B Approaches in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction

Every year, 200 million people are affected by disasters (90% of the victims are citizens of developing countries) and the annual average loss incurred by natural disasters is over 100 billion US dollars. Therefore, disaster risk reduction is essential for realizing poverty eradication and sustainable development. Japan, having suffered from a number of disasters, actively implements international cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction.

The “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,” a guideline for international efforts in disaster risk reduction, was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction¹ held in Sendai in March, and incorporated points emphasized by Japan such as disaster risk reduction investment in advance, “Build Back

¹ A conference organized by the UN for discussing global strategies for disaster risk reduction. The first (1994, Yokohama), second (2005, Kobe), and third (2015, Sendai) conferences were all hosted by Japan.

Special
FeatureThe 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
~ why are there 17 goals set in the 2030 Agenda?~

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) listed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There were a total of eight goals in its predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Why did more than twice as many goals come to be set?

One reason is that United Nations (UN) experts took the lead to define the MDGs, whereas the SDGs were set after consideration by all the UN member countries. In the process of two years and a half including the period preceding the formal negotiations of the 2030 Agenda, a number of countries and international organizations raised various issues, so many new elements that had not been included in the MDGs came to be introduced, including sustainable consumption and production, climate change countermeasures and peace and justice.

The underlying factor is a change in the way of thinking with respect to “development” in the international community. To achieve sustainable development, we need to address not only traditional development issues such as poverty eradication in developing countries, but also various emerging issues in an integrated manner, which also requires domestic efforts of developed countries. The fact that explicit agreement on the SDGs was set by leaders at the UN can be said to be a historic event symbolizing a change in their concept on development.

The way of thinking on “development” is expected to continue to change in the future as well. It may be interesting to imagine what the goals that succeed the SDGs after 2030 will be like. The number of goals will be more than 17 or fewer?... Each reader of this Bluebook should check in 2030.



The moment when the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was virtually agreed upon in substance

Better,” governance with the participation of various actors, a people-centered approach, and the importance of leadership by women. Prime Minister Abe announced the “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” and said Japan would provide cooperation amounting to four billion US dollars over the next four years and develop about 40 thousand human resources in total.

As a follow-up to this conference, at the 70th UN General Assembly, Japan proposed a resolution to designate November 5 as “World Tsunami Awareness Day.” The resolution was a joint-proposal by 142 countries including

Japan and was adopted by consensus.

Japan plans to share the experience and lessons obtained from past disasters with the world and continues to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction to have every country incorporate disaster risk reduction in its policies.

C Approaches in the Area of Education

In the area of education, Japan announced “Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth,” a new strategy of international cooperation on education, in line with the timing for the adoption of the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Japanese technology saves lives

~ Cooperation to control infectious diseases between International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and Kansai Paint ~

IPPF Headquarters (London) ● Yuri Taniguchi

The IPPF is the world's largest international NGO to achieve sexual and reproductive health for all. IPPF's member associations in 153 countries are actively working in 170 countries and carry out health services including mother and child health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV and the sexual and gender based violence. This includes the provision of relevant information, awareness-raising activities, and policy advocacy activities. The IPPF has a long and close relationship with Japan since one of its founders is a Japanese woman (Shizue Kato) and it has been receiving financial support from Japan's ODA since 1969.

A unique collaboration began in the area of infectious disease control between the IPPF and Kansai Paint Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Kansai Paint") in 2015. The former has a large network in developing countries and the latter is a Japanese paint manufacturer with excellent technology.

Kansai Paint, ranking 8th in terms of world paint-related product sales, conducts research and development on a wide variety of paints useful in people's lives. Among these paints, there is a paint that is said to repel mosquitoes, which transmit infectious diseases that threaten human life, such as malaria and dengue fever. According to Kansai Paint, the above-mentioned paint offers an unrivalled effect in preventing the blood-sucking action of mosquitoes that have come into contact with any painted section. Sales of the products have already started in Malaysia and Indonesia, and it is said that it has have received great support from local people.

Kansai Paint, which aims to popularize the innovative paint in malaria-epidemic areas, approached IPPF, which had been looking for a means of raising funds by themselves to provide health care services to people in the poorest and socially vulnerable groups in developing countries.

The IPPF and Kansai Paint, making full use of IPPF's extensive service centers in developing countries, jointly began public relations activities to promote sales of the anti-mosquito paint.

The joint efforts are aimed at forming a social enterprise partnership, wherein the painting technique will be taught to the youth gathering in IPPF clinics and youth centers, thereby providing them with an opportunity to create income with the technique so acquired, and activity funds paid by Kansai Paint will be utilized to save the lives of pregnant women and infants.

So far, IPPF clinics have been test-coated with anti-mosquito paint in Mozambique and in Malaysia. In Zambia, a tie-up will be started to support sales of anti-mosquito paint and painting education. Through this unique cooperation by a private business and an NGO, we intend to expand activities to save the lives of vulnerable groups from infection all over the world by Japanese technology.



Anti-mosquito paint developed by Kansai Paint



The clinic run by IPPF (FRHAM) after painting



Test-painting at the clinic run by IPPF Mozambique (AMODEFA)

Development” in September. The new strategy specifies “educational cooperation to achieve inclusive, equitable and quality learning,” “educational cooperation for industrial, science and technology human resource development and sustainable socio economic development,” and “establishment and expansion of global and regional networks for educational cooperation” as guiding principles, and aims at achieving quality education through mutual learning.

Japan also actively participates in education support conferences, such as the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Council.

D Approaches in Agricultural Areas

In coordination with the relevant countries, such as G7 or G20 member states and international organizations, Japan has delivered assistance for agriculture and rural development in developing countries. In particular, Japan acted as a joint facilitator for food security, at the G20 Development Working Group with France in 2015 as well as in 2014.

E Approaches in the Area of Water and Sanitation

Japan has continuously been the largest donor in the area of water and sanitation since the 1990's and has implemented high quality assistance utilizing Japan's experiences, expertise, and technologies. Japan proactively participates in discussions in the international community. His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince attended the final session of the “United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB)”

held at the UN Headquarters in New York, in November and made a keynote address at the opening ceremony of the UN “Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters.”

(2) Global Health

Overcoming health issues that threaten lives and hinder all kinds of social, cultural and economic activities is a common global challenge directly linked with human security. Japan has advocated human security, which underlines the “Proactive Contribution to Peace” and has taken action in support of that principle. Japan regards health as an indispensable element. Japan has achieved the world's highest life expectancy and is further expected to play a proactive role in the area of health. Japan aims to realize the international community that enhances the people's health as well as ensures the right to health through assisting the area of global health.

Under this principle, Japan has achieved remarkable results in overcoming health issues such as infectious diseases, maternal and child health and nutrition improvements through cooperation with a number of countries and various aid organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), Gavi, Vaccine Alliance (Gavi), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). However, 3.138 million people still die from three major infectious diseases² every year and many of the 6.3 million infants younger than five years of age³ and about 300,000 pregnant women⁴ die from preventable

² WHO Fact Sheet (<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs360/en/>) Number of deaths in 2014, WHO Fact Sheet (<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs104/en/>) Number of deaths in 2014, WHO Fact Sheet (<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs094/en/>) Number of deaths in 2015 (estimate)

³ WHO Fact Sheet No. 178 (<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs178/en/>) Number of deaths in 2013

and curable diseases. Therefore, there is an urgent need for enhanced efforts. Along with economic development, responding to a new health issue such as non-communicable disease control has become necessary for developing countries.

Following the formulation of the “Development Cooperation Charter” in February, the Government of Japan decided the “Basic Design for Peace and Health” as its global health policy in September. Making full use of Japanese expertise, technology, medical devices and services, the policy aims to (1) build a system resilient to public health emergencies including the Ebola virus and disasters, and (2) provide basic health services throughout the lives of all people (achievement of UHC: Universal Health Coverage). This basic policy also contributes to the implementation of the 2030 agenda. Moreover, the Government of Japan decided the “Basic Guidelines for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases” in September, indicating the basic direction and priority issues for around the next five years. Prime Minister Abe contributed an article to the *Lancet*, the world’s leading medical journal, in December. He pointed out challenges in global health and expressed his intention to contribute to the resolution of these through the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and TICAD VI chaired by Japan. Furthermore, MOFA and other relevant ministries, together with JICA and the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), co-hosted an international conference to discuss the promotion of UHC in December.

(3) Environmental Issues and Climate Change

A Global Environmental Issues and Sustainable Development

Through multilateral environmental agreements and various fora, Japan deals with the depletion of resources and the destruction of the natural environment, and is actively making its efforts for the realization of sustainable development. Following the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), further progress in international cooperation has been made in the area of environment, based on the Ministerial Outcome Document and resolutions concerning various issues in the area of environment, adopted at the First UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) held in 2014.

(a) Conservation of Biodiversity

Illegal trade in wildlife, such as elephants and rhinoceros, has become of grave concern in recent years and draws much attention as it reportedly serves as one of the sources of finance for international terrorist organizations. In order for the international community to respond to such threats to biodiversity, Kasane Conference on the



The Ramsar Convention Secretariat awarded certificates of registration to the Japanese local authorities with new registered wetlands as Ramsar Sites. (Punta del Este, Uruguay. June 3)

4 Trends in maternal mortality : 1990 to 2015
Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division P22-23(<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/>)

Illegal Wildlife Trade was held in Botswana in March and it adopted a political statement, including the necessity of international cooperation to eradicate illegal wildlife trade. Furthermore, a resolution on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife was adopted at the UN General Assembly in July, and Japan was one of the co-sponsors of the resolution.

The 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP12) to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was held in Uruguay in June, and the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 was adopted. In addition, four new Japanese wetlands (Hinuma, Yoshigadaira Wetlands, Higashiyoka-higata, and Hizen Kashima-higata) were designated as Ramsar sites and the designated area of one Ramsar Site (Keramashoto Coral Reef) was enhanced.

(b) Conservation of Forests/Combatting of Desertification

Forest reduction and degradation is closely related to such global issues as sustainable development, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity conservation. At the 11th Expert Meeting of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF11) in May and the 51st Council of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) in November, discussions were held on global efforts for sustainable forest management.

In October, the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 12) to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was held in Turkey and active debate took place including on the definition of “Land Degradation Neutrality.”

(c) International Management of Hazardous Chemicals/Hazardous Waste

As for the Minamata Convention on Mercury (adopted in October 2013), relevant countries continue discussions towards its entry into force (20 countries became Parties as of the end of 2015). In Japan, the 189th Ordinary Session of the Diet approved its conclusion.

In May, Conferences of Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal⁵, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade⁶, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants⁷ were held in Geneva, Switzerland, and issues including cooperation and coordination among the three conventions were discussed. The fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM4) was held in September and issues including the facilitation of activities under the “Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)” were discussed. In November, the 27th Meeting of Parties of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was held in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It was decided that future discussions were to continue with regard to the management of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which have the greenhouse effect yet do not deplete the ozone layer.

(d) Protection of the Marine Environment

At the 10th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the London Protocol on Oceans and Seas Dumping, discussions were held

⁵ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

⁶ Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

⁷ Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

"Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction" and "World Tsunami Awareness Day"

Japan has a wealth of knowledge and technology in disaster risk reduction, which has been accumulated from experience with many disasters. Japan leads the international community, in the field of disaster risk reduction through various initiatives, such as development of disaster risk reduction system, prior investment in disaster risk reduction investment, and practice and support of "build-back-better" where a more resilient society is rebuilt in the process of disaster reconstruction, thereby leading the international community.

Japan has contributed greatly towards mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. In March 2015, the "3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction" was held in Sendai, a city affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. As an outcome of the conference, the viewpoint of disaster risk reduction was incorporated firmly into the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and the "Paris Agreement in the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

As a follow-up to the "3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction" and the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," the resolution proposed by 142 countries including Japan to designate November 5 as "World Tsunami Awareness Day" was adopted by consensus at the UN General Assembly.

Tsunami is not a disaster that happens many times every year. However, once it occurs, the damage is enormous and the affected area is also wide-ranging as is the case with the tsunami caused by the Sumatra earthquake (December 2004) and the Great East Japan Earthquake (March 2011). It is also true that there were many casualties because they did not have enough knowledge on tsunamis and procedures to evacuate from a tsunami.

The reason why November 5 was designated comes from a famous anecdote, "the fire from a sheaf of rice." The story goes as follows: when the Ansei Nankai Earthquake occurred on November 5, 1854 (the 1st year of the Ansei era), one of the villagers (Goryo Hamaguchi), sensed the coming of a tsunami from traditional knowledge and set fire to his own sheaf of rice in order to alert the villagers to a tsunami and to make them evacuate to a hill, thereby saving their lives. Goryo Hamaguchi also made efforts to construct an embankment afterwards, thereby protecting the villagers' lives from subsequent tsunami disasters.

This story includes important elements that were confirmed at the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: ① Early warning, ② Utilization of traditional knowledge, and ③ Build-back-better.

It is expected that the World Tsunami Awareness Day raises people's awareness about the threat of tsunamis all over the world, and promotes countermeasures. Japan will take the initiative on the "World Tsunami Awareness Day" annually to conduct educational activities and strengthen countermeasures against tsunami in many parts of the world.



Goryo Hamaguchi setting fire to his rice sheaves

- 1) The government of each country is asked to incorporate "disaster risk reduction" into its development policy and plan as a priority policy. As a result, it can be expected that investment will increase in "disaster risk reduction," thereby creating a more resilient society.
- 2) In Japan, November 5 is designated as "Tsunami Preparedness Day," subject to the "Law concerning the Promotion of Counter-tsunami Measures (June 2011)."

Special
FeatureThe 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) ~ Background of Paris Agreement and Japan's contribution ~

COP21 was a historic meeting in which, the Paris Agreement, a framework applicable to both developed and developing countries, was agreed upon for the first time in the history of climate change negotiations. While the Kyoto Protocol imposed the obligation of greenhouse gas emission reduction only on developed countries, the Paris Agreement, replacing the Kyoto Protocol, requires proactive climate change countermeasures in developing countries as well to advance effective emission reduction on the entire planet, wherein all countries are obliged to submit a target for greenhouse gas emission reduction, report their implementation and undergo a review.

In the background of this historic agreement, it is said that France demonstrated excellent ability in serving as the President of COP21. At the beginning of COP21, France invited the world leaders to hold a summit meeting, thereby increasing the political momentum toward the adoption of an agreement. During the course of negotiations for the agreement, France, as the President, listened carefully to each country's opinions and got their proposals reflected in the President's text as much as possible. The role played by the President in adopting the ambitious Paris Agreement was very important. At the same time, a couple of other factors also played a critical role: The entire international community shared the political will that an agreement should be achieved at COP21 to stave off global warming. In addition, movements to seek a compromise and preparations for an agreement were in progress well ahead of COP21 as seen by the agreements between the U.S. and China and the one between France and China.

Japan also greatly contributed to the adoption of the Paris Agreement. Japan, in the negotiations leading up to COP21, served as facilitator for meetings on actions for greenhouse gas emission mitigation and support for addressing climate change countermeasures up to 2020, and also played the role of coordinator in negotiations for capacity building, etc. At COP21, in order to achieve the goals of mobilization of US\$ 100 billion in 2020 from both public and private sectors, Prime Minister Abe announced support of about 1.3 trillion yen to developing countries in 2020, equivalent to 1.3 times the current level, thereby contributing significantly to consensus building. Furthermore, all countries are required to report on efforts for climate change and undergo review under the Paris Agreement and, the number of countries and the amount of emissions are used as prerequisites for the entry into force of the Agreement. The Agreement also incorporates the use of market mechanism and the importance of innovation. All of these elements are those which Japan proposed and claimed during the negotiations.

In the future, detailed rulemaking will be a challenge in steady realization of this Agreement. To make the historic Paris Agreement truly effective, Japan intends to steadily advance domestic measures, and actively participate in rulemaking in cooperation with other countries.



The moment when the "Paris Agreement" was adopted at COP21 (Photo: UNFCCC)

about strategic plans and compliance matters among others.

With regard to the Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) established to protect the environment of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea with the cooperation among Japan, China, ROK and Russia, an Extraordinary Intergovernmental Meeting was held in Seoul, ROK, in April and the

20th Intergovernmental Meeting was held in Beijing, China in October.

Following the action plan to respond to marine litter issue determined at the G7 Summit 2015 in Schloss Elmau, Germany, an expert workshop on marine litter issue was held in Germany to discuss the implementation of future follow-up.

B Climate Change

(a) Agreement on a new international framework in and after 2020 at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21)

A concerted effort by the entire world is essential in reducing greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming. The Kyoto Protocol adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3) in 1997 obliged developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, the United States did not join this framework, and the obligation was not imposed on emerging countries and developing countries. At the COP16 in 2010, the “Cancun Agreement” was adopted, which specifies reduction targets for developed countries and reduction actions for developing countries. At COP17 in 2011, an “Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action” was established as a process for negotiating future international framework, and an agreement was reached that a new legal framework to be applicable to all Parties would be agreed upon by the end of 2015 and be brought into force from 2020. With these past agreements as a basis, the Paris Agreement was adopted as a result of tough negotiations at COP21 in Paris in December 2015. This agreement is a fair and effective framework applicable to all Parties for the first time ever.

Japan proactively participated in negotiations at COP21, where this historical agreement was achieved. First of all, on November 30, Prime Minister Abe attended the Leaders Event hosted by President Hollande of France and announced “Actions



Prime Minister Abe made a speech at the COP21 Leaders Event (Paris, France, November 30; Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

for Cool Earth 2.0 (ACE2.0)” consisting of two pillars: the implementation of climate-related assistance to developing countries totaling about 1.3 trillion yen from public and private sources in 2020; and innovation enhancement, a key to take actions against climate change while maintaining economic growth. Prime Minister Abe also insisted a new framework should be the one which all countries participate in. In particular, the announcement of climate-related assistance for developing countries engaged in climate change measures clarified a pathway for achieving the goal formulated at COP16 at mobilizing 100 billion US dollars a year by 2020 in order to meet needs of developing countries and considerably helped to establish a consensus on the agreement.

After that, from Japan, Minister of the Environment Tamayo Marukawa, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kihara, and others attended two-week negotiations on the “Paris Agreement” and directly and proactively engaged in negotiations to reflect Japan’s positions in the agreement. As a result, the “Paris Agreement” incorporates many Japanese proposals: communicating or upgrading emission reduction targets every five years by all countries including major emitters; their reporting on implementation

of the targets and undergoing of reviews in a common but flexible manner; and use of market mechanisms, including the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM).

(b) Approach on the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The GCF is a multilateral fund entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to support measures against climate change in developing countries. Its establishment was decided at COP16, and the GCF was designated as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the convention at COP 17 in 2011. The GCF became eligible to start supporting developing countries upon the Japan's arrangement to contribute 1.5 billion US dollars to the GCF based on the enactment of its internal law: the "Act on Contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Accompanying Measures" (Act No.24 of 2015) in May 2015. To promote the use of GCF in countries vulnerable to climate change, including island states, Japan invited Pacific island leaders and held the "Climate Change and Development Forum" at the 7th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM7) in May 2015. In addition, as a result of proactive participation in fund management as a GCF board member, Japan's efforts have steadily borne fruit. In November, the GCF board approved the fund for its first eight projects, including two for island states.

(c) Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

The JCM is a framework in which technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructure which lead to the reduction of greenhouse gases are disseminated and utilized for climate actions in developing countries. Under the framework, Japan's contribution to the effected emission reductions or removals is evaluated in a

quantitative manner to be used for achieving Japan's emission reduction target. The number of partner countries, which used to be 12 as of December 2014, has increased to 16.

To coincide with COP21 in November 2015, the "3rd JCM Partner Countries' High-Level Meeting" was held in Paris for all 16 signatory countries to the JCM, during which all parties welcomed the progress of JCM and expressed their will to implement JCM through continuing mutual cooperation. Furthermore, Environment Minister Marukawa and Ramon J.P. Paje, Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources for the Philippines, signed an aide-memoire for establishing JCM between Japan and the Philippines.

(d) Inter-regional approaches

The "13th and the 14th 'Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change'" were held in Tokyo respectively in January 2015 and in February 2016. Climate change negotiators from both developed and developing countries attended the meetings. Negotiators gathered at the 14th meeting for the first time after the adoption of the Paris Agreement, a new international framework, and actively exchanged opinions for effective implementation of the agreement. Moreover, at COP21, Japan made efforts to show leadership in regional climate change negotiations by implementing the "Fourth East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue" with policy makers from the East Asia Summit (EAS) participants.

(4) Arctic and Antarctic

A Arctic

(a) Current situation in the Arctic and Japan's View

Environmental changes in the Arctic, caused by global warming (melting of sea

ice, permafrost, ice sheet, and glaciers, etc.), have brought about new opportunities to the international community, such as utilization of the Arctic Sea Routes and resource development. On the other hand, it has also posed various challenges, such as the acceleration of global warming, its negative impacts on the vulnerable environment of the Arctic, and potential changes in the international security environment, resulting in mounting attention by the international community.

In dealing with these opportunities and challenges over the Arctic, based on a wide range of international cooperation, we have to work out necessary measures through grasping actual condition of environmental changes in the Arctic and its impact on the global environment, as well as precisely predicting further changes. In addition, it is necessary for us to reach a common understanding on appropriate manners of economic use of the Arctic. As a prerequisite for that, actions based on the rule of law must be ensured, which can be seen in dealing with territorial disputes and maritime delimitation issues in the Arctic.

In October, Japan formulated its first comprehensive Arctic Policy. Based on this policy, Japan will contribute to the international community as a main player in addressing Arctic issues, especially by making full use of Japan's strength in science and technology.

(b) Adoption of "Japan's Arctic Policy"

"Japan's Arctic Policy" defines its strategic initiatives in the fields of diplomacy, national security, environment, resource development, and science and technology, from a multidisciplinary perspective with contributions from industry, academia, and the government. It aims to set Japan as a main

player that contributes to the international community through its initiatives to Arctic issues.

In addition, the policy also spells out the following three specific initiatives that should be taken concerning the Arctic: "research and development," "international cooperation," and "sustainable use." In particular, in the field of "international cooperation", Japan seeks (1) to actively participate in response to global issues regarding the Arctic and in international rule-making process for the Arctic, (2) to further contribute to activities of the Arctic Council (AC: an intergovernmental forum lead by Arctic states), and (3) to expand international and bilateral cooperation with Arctic and other countries.

(c) Active participation in international initiatives concerning the Arctic.

Japan was formally admitted as an observer in AC in May 2013. Since then, Japan has been contributing to activities over the AC through actively participating in discussions by dispatching governmental officials and experts to related meetings such as the Senior Arctic Official (SAO) meeting, working groups and task forces. Japan will further strengthen its contribution to the AC through dispatching even more experts to related meetings and having policy dialogues with the AC chair, Member states and others. Moreover, toward further contribution, Japan will strive to participate actively in discussions on expanding the role of observers.

With a view to demonstrating Japan's efforts on the Arctic, Japan is committed to participating in various international forums on the Arctic and exchanging view with countries concerned including the Arctic states.

At the "Conference on Global Leadership in the Arctic: Cooperation, Innovation,

Engagement and Resilience” (GLACIER), the conference hosted by John Kerry, Secretary of State of the U.S., was held following the U.S. assumption of the AC chair (for two years from April 2015) in August, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation on climate change, global environmental issues and other Arctic-related issues. President Obama also attended the closing ceremony)” Japan introduced initiatives to further strengthen its contributions to the AC and cooperative relations with the U.S.. In addition, at the 3rd “Arctic Circle”¹ Assembly in October, Ms. Kazuko Shiraiishi, Japan’s Ambassador in charge of Arctic Affairs, explained the “Japan’s Arctic Policy” and announced that Japan would further strengthen cooperation with countries concerned and its contribution to the international community in addressing Arctic issues.

B Antarctic

(a) The Antarctic Treaty

The Antarctic Treaty adopted in 1959 sets forth the following three basic principles: (1) the use of the Antarctic for peaceful purposes, (2) freedom of scientific investigations and international cooperation, and (3) a freeze on territorial rights and claims.

(b) The Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and environmental protection

The environmental protection in the Antarctic, Antarctic observation, management of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty, and Antarctic tourism are the themes of annual Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (the meeting was held in Bulgaria in 2015). Particularly in recent years, active

discussions have been held on the impact of tourism activities throughout the year on the environment of the Antarctic zone and the appropriate management of tourism in this area. In addition, environmental protection of the Antarctic has been promoted in accordance with the “Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.”

(c) Japan’s Antarctic observation

Based on the 8th six-year plan of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (2010–2015), Japan is undertaking to reveal the roles and impacts of the Antarctic on the global system of the past, current, and future; particularly through long-term continuous observation for investigating the actual state and mechanism of global warming, as well as through the implementation of various research and observation activities, using large aperture atmospheric radar, etc.

3 Science and Technology Diplomacy

In May, the “Advisory Panel on Science and Technology Diplomacy” submitted a report to Foreign Minister Kishida and presented recommendations on the strategic direction and specific measures of science and technology diplomacy, and the strengthening of the foundation and its human resources toward its effective promotion, etc. Based on one of these recommendations to strengthen the utilization of scientific knowledge in formulating and implementing diplomatic policy, Foreign Minister Kishida appointed Dr. Teruo Kishi, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, as Science and

¹ An international conference concerning the Arctic established by President Grimsson of Iceland, aiming at an Arctic version of the “World Economic Forum”



Dr. Kishi, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, was appointed by Foreign Minister Kishida as Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, receiving the letter of appointment. (September 24, MOFA, Tokyo)

Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in September. The Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs supports the activities of the Foreign Minister from the perspective of science and technology, and provides advice on the utilization of science and technology in the planning and coordination of various foreign policies to the Minister and relevant divisions, while strengthening partnerships with Japanese and foreign stakeholders in science and technology.

In December, the “Advisory Board for the Promotion of Science and Technology Diplomacy” was launched, whose 17 members are comprised of experts from the academic and private sectors in the fields of life-science/medicine, the environment, and information communication technology, in addition to members of the advisory panel mentioned above. The Board was launched as a part of efforts to construct the “Science and Technology Diplomacy Advisory Network” based on the proposal of the advisory panel, supports the Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and helps the diplomacy of the Prime Minister and

the Foreign Minister and the planning and coordination of international conferences.

Japan upholds the following four basic concepts for the strategic promotion of science and technology diplomacy: (1) bilateral and multilateral cooperation to promote science and technology and innovation, (2) utilization of science and technology for solving global challenges, (3) promotion of bilateral relations through science and technology cooperation, and (4) promotion of “soft power” as a science and technology-oriented country; and implemented the following measures in 2015:

- (1) Joint committee meetings (governmental dialogues) based on Science and Technology Cooperation Agreements were held² with the following 12 countries / organizations: China, Vietnam, Australia, the United States, Brazil, the Netherlands, Norway, Hungary, Russia, Israel, South Africa and the European Union, and discussed the current status and future direction of cooperation in various areas. In particular, on the occasion of the 14th Joint High-Level Committee (JHLC) meeting in October, in addition to the governmental dialogue, Japan and the U.S. held the third Japan-U.S. Open Forum with the attendance of renowned experts representing government, academia and the industry in Japan and the U.S., and discussed the development of science and technology in high potential areas such as medical- and data area, and how U.S.-Japan cooperation can contribute to the promotion of such development.
- (2) From the perspective of security, Japan contributes to the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass

² Japan has signed or concluded 32 science and technology cooperation agreements, which are applicable to 47 countries and organizations.

destruction by helping former Soviet scientists engage in research for peaceful purposes, through participation in the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC), and signed the “Agreement on the Continuation of the ISTC” in December.

- (3) The external dissemination of information on Japan's excellent science and technology, as in those in the area of culture, helps to promote understanding of Japan in other countries and improve its image there. Therefore, MOFA sent Dr. Hiroshi Amano, Professor of Nagoya University, the 2014 Nobel Prize laureate in Physics for the development of Blue LED (light-emitting diodes), to Russia and France, to network with researchers, and to promote Japan's cutting-edge research through lectures at universities and international organizations (UNESCO), and thereby pursued public diplomacy aiming at establishing and reinforcing the international brand image of Japan's advanced science and technology.



Lecture by Dr. Amano of Nagoya University at Technoprom in Russia (June 4, Novosibirsk, Russia)