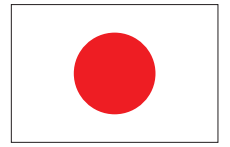


White Paper on Development Cooperation 2017



From
the People of Japan

Japan's International Cooperation



[Cover photograph]



Ms. Ran Honda, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) conducting lessons by playing a game with the students, at the Teacher Training Center in Mchinji, Malawi
(Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

[Back cover photograph]



Children having fun presenting their works in an art and craft lesson at an elementary school in Dhading District, Nepal
(Photo: Sakura Yamashita)

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 the 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 events.

Foreword

The international community today faces various global challenges that transcend national borders, including conflicts, terrorism, refugees, poverty, climate change and infectious diseases. This has created a situation in which any of the risks that exist in regions worldwide can potentially exert a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the entire world, including Japan. Furthermore, economic growth in emerging and developing countries is becoming vital to the stable growth of the entire global economy.

Under such circumstances, it goes without saying that as a responsible member of the international community, it is important for Japan to hold high the banner of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, to make greater contributions to the international community’s peace, stability and prosperity, and in doing so to strive to secure its national interests. As a means for realizing that, development cooperation mainly through ODA is one of Japan’s important policy tools. In other words, it is essential to utilize ODA to effectively resolve global challenges, such as eradicating poverty and building global peace, and to ultimately beneficially impact Japan as well.

The development challenges the world faces are changing significantly. For example, although development in developing countries progressed to some extent, challenges such as political and economic instability, internal disparities and the “middle income trap” often exist. Furthermore, the world is witnessing an enormous infrastructure demand, and in order to respond to such a demand, initiatives are required that promote quality infrastructure development in accordance with international standards and that encourage the mobilization of private funds in order to deal with the supply-and-demand gap for development funding. Additionally, there are also some countries that are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities caused by internal conflicts, geographic and climatic conditions, and other problems. In such countries, it is necessary to ensure the stable foundations of development, such as the rule of law and democratization in addition to humanitarian assistance.

As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges, and furthermore, these challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world becomes increasingly globalized. In facing such challenges, the world is required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action. Additionally, in the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and NGOs are playing increasingly important roles in addressing development challenges, supporting sustainable growth of developing countries, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To ensure the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community, it will therefore be necessary to mobilize such diverse power.

Meanwhile, Japan’s ODA is facing critical public scrutiny in the midst of the severe fiscal situation and the declining birthrate and aging population. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan has a responsibility to fully explain the activities and significance of ODA to the Japanese people, to secure their understanding and support and to utilize ODA more strategically and effectively.

This White Paper showcases the significance and role that development cooperation has in realizing the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” that Japan has been advocating and promoting, along with the efforts that Japan has taken thus far in order to achieve the “SDGs,” unanimously adopted at the United Nations in 2015. Furthermore, it also introduces initiatives for supporting Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises through ODA.

I hope that this White Paper will prove useful in deepening the understanding of the Japanese people regarding various challenges surrounding Japan’s development cooperation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan is aiming to realize foreign diplomacy together with and supported by the Japanese people.

February 2018

Minister for Foreign Affairs

河野太郎

Taro Kono



Japan's Development Cooperation Policy - Development Cooperation Charter -

The foundation of Japan's development cooperation policy is the Development Cooperation Charter (decided by the Cabinet in February 2015). Japan defines its development cooperation policy as being based on: adhering to the course it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation, while contributing even more proactively to securing the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation; and securing the national interests of Japan through this approach. The Charter sets forth these basic policies of Japan, and stipulates that Official Development Assistance (ODA) will be utilized ever more strategically and effectively as one of the most important foreign policy tools for realizing those policies. At a time when development issues are becoming more diverse and complex, requiring development cooperation not only by states but also by various actors including private companies and NGOs, ODA must fulfill the role of catalyst for gathering these diverse forces.

1. Basic policies of the development cooperation of Japan

The Charter identifies the following three basic policies of the Japan's development cooperation implemented for the aforementioned objectives.

(1) Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Cooperation for non-military purposes is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution for Japan as a peace-loving nation, and is an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for the peace and prosperity of the international community. Under this policy, Japan will continue to comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts.

(2) 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 of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will focus its development cooperation on people — especially those liable to be vulnerable, and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security and mainstream the concept even further in the international community.

(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

Supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries and aiming for self-reliant development in the future has been the traditional stance in Japan's development cooperation. Japan attaches importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions in developing countries, and will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by carrying out development cooperation focusing on dialogue and collaboration, such as development cooperation in which Japan proactively presents proposals.

2. Priority issues

In line with the basic policies described above, Japan will promote development cooperation in accordance with the following priority issues while taking note of the inter-relationships between them.

(1) "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

Realization of economic growth is essential for reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, in the world but it is necessary for that growth to be "quality growth" that has the following three features: (i) "inclusiveness," meaning that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind, (ii) "sustainability," meaning that the growth is sustainable over generations in terms of harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming, among other aspects, and (iii) "resilience," meaning being able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. In pursuing poverty eradication through the realization of this quality growth, Japan also provides assistance, etc. to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth and for people-centered development that supports basic human life.

(2) 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 provides assistance so as to share universal values as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society. In particular, working towards sharing universal values, Japan works on assistance for 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. Moreover, working towards realizing a peaceful, stable and secure society, Japan extends assistance for peacebuilding, emergency humanitarian assistance, capacity building of law enforcement authorities, combatting terrorism, and capacity building in relation to seas, outer space and cyberspace.

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

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues, climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect the international community as a whole, with particularly serious impact on the poor and other vulnerable people. These problems require united efforts by the international community to build a sustainable and resilient society through the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), etc. Japan is truly leading the efforts of the international community towards overcoming these global challenges.

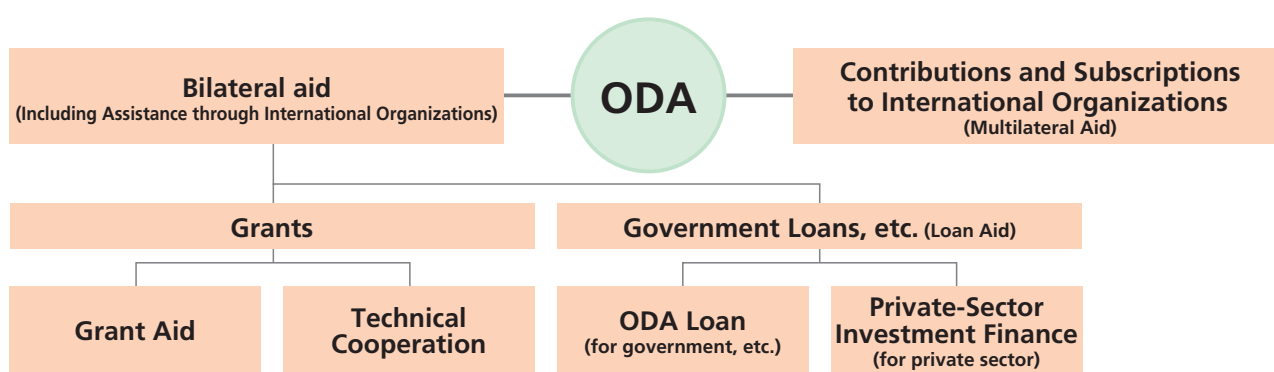
Based on the above priority issues, in addition to development cooperation that caters to the needs and characteristics of each country, Japan is also engaged in greater-area development, strengthening regional connectivity, etc. Furthermore, Japan extends necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development are laden with a variety of development challenges and countries such as small island countries that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

3. Principles and arrangements for the implementation of development cooperation

(1) When promoting development cooperation, Japan (i) constantly establishes policies and sets goals based on its foreign policy, (ii) aims for synergetic effects between ODA and non-ODA financing and activities, and (iii) constantly conducts evaluations at the policy and project level, and reflects the results of the evaluations in the policy decision-making process. Furthermore, the principles for ensuring the appropriateness of the development cooperation are (i) taking into consideration the situation pertaining to the consolidation of democracy, the rule of law and the guarantee of basic human rights (in developing countries), and (ii) avoiding use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts (regarding development cooperation for civilian or non-military purposes involving the military or military personnel, Japan will

examine it on a case-by-case basis focusing on its substantial significance), and Japan also advances development cooperation keeping in mind its impact on the environment and climate change, fairness, consideration for the socially vulnerable, the promotion of women's participation, among other factors. (2) Japan will continue to improve the structures of the governmental and implementing agencies responsible for development cooperation, and when implementing development cooperation Japan will strengthen collaboration with private companies, local governments, universities, research institutions, and civil society. Japan also continues to partner with international organizations, NGOs, and peacekeeping operations (PKOs) in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation, and promote collaboration with international organizations, regional organizations, and emerging donors.

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)



● What is ODA?

Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants, loans, etc. with concessional conditions that are given to developing countries and regions, mainly for the purpose of contributing to the improvement of economic development and welfare.

The eligible developing countries and regions are included on the list created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Japan currently provides funds (grants, loans, etc.) and technologies that are useful for “development,” including peacebuilding, governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance, in the form of ODA to these eligible countries and regions.

● What types of ODA are there?

ODA includes bilateral aid to directly assist developing countries and regions, and multilateral aid, which consists of contributions to international organizations.

Bilateral aid can be divided into grants and loans including government loans. Grants are cooperation that is provided to developing countries and regions without requiring repayment, and include grant aid which provides the necessary funds for the development of the society and economy of developing countries and regions without imposing an obligation of repayment, and technical cooperation which utilizes the know-how, technology, and experience of Japan to develop the human resources that will be the actors in the development of the society and economy of developing countries and regions. Grants also include contributions to specific projects implemented by international organizations.

Loans such as government loans include ODA loans for lending the necessary funds to developing countries and regions under concessional loan terms such as a low interest rate and long repayment period, and Private-Sector Investment Finance which offers loans and investment to corporations and other entities. In the private sector responsible for implementing projects in developing countries and regions.

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.

Japan is supporting development in developing countries and regions by providing these various types of ODA. Furthermore, ODA, as the core of various activities that are useful for development, currently serves as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and development actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

☆ An explanation about ODA is also available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/about/index.html>).

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Part I

International Cooperation for Peace, Stability and Prosperity of the International Community

Chapter 1

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Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Leaders of States of the respective countries at the East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Manila, Philippines, in November 2017 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



Chapter 1 Dynamism Created by combining “Two Continents” and “Two Oceans”

Under the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” announced by Prime Minister Abe at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI), held in Kenya in 2016, Japan strategically utilizes ODA to contribute actively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

Section 1 Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy

A free and open maritime order based on the rule of law is the foundation for stability and prosperity of the international community. In particular, the Indo-Pacific region, which stretches from the Asia-Pacific through the Indian Ocean to the Middle East and Africa, is the core of the world’s vitality, supporting more than half the world’s population. It holds great potential to become an engine to drive the growth of the global economy.

It is of Japan’s view that the dynamism created by combining “two continents”—Asia, which is recording remarkable growth, and Africa, which is full of potential—and the “two oceans” of the Pacific and Indian Oceans hold the key to the stability and prosperity of the international community. Based on this idea, Japan has been promoting the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific

Strategy,” which aims to maintain and strengthen a free and open maritime order based on the rule of law across the Indo-Pacific region, in order to make the region “international public goods” that equally brings stability and prosperity to all countries in the region.

More specifically, Japan is moving forward on the actualization of this strategy by advancing its efforts on three pillars: (i) the promotion and establishment of the rule of law, freedom of navigation, and free trade; (ii) the pursuit of economic prosperity through enhancing connectivity, including through “quality infrastructure” development in accordance with international standards; and (iii) initiatives for ensuring peace and stability that include assistance for capacity building on maritime law enforcement, anti-piracy and disaster risk reduction.

Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy

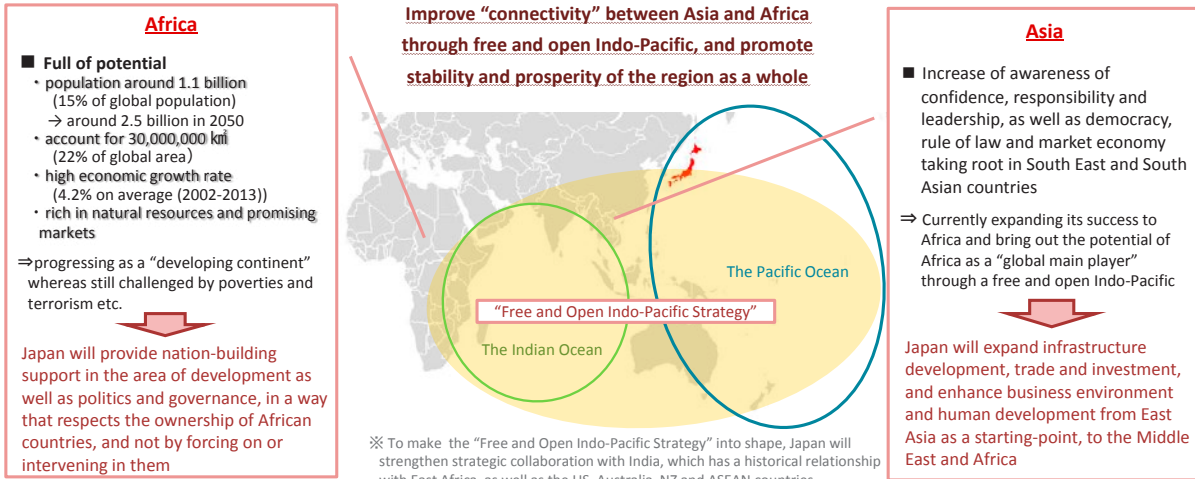
“Diplomacy that takes a panoramic perspective of the world map”

“Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation

Based on the accomplishments of the Abe Administration, Japan intends to further improve and expand these diplomatic concepts

“Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”

A key for stability and prosperity of the international community is dynamism that is created by combining “Two Continents”: Asia that is rapidly growing and Africa that possess huge potential of growth; and “Two Oceans”: Free and open Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean
 ⇒ broaden the horizon of Japanese foreign policy by envisioning the above as an overarching, comprehensive concept



Section 2 Enhancing Connectivity via the Indo-Pacific Region

Japan has long been active in its efforts to enhance connectivity through the development of quality infrastructure such as ports, airports, railways and roads, particularly in Asia, with the goal of connecting recipient countries with other countries and regions, expanding economic zones by further activating the flow of goods and people, and thus contributing to the economic development of the whole region including Japan. In advancing infrastructure development to enhance such connectivity, it has: (i) not only enhanced “physical connectivity” through infrastructure development, but also enhanced (ii) “institutional connectivity” such as facilitating customs clearance as well as (iii) “people-to-people connectivity” such as human resource development and human resource exchanges. Through such efforts, it has further activated the flow of goods and people, while realizing “quality growth” through the transfer of technology and creation of employment. These are the characteristics of Japan’s quality infrastructure development.

The development of the Southern and East-West Economic Corridors are at the core of Japan’s efforts to enhance connectivity in Southeast Asia. The development of these corridors encompasses not only transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges, but also encompasses technical cooperation for introducing customs systems and strengthening road maintenance capabilities through the utilization of Japanese technology. The development

of the two corridors stimulates overseas exports from this region by connecting the respective areas along the corridor to the South China Sea and Indian Ocean, and at the same time, motivates foreign direct investment from overseas including Japan, thereby contributes to reducing disparities in the Mekong region. In addition, the development of ports is also an important aspect in view of strengthening logistics function for marine transport. In 2017, Japan decided to offer its support for the construction of the new Patimban Port in Indonesia, as well as the development of a new container terminal at Sihanoukville Port, the only deep-sea port in Cambodia.



The Tenth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting was held in Manila, Philippines, in August 2017, with Foreign Minister Taro Kono presiding over the meeting.

In India, Japan is promoting wide-area economic development such as the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and the Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC). When Prime Minister Abe visited India in September 2017, Japan provided an ODA loan for the development of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Railway, which uses Japan's Shinkansen system, and the improvement of the northeast road network. These projects contribute to improving connectivity in the region. In Sri Lanka, Japan has provided continuous support for the development of the Port of Colombo since the 1980s. When Prime Minister Wickremesinghe visited Japan in April 2017, Japan decided to provide grant aid to procure relevant equipment for the development of Port of Trincomalee, which is better suited as an anchorage. In Bangladesh, based on the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B) initiative, Japan has advanced cooperation for developing economic infrastructure, improving the investment environment and enhancing connectivity.

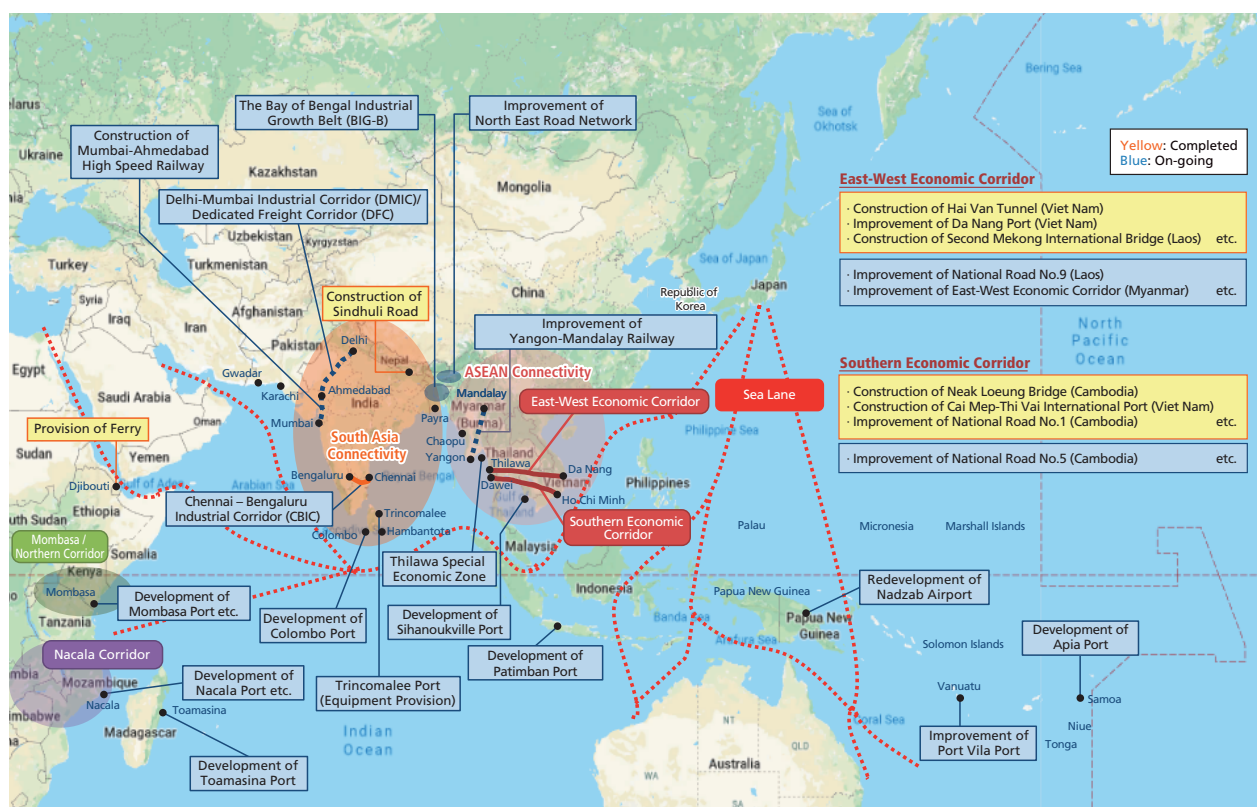
In Africa, Japan is engaged in ongoing initiatives to develop the ports of Nacala in Mozambique and



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Prime Minister Modi of India visiting the rolling stock manufacturing plant in Kobe City to see Shinkansen vehicles, in November 2016 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Mombasa in Kenya, which are excellent major ports facing the Indian Ocean, and to develop roads and bridges for the surrounding corridors. The respective ports play an important role in connecting landlocked countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi, and Zambia to the Indian Ocean. In July 2017, Japan decided to provide an ODA loan for the second phase of the construction of the surrounding roads of the port of Mombasa.

Japan's Connectivity Initiatives



Section 3 Promoting “Quality Infrastructure” Development

When developing infrastructure, the objective should be not to create the infrastructure itself, but rather, through its development, to contribute to improving the lives of people in the region, including the socially vulnerable, and stimulate economic activity in the country and region, and support “quality growth” in each country. With this understanding, Japan is promoting the development of “quality infrastructure” and is working to contribute to its international standardization. The following five elements for “quality infrastructure” were set out at the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit: (i) economic efficiency and safety in view of lifecycle cost; (ii) local employment and transfer of technology; (iii) social and environmental consideration; (iv) alignment with economic and development strategies, including the financial soundness of recipient countries; and (v) ensuring effective resource mobilization, including the private sector. In addition, it is also vital to carry out development and management infrastructure through transparent and fair procurement procedures so that infrastructure is open for everyone to use.

There is great demand for infrastructure development around the world, including in the Indo-Pacific region, and it is important to secure not only quality, but also an adequate amount of funds. To fill this funding gap, Prime Minister Abe announced the “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure” in May 2015, under which Japan would cooperate with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide “quality infrastructure investments” worth approximately \$110 billion to Asia over five years. At the same time, Japan decided to improve the ODA loan system to provide even more attractive financing towards infrastructure demand in Asia. Furthermore, in May 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced the “Expanded



Foreign Minister Taro Kono on an inspection tour of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone in Yangon, Myanmar, in January 2018

Partnership for Quality Infrastructure,” a program that aims to supply approximately \$200 billion in funds from both the public and private sectors, towards fulfilling infrastructure demand not only in Asia but around the world. Alongside further institutional improvements, he also announced initiatives to promote institutional reinforcements of governmental organizations that support the above-mentioned initiatives, such as JICA. As part of its efforts to expand the concept of “quality infrastructure” across the world, Japan co-hosted the First International Economic Forum on Asia with OECD in April 2017, and co-hosted the UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event: “Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment” with the United Nations and the European Union. Going forward, Japan aims to work together with international organizations such as the OECD and relevant countries to continue promoting quality growth through the development of “quality infrastructure.”



Foreign Minister Taro Kono delivering an address at the “UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event: Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment” co-hosted by Japan, EU, and UN, at the UN Headquarters in New York in September 2017

Chapter 2 Maintaining a Free and Open International Order Based on the Rule of Law

As described in the previous chapter, the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” is based on the concept that a free and open maritime order based on the rule of law is a foundation of the stability and prosperity of the international community. To ensure a free and open maritime order based on the rule of law, it is important to commit to the “Three Principles on the Rule of Law at Sea” advocated by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe: (i) States should make and clarify their claims based on international law, (ii) States should not use force or coercion in trying to drive their claims, and (iii) States should seek to settle disputes by peaceful means. To ensure the widespread compliance with, and the establishment of, the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific region, Japan contributes to strengthening the rule of law through providing support for capacity building in the areas of maritime safety and the development of legal systems.

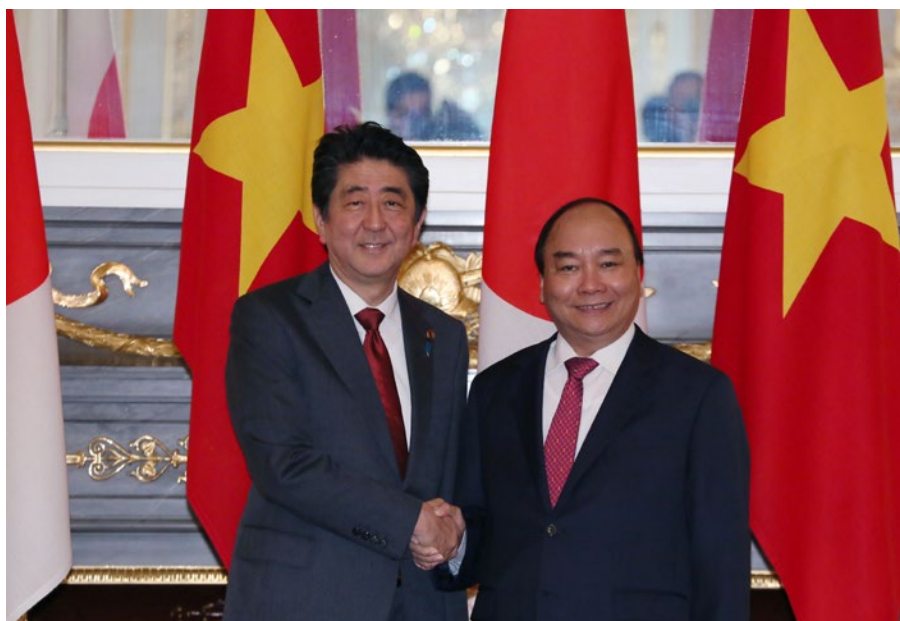
Section 1 Providing Support for Capacity Building in the Area of Maritime Safety

It is necessary to ensure complete compliance with the rule of law at sea, and to secure freedom of navigation and maritime safety not only for Japan, which depends on maritime transport for its primary resources and energy, but also for the international community as a whole in order to promote the peace, stability and prosperity. To strengthen the security capacity of maritime law enforcement agencies in countries that face the sea lanes in the Indo-Pacific region, as well as to secure safety in maritime transportation that is necessary for the development of the international community, Japan has supplied patrol vessels and equipment to maritime law enforcement agencies of the respective countries. At the same time, as a part of its efforts to strengthen support for improving capability to enforce maritime law, Japan also invites staff of these agencies to Japan or dispatches experts with specialized knowledge on maritime transport to the respective countries.

For example, Japan has provided seven used marine vessels and maritime safety equipment to Viet Nam and conducted theme-based training every year on topics such as maritime crime control. On the occasion of Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyễn Xuân Phúc’s visit to Japan in June 2017, Japan also announced the decision to provide an ODA loan for the development of six patrol vessels operated by the Viet Nam Coast Guard. In the Philippines, Japan has successively provided the Philippines Coast Guard with ten patrol vessels, two large patrol vessels, small high-speed boats, and maritime safety equipment. Japan also provided technical cooperation in supporting capacity building in practical work related to the maritime law enforcement. With regard to Malaysia, Japan has provided the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency with the maritime safety equipment needed to refurbish used patrol boats, as well as dispatched long-term experts and provided

support to carry out institutional improvements in training and education. For Indonesia, Japan has provided three patrol vessels and dispatched long-term experts towards capacity building for maritime traffic safety. In November 2017, it also decided to continue offering training from 2018 to improve the capabilities of Indonesia’s maritime security agency.

Besides Southeast Asia, Japan also decided in 2016 to provide two patrol vessels to the Sri Lanka Coast Guard, which has approximately 1,300 km of coastline and is positioned at a strategic point along the sea lane that connects East Asia and Middle East/Africa. Similarly, it



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe exchanging handshakes with Prime Minister Nguyễn Xuân Phúc of Viet Nam on the latter’s visit to Japan in June 2017 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

has also supplied two patrol vessels to the coast guard of Djibouti, which faces the waters off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden that have come under successive piracy attacks, and offered technical cooperation to the coast guard toward the development of human resources and strengthening of its organization. In these ways, Japan is contributing to coastal safety and the security of socio-economic activities.

To continue in such active efforts to provide support for capacity building in the maritime law enforcement, Japan took the opportunity of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (“2+2”) held in August 2017 to announce its plans to provide approximately \$500 million over the next three years to support capacity building in the area of maritime safety and security for coastal countries in the Indo-Pacific region. In line with this policy, Japan also announced, at the East Asia Summit held in November the same year, plans to steadily provide support worth ¥15 billion over two years as a part of its comprehensive approach towards improving security in



Foreign Minister Taro Kono and Defense Minister Itsunori Onodera shaking hands with U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and Secretary of Defense James Mattis at the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (Japan-U.S. “2+2”) held in Washington D.C., United States, in August 2017.

the southern part of the Philippines and the Sulu-Celebes Seas in order to realize an “Asia resilient to terrorism.” Based on such announcement of support, Japan will continue provide support in this field in the future.

Section 2 Support for the Development of Legislation

To promote strengthening the rule of law in the international community, it is important—in developing countries where legislation has not been fully developed—to provide support for the self-help efforts of developing countries based on good governance, through supporting initiatives towards the drafting of legislation and development of legal systems, as well as the understanding and establishment of such systems. Also, it is important to build the foundations that are essential to sustainable growth.

To attain the goals of economic growth, securing human rights, and eradicating poverty in developing countries, and to ensure that the people are able to live in a secure and affluent environment, it is vital to ensure that domination by force is not rampant, and that reasonable rules that reflect the will of the citizens are enforced, managed, and implemented fairly and appropriately. Japan is engaged in efforts to support the development and improvement of legal and judicial systems corresponding to the needs and challenges of the respective developing countries, by harnessing its experience of incorporating and harmonizing Western legal and judicial systems with Japanese culture, customs, and existing systems since the Meiji Restoration.

Based on the “Basic Policies on Legal Technical Assistance” revised in May 2013, Japan has expanded its efforts to provide sustained support for the development of legal systems in eight priority countries in Asia (Indonesia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Mongolia, Cambodia, Laos, Uzbekistan, and Bangladesh). For example, in Cambodia, where it has been impossible to develop legal systems on its own due to a shortage of legal human resources after the end of the civil war, Japan has provided support in the area of legal human resource development

and its dissemination since 1999, and contributed to the enactment of about 20 laws related to civilian affairs, with the aim of drafting and appropriately enforcing laws including the civil law and civil procedure law of the country. As it takes a certain amount of time to establish democracy through the rule of law, Japan is engaged in providing continued and sustained support to ensure that the enacted laws are properly enforced and established, and that the rights of the citizens are secured.

For the African region, Japan has also dispatched judicial advisors to Cote d’Ivoire, set up call centers to provide the citizens with legal information, and conducted criminal justice training in both Cote d’Ivoire and Japan for criminal justice officials of eight countries in the West Africa region including Cote d’Ivoire.

The amount provided by Japan to support in the area of governance, including support for the development of legal systems, has reached approximately \$2.7 billion over the 10-year period from 2005 to 2014. Japan will continue its support by providing support for the development and implementation of basic laws, as well as capacity building for law enforcement agencies and people working in the legal profession. In addition to these, Japan will also take active steps to develop the investment environment by boosting support for the development and implementation of intellectual property law systems. To secure stability and prosperity of the international community, Japan will contribute not only to the establishment of legal systems that help to build stable societies and realize free socio-economic activities in the partner countries, but also to the development of a business environment for Japanese and other foreign corporations to expand their businesses in the partner countries.

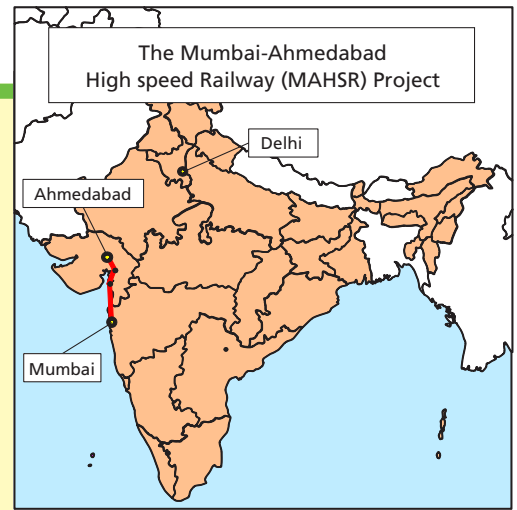
Japan's World-class Shinkansen Bullet Train Runs through the Vast Land of India

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Railway (MAHSR) Project, which will connect India's largest city of Mumbai with Ahmedabad, a prosperous commercial and financial center, is India's first project to construct a high speed railway system. With the introduction of Japan's bullet train system in combination with ODA assistance from Japan, MAHSR has become a flagship project representing the "new era in Japan-India relations."

Since India announced its vision of high-speed railway in 2009, Japan's public and private sectors have put great effort into realizing the adoption by India of Shinkansen. Japan and India agreed to conduct a joint feasibility study at the Japan-India Summit Meeting held in Tokyo in May 2013. Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India on High Speed Railways was subsequently signed at the Japan-India Summit Meeting held in Delhi in December 2015, which decided the introduction of the Shinkansen system.

As one of the fruits of these efforts, an Exchange of Notes for an ODA loan of ¥100 billion was signed for the first time in this project in the presence of the Prime Ministers of both countries during the visit of Prime Minister Abe to India in September 2017. A magnificent groundbreaking ceremony for the project was also held nearby Sabarmati Station in Ahmedabad, which will be the final stop on the new line. The ceremony marked the first step for this major historic project witnessed by nearly 10,000 people including both Prime Ministers and relevant ministers from India, railway circles, and members of Japanese companies.

When the MAHSR is completed, the new high-speed train based on the E5 model used in Japan will travel the approximately



500 kilometer distance from Mumbai to Ahmedabad (roughly the same distance as Tokyo to Osaka) at speeds up to 320 km/h. According to the Japan-India joint feasibility study, the new high-speed train will be able to travel that distance in two hours, compared with the seven hours required by the current express train service or approximately one and half hours by air, and the cost is estimated to be roughly half of the airfare. There has not been a single death to a boarded passenger from a rail accident over the 50 years of Shinkansen operation in Japan, and the system offers various technological advantages. The Government of Japan is also providing support to the Government of India in the area of human resource development for the future management of the high speed rail system, including providing ODA loans for the construction of the training institute for the high speed rail and technical cooperation that includes the training in Japan of personnel from the National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways. The adoption of the Shinkansen system is expected to raise the overall level of railway technology and personnel in India. The economic and social benefits of the subsequent development of the railway networks and development around train stations is also expected to contribute to further economic development, job creation, and the resulting poverty reduction in India.

Furthermore, in a Japan-India Joint Statement issued in 2017, the Prime Ministers of both countries expressed their strong commitment to work together to enhance connectivity in India and with other countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Under the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy," Japan will continue to cooperate with India's "Act East policy,"* and proactively contribute to the economic prosperity of the region including India through such projects as this high-speed rail project under the Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership.



Illustration of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Railway (MAHSR) (Photo: National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL))

* A policy of Prime Minister Modi emphasizing relations with East and Southeast Asia to strengthen relationships with countries in South Asia and ASEAN countries through increased exchange between Prime Ministers.

Part II

Initiatives towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Children in class at a kindergarten built by Japan, in the Constitutional Province of Callao located in the southern part of Peru (Photo: José Sato / Embassy of Japan in Peru)



Chapter 1 Promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was adopted at the UN Summit held in September 2015. This Agenda, formulated as the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that both developing countries and developed countries should work together to achieve, as well as 169 accompanying targets. The Government of Japan also attaches great importance to the SDGs, which reflect the philosophy of human security that Japan values heavily. As the first step in establishing a foundation in Japan towards the attainment of the SDGs, the “SDGs Promotion Headquarters” was set up in May 2016, headed by the Prime Minister and with all Cabinet Ministers as the members. It is decided to draw up the “SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles” in December of the same year. These guidelines could also be described as a national strategy under which the relevant ministries and agencies would work together towards the achievement of the SDGs.

It is important to further accelerate initiatives towards the achievement of the SDGs, in order to bring about the realization of a diverse and inclusive society where “no one will be left behind.”

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

世界を変えるための17の目標



Section 1 All-Japan Initiatives on the SDGs

As the SDGs are spread out across a wide range of areas, it is necessary to take action rallying the collective wisdom not only of the government, but also of civil society, private-sector corporations, and local public entities in order to achieve the goals. The SDGs Promotion Headquarters has focused on collaboration with various stakeholders from the start, and the “First Roundtable Meeting on the promotion of SDGs” was held in September 2016. The participants in this Roundtable Meeting included members from the financial circles, NGOs/NPOs, international organizations, and the relevant ministries and agencies. To date, a total of four meetings have been held, which saw the exchange of views on subjects such as the dissemination of the SDGs to the local provinces, and the relationship of SDGs with businesses.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe speaking at the third meeting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters held at the Prime Minister's Office in June 2017. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

In July 2017, then Foreign Minister Kishida participated in the Voluntary National Reviews session of the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) for sustainable development, where he called attention to Japan's initiatives towards the realization of a diverse and inclusive society where “no one will be left behind.” At the same Forum, he also advocated the Public Private Action for Partnership (PPAP), which involves various actors of society working together hand-in-hand, and disseminated information about Japan's initiatives. Furthermore, he

expressed the determination that “combining the wisdom of various stakeholders including civil society, private enterprises and the government, Japan will take concrete actions, both at home and abroad” based on the concept of the PPAP. The SDGs are an initiative for creating the future by 2030 and beyond, and the empowerment of the children and youths who will be the leaders of future generations is key to the realization of the SDGs. From this perspective, he announced that Japan will be placing its focus on the future generations (children and youths) of developing countries; to that end, Japan will put in place support measures worth \$1 billion over two years, based on the philosophy of human security, and mainly in areas such as education, environment, disaster prevention, and gender.

At the fourth meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters held in December 2017, the SDGs Action Plan 2018 was unveiled. Alongside with setting out the basic direction for promoting SDGs— promotion of “Society 5.0” in connection with the SDGs under public-private cooperation, local revitalization driven by the SDGs, and empowerment of women and future generations who will take responsibility for the SDGs in the future—the Action Plan also established key initiatives for 2018 the Japanese government as a whole, towards the achievement of the SDGs.



Then Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida in attendance and speaking at the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) for sustainable development, held at the UN Headquarters in New York in July 2017.

Section 2 Initiatives for Making the SDGs a Mainstream Trend

There are 17 SDGs, and the items to be attained span a wide range of areas. At the same time, in order to realize the vision of a society where “no one will be left behind,” it is necessary to tackle the SDGs not only through efforts by the government, but also jointly with private-sector corporations, NGOs/NPOs, and local public entities. To that end, it is important to raise awareness of the SDGs among the Japanese people, and to create a wave

of action, resembling a “national movement,” towards achieving the SDGs. From this perspective, efforts were made in 2017 to propagate the concept of the SDGs to the citizens, in cooperation with the media and entertainment sector. Yoshimoto Kogyo Co., Ltd., which is one of the most popular entertainment companies in Japan is dedicated to promote SDGs by appointing the entertainers and creating panels and posters corresponding to the 17 goals,

using them for various events and stamp rallies. At the reception hosted by the Government of Japan at the HLPF mentioned previously, PIKOTARO, a Japanese entertainer, performed an original song composed specifically for promoting the SDGs, titled “PPAP for SDGs.” This song has also been distributed on the official YouTube channel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In keeping with such initiatives to promote the SDGs, in September 2017, PIKOTARO was appointed as the “Goodwill Ambassador for the Promotion of SDGs” at “Global Festa 2017,” an international cooperation event held in Tokyo.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Mitsunari Okamoto appointed PIKOTARO as the goodwill ambassador for the promotion of SDGs at Global Festa 2017.

To encourage corporations and organizations in their efforts and to promote all-Japan initiatives towards the achievement of the SDGs, the SDGs Promotion Headquarters decided, at their third meeting held in June 2017, to launch the Japan SDGs Award in recognition of Japanese corporations and organizations which have put in place excellent initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. The Japan SDGs Award draws attention to leading initiatives by the private sector and citizen groups in Japan, as well as public-private partnerships, and also helps other organizations in their SDGs initiatives by presenting them with specific examples of good practices. The recipients of the Award were selected based on the views of a selection committee comprising members of the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meeting. In the first awards ceremony held in December last year, the town of Shimokawa in Hokkaido was selected, from a large number of submissions, to receive the SDGs Promotion Headquarters Chair’s (Prime Minister’s) Award. Recipients of the Japan SDGs Award include



Presentation ceremony for the Japan SDGs Award (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office), and Japanese government’s SDGs logo

organizations from a wide range of sectors, such as local public entities, NPOs, private enterprises, citizen groups, and the education sector, highlighting the fact that diverse initiatives are being implemented across Japan. In addition, to provide strong backing for initiatives by the private sector and citizen groups towards the implementation of SDGs, the official logo was provided to corporations and organizations that are committed to the SDGs.

In the business circles as well, Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) revised its “Charter of Corporate Behavior” for the first time in seven years early in November. This Charter sets out the behavioral guidelines that corporations should comply with, and the revised Charter establishes the achievement of SDGs through the realization of Society 5.0 as its own pillar. In the securities industry, the Japan Securities Dealers Association established the “Council for Promoting the SDGs in the Securities Industry,” and declared that the securities industry will also address the social issues raised as a part of the SDGs. The Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) is also promoting SDGs initiatives by corporations, announcing that efforts by corporations to incorporate SDGs into their business strategies and initiatives to address social issues can create investment opportunities.

Section 3 Climate Change Measures and SDGs

There is a tendency to regard climate change as an environmental issue, but it also has significant impact on economic development and security on a global scale. It is closely related to many targets set out under the SDGs, including stable supplies of water, energy and food. Hence, it would be extremely challenging to achieve the SDG targets in these related fields without the steady and quick implementation of climate change measures. The Paris Agreement was adopted as an international framework for climate change measures after 2020. To date, more than 170 countries have ratified the agreement, and set out their individual emissions reduction targets with the aim of limiting temperature rise to 1.5 degree Celsius, based on the goal of keeping the rise in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius after the industrial revolution. Climate change actions are broadly categorized as: (i) “mitigation” measures aimed at reducing and absorbing greenhouse gas emissions (such as carbon dioxide), and (ii) “adaptation” measures that involve the use of new climate conditions as well as readiness in order to prevent and alleviate the adverse impact of climate change that is already occurring gradually. With regard to “adaptation” measures, the application of the SDGs Index, apart from the climate changes described at the beginning of this section, is also considered to be an effective means of evaluating initiatives and outcome of the initiatives.

To reach the 2-degree Celsius-target set out under the Paris Agreement, it is vital to have the active involvement not only of the governments of the countries involved, but also of various entities such as corporations, local governments, and NGOs. Many global corporations perceive the implementation of such actions as an excellent opportunity for expanding their businesses through the resolution of social issues, not considering such measures as an element that damages their international competitiveness due to the additional cost that is imposed on the company. Furthermore, the momentum for attracting even more “green” investments through the disclosure of the

risks related to climate change in the company’s financial information is now expanding across all regions of the world, coupled with the recent growth in ESG investments, which encourages investment that contributes to reforming and improving the environment, social issues and governance. This proactive approach by corporations and investors suggests that climate change is not just an environmental issue, but is increasingly becoming a business issue.

In view of such trends in the business circles, the One Planet Summit, a conference on climate change, was held in Paris in December 2017 to commemorate the second anniversary of the adoption of the Paris Agreement, as well as to reaffirm the importance of climate funding while encouraging public and private funds to “go green.” Foreign Minister Kono, who participated in this Summit as a panelist, expressed Japan’s resolve to lead the world in applying the power of innovation, which harnesses its advanced technological prowess, to the scaling-up of climate financing. He also described the need to strengthen public-private partnerships in order to achieve that. As one of these initiatives, he declared the government’s support for the registration of Japanese corporations with Science Based Targets (SBT), described as the corporate version of the 2 degree Celsius-target, and established the goal of having 100 Japanese companies certified under the program by March 2020.

With the aim of establishing a new direction for climate change policies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also launched new initiatives that include the setting up of an “Advisory Panel of Experts on Climate Change,” and the introduction of a climate change specialist system at Japanese embassies abroad to work on the dissemination and collection of various information outside of Japan. The steady enforcement of the Paris Agreement through such initiatives within and outside Japan, as well as collaboration with corporations and other entities, is an issue of vital importance towards the achievement of the SDGs.



One Planet Summit held in Paris in December 2017



Foreign Minister Taro Kono speaking at the summit

Chapter 2 Promotion of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Overcoming health issues that threaten human lives and hinder all kinds of social, cultural, and economic activities is a common global challenge directly linked with human security. Human security is a concept that supplements that of national security; it focuses on individual human beings with the aim of creating a community where people can be released from fear and scarcity, and live fulfilled with dignity. Japan has advocated human security, which underlines the “Proactive Contribution to Peace.” and has acted in support of that principle. Japan regards health as its indispensable element.

Section 1 Basic Design for Peace and Health

In response to the formulation of the “Development Cooperation Charter” in February 2015, the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy established the “Basic Design for Peace and Health” in September of the same year as a guideline for global health policy. This Basic Design sets out, as its policy goals, establishing resilient global health governance able to respond to public health crises and natural disasters, seamless utilization of essential health and medical services; promotion of UHC throughout life-cycle, utilizing Japanese expertise, experience, medical products and technologies. Based on this policy, Japan has led discussions in the international community, keeping in mind the goal of achieving UHC that ensures that all people can receive the health services needed at an affordable cost throughout life.

Specifically, at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May

2016, UHC was listed as a priority issue for the first time in the history of the G7/G8 Summits, contributing to the sharing of the understanding that UHC plays an indispensable role in strengthening preparedness towards a pandemic such as Ebola Virus Disease (“G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health”). To ensure that this Vision is also steadily implemented in Africa, at the TICAD VI held in August 2016, Japan, the World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), and other organizations jointly drew up and announced “UHC in Africa” as a policy framework for promoting UHC in Africa. Furthermore, Japan also played a leading role in the establishment of “UHC2030,” which further develops the previous aid cooperation framework in the health field to achieve UHC by 2030.

Section 2 Convening of the UHC Forum 2017

During the UN General Assembly in September 2017, Japan hosted an event to promote UHC. At the event, Prime Minister Abe shared the following recognition with leaders driving the global health sector—that the achievement of UHC, positioned as an international goal under the SDGs, not only contributes to resolving health issues, but also reduces disparities and helps to develop a foundation for people’s lives, and therefore, plays an extremely important role in achieving many of the targets set out under the SDGs. He also called for greater interest towards the importance of UHC in the international community. Furthermore, at the UHC Forum 2017 held in Tokyo in December 2017, he emphasized the importance of strengthening momentum towards promoting UHC promoting collaboration with governments and donors, continuous monitoring, mobilization of domestic resources and international assistance, and promoting innovation in the global health sector, in accelerating the promotion of UHC. He

also declared that Japan provides assistance to a total of \$2.9 billion, in order to support the efforts of countries and organizations to achieve UHC.

Japan is a frontrunner in promoting UHC. Japan can concretely contribute toward promoting the “proactive



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivering a speech at UHC Forum 2017, held in Tokyo in December 2017 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

contribution to peace” and achieving of the SDGs by showing its continuous leadership in UHC, which commit to the achievement of SDGs’ principal: “Human security”

and “No one left behind.” It also leads to enhance these efforts enhancing Japan’s “soft power” in the international society.

Section 3 Cross-Disciplinary Initiatives

Multi-sectional approach is required to achieve UHC that Japan has committed. UHC should also be pursued in the context of social changes such as concentration of the population into urban areas and population aging, which is mainly observed in Asia. In 2015, Japan adopted the “Basic Policy for Asia Health and Human Well-Being Initiative.” Japan will continue to share its experiences in UHC for an aging society—fostered through its national

health insurance system and long-term care insurance system—with its counterparts in Asia.

Japan has achieved the world’s highest healthy 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.

Chapter 3 Promotion of the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus

In recent years, the humanitarian crises occurring in various parts of the world have become increasingly prolonged and complex. As of 2017, the number of people who have been forced to evacuate, including refugees, has hit a record high since World War II, and is continuing to rise. In particular, after the summer of 2015, the mass influx of refugees and migrants from the Middle East and Africa to Europe has come under the spotlight, making the refugee crisis one of the most pressing issues that the international community has to address in earnest.

Section 1 Humanitarian Assistance for Prolonged and Complex Humanitarian Crises

In cases where a country is exposed to the threat of a humanitarian crisis that gives rise to refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs), the first thing that has to be done is to offer humanitarian assistance by providing emergency shelter (simple tents), water, food, medical aid, etc.

However, it is important to have a medium- to long-term perspective which recognizes refugees and IDPs not only as subjects for protection, but rather as a group of people who will become self-reliant in the future and take on the responsibility of rebuilding their home countries. From this perspective, Japan places strong emphasis on engaging in “development cooperation” for refugees and IDPs from the initial phases of the humanitarian crisis, alongside with offering humanitarian assistance. In doing so, the two points listed below are particularly important.

(i) Support to refugees and IDPs to improve their independence and livelihoods

For instance, providing education to children, who play a key role in building the country in the future, is essential in the earliest stage of evacuation, and it is

vital to ensure that there are no periods of disruption to their education. Education and vocational trainings will contribute to accelerating the return of refugees and IDPs in the future, as well as their reintegration into society after their return.

(ii) Support for basic infrastructure (such as water supply, health and medical care, waste management, roads, etc.) for both refugees/IDPs and host communities, and support to improve administrative capabilities (particularly of local governments) for its management and operations

As a result of the mass influx of refugees and IDPs and the prolonged evacuation, social tensions between refugees and the host communities tend to arise frequently. However, ensuring that refugees and IDPs as well as host communities are able to gain access to the health and medical facilities provided through Japan’s support, for example, could lead to daily interaction between the two parties and contribute to easing of tensions between them.

Japan is actively promoting the approach of “humanitarian-development nexus,” a concept that is also crucial from the perspective of preventing refugees and IDPs from falling once again into a situation where they require humanitarian assistance. Traditionally, support to refugees and host countries has been led by international organizations. In recent years, Japan is also exploring the possibility of expanding bilateral cooperation into assistance to refugees and host countries by taking a full advantage of the friendly relations that Japan has built up with its partner countries to date.



In September 2017, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahisa Sato visited an unofficial refugee residential area in Taanayel, Lebanon, and spoke to a family of Syrian refugees.

Section 2 A New Initiative: The Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus

The humanitarian-development nexus has functioned effectively in the ways described above. However, this is an ex post facto approach after an outbreak of a humanitarian crisis. It is becoming increasingly imperative to place the focus not only on post-conflict response, but also on efforts to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of the conflicts that give rise to humanitarian crises, and to address the root causes of conflicts through means such as nation-building and social stabilization during peacetime. To achieve this, Japan has added the element of “peace” to the humanitarian-development nexus, and will focus on the “humanitarian, development and peace nexus.”

To be specific, Japan will continue providing assistance based on the concept “humanitarian-development nexus” in the early stages of the conflict period and will seamlessly move into assistances for peace-building and conflict prevention as well as economic development and poverty eradication [once a humanitarian crisis begins] once settlement and repatriation of refugees and IDPs becomes possible. Some examples of such support include support for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), development of legal and judicial systems, public safety and security, disposal of landmines and unexploded ordnance, and capacity building of peace-building actors. Japan believes that our past experiences in assisting Asian countries will be useful to harness its experiences from initiatives implemented in Asia, to provide support in these areas.

A specific example would be Uganda, which is experiencing a mass influx of refugees from South Sudan. In addition to providing humanitarian assistance such as supplying food to refugees, Japan has also conducted rice cultivation seminars and vocational training programs through international organizations, and provided

technical cooperation through JICA, with the aim to support host communities and of building self-reliance of refugees. This initiative not only aims to strengthen social cohesion between refugees and the residents of neighboring areas of refugee camps, but also gives ways for refugees to establish their livelihoods smoothly upon return to their home countries in the future. Such approach is expected to contribute to peace-building and preventing the recurrence of conflicts.

To achieve sustained peace, Japan is pushing forward on such initiatives by strategically and actively utilizing the ODA—which is its strength—in a way that meets the needs and situation of the respective countries. By doing so, Japan aims to make its utmost contribution towards achieving the SDGs, in which it seeks to bring about the realization of a society where no one, including the most vulnerable, will be left behind.



Support for Syrian refugees and host communities through cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (Jordan) (Photo: JICA)

Part III

Development Cooperation in 2017

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A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Kazuki Miura, conducting lessons at the Muhanga Teacher Training Center in Muhanga District, in Southern Province of Rwanda (Photo: Maki Miura)



Chapter 1 Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

In 2016, Japan's gross ODA disbursements amounted to approximately \$16,807.79 million (¥1,828.7 billion) while its net ODA disbursements, which are gross disbursements minus repayment amounts of loan aid,¹ amounted to approximately \$10,416.80 million (¥1,133.4 billion), ranking Japan fourth in the world for both gross and net ODA disbursements.²

<Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2016 gross disbursements on a dollar basis of ODA increased by approximately 11.8% over the previous year (2015). 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, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In net disbursements on a dollar basis, which also increased by approximately 13.2%, Japan ranked fourth behind the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany (same ranking for both gross and net disbursements as in the previous year).

ODA disbursements on a yen basis have remained at large the same level as in the previous year, with a

0.6% increase in gross disbursements and 1.8% increase in net disbursements, but due to exchange rate movement towards appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar, both gross and net disbursements on a dollar basis increased by more than 10% in comparison to the previous year.

A breakdown of 2016 disbursements shows that in terms of gross disbursements, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 80.0% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 20.0%, and in terms of net disbursements, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 67.7% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 32.3%.

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 181).

Bilateral ODA is expected to contribute to the strengthening of Japan's relations with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA towards international organizations enables Japan to support international organizations which have expertise and political neutrality while ensuring the "visibility of Japan," and thereby, enables us to support countries and regions where direct assistance from the Government of Japan 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 to the government or other entities in developing regions, for the main purpose of the development of those 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 the stability of the international community can be secured and 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 regions. This scheme is useful for enhancing developing countries' technology as well as establishing and improving institutions and organizations.

Furthermore, since technical cooperation is a form of aid which is materialized through human interaction and based on people-to-people exchanges, it plays a major role in achieving mutual understanding at the individual level in both countries. ODA loans such as government loans are suitable for providing large-scale assistance, and effective in supporting projects, including infrastructure development. ODA loans are essential for the socio-economic development of developing regions.

Examined by the above aid schemes, the disbursement for bilateral ODA calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$2,806.95 million (¥305.4 billion), or approximately 16.7% of the total ODA gross disbursement. Among these grants, grant aid through international organizations accounted for approximately \$1,598.82 million (¥174.0 billion), or approximately 9.5% of the total. Technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$2,775.70 million (¥302.0 billion), or approximately 16.5% of the total. In terms of government loan, loan disbursements accounted for approximately \$7,856.80 million (¥854.8 billion), or approximately 46.7% of the total gross disbursements of ODA. Net disbursements, which are loan disbursements from which repayment amounts are subtracted, accounted for approximately \$1,465.81 million (¥159.5 billion).

Chart III-1 Japan's ODA by Type, 2016

2016 (Calendar year)	Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
	Type	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year
Grant aid	2,806.95	2,640.89	6.3	3,054.04	3,195.53	-4.4
(Debt relief)	(15.32)	—	—	(16.67)	—	—
(Grants through multilateral institutions)	(1,598.82)	(1,441.22)	(10.9)	(1,739.56)	(1,743.91)	(-0.2)
Technical cooperation	2,775.70	2,368.67	17.2	3,020.04	2,866.15	5.4
Total grants (A)	5,582.66	5,009.56	11.4	6,074.08	6,061.68	0.2
Loan aid (D)=(B)-(C)	1,465.81	1,156.27	26.8	1,594.84	1,399.12	14.0
(Amount disbursed)(B)	7,856.80	6,982.07	12.5	8,548.41	8,448.46	1.2
(Amount recovered)(C)	6,390.99	5,825.80	9.7	6,953.56	7,049.35	-1.4
Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis) (A)+(B)	13,439.45	11,991.63	12.1	14,622.49	14,510.14	0.8
Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis) (A)+(D)	7,048.47	6,165.83	14.3	7,668.92	7,460.80	2.8
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (E)	3,368.34	3,036.81	10.9	3,664.84	3,674.61	-0.3
Total ODA (Gross disbursements) (A)+(B)+(E)	16,807.79	15,028.43	11.8	18,287.33	18,184.75	0.6
Total ODA (Net disbursements) (A)+(D)+(E)	10,416.80	9,202.64	13.2	11,333.76	11,135.40	1.8
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,099.73	4,553.33	12.0	554,864.50	550,963.30	0.7
% of GNI	0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20	

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries. For more information regarding disbursements that include assistance to graduated countries, see Chart IV-13 "Japan's ODA by Type, 2016" (page 181).
- "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through multilateral institutions (those that can be classified by country).
- Debt relief here refers to cancellation of commercial debts, and does not include debt rescheduling. (No debt relief of ODA loans was provided.)

- Conversion rate: 2015 US\$1=¥121.0023, 2016 US\$1=¥108.8027 (Exchange rates designated by the OECD-DAC)
- Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Chart IV-37, page 233).
- Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 18 graduated countries and regions that are currently not DAC members: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Croatia, [French Polynesia], [Hong Kong], Israel, Kuwait, [New Caledonia], Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows in the order of gross disbursement, net disbursements and percentage of total disbursements

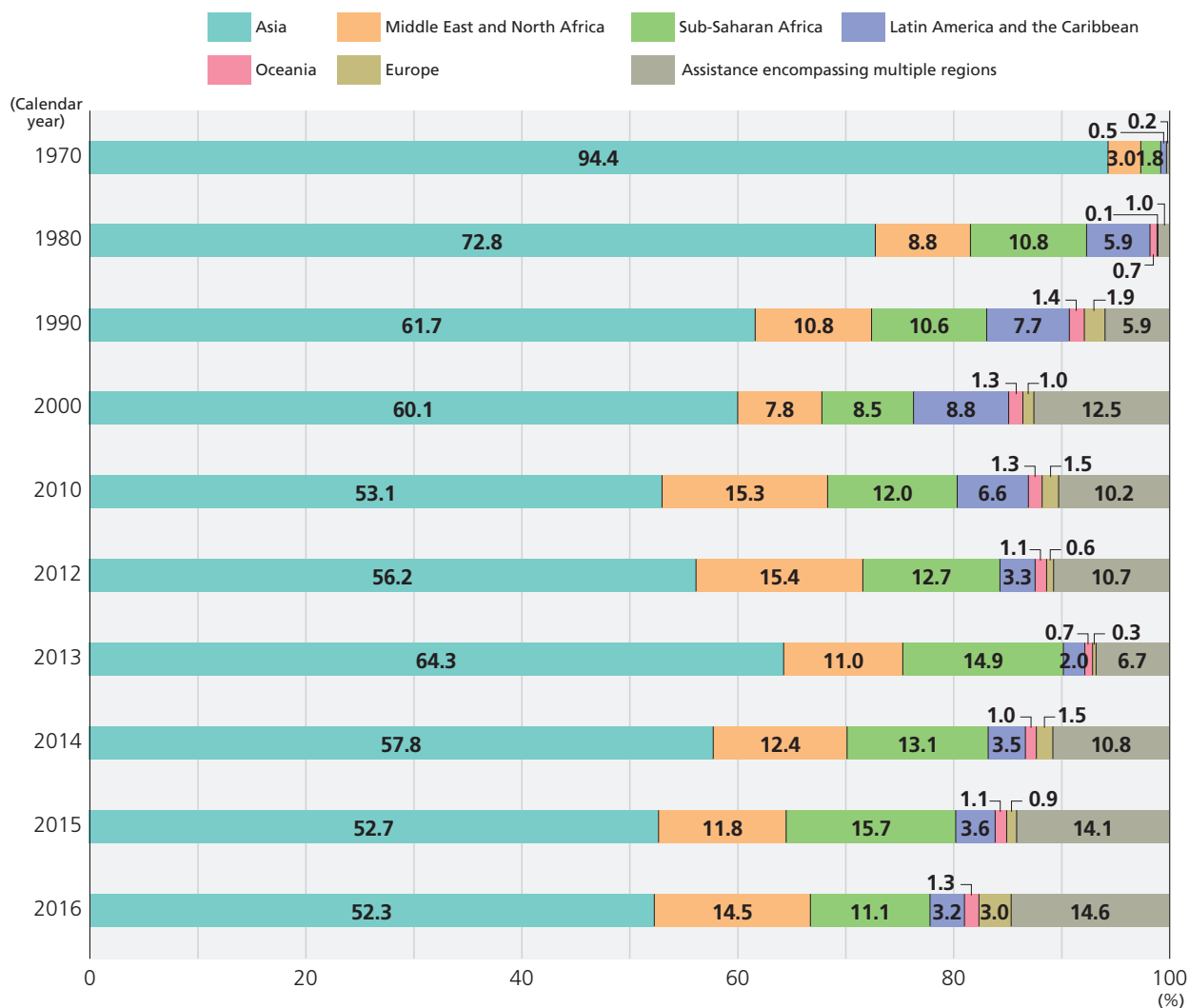
(The following disbursements include disbursements to graduated countries.)

- ▶ Asia: \$7,037.79 million (\$1,787.61 million) (52.3%)
- ▶ Middle East and North Africa: \$1,944.69 million (\$1,287.86 million) (14.5%)

- ▶ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,490.07 million (\$1,388.68 million) (11.1%)
- ▶ Latin America and the Caribbean: \$428.94 million (\$82.39 million) (3.2%)
- ▶ Oceania: \$180.77 million (\$162.97 million) (1.3%)
- ▶ Europe: \$402.06 million (\$336.06 million) (3.0%)
- ▶ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$1,966.44 million (\$1,966.44 million) (14.6%)

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

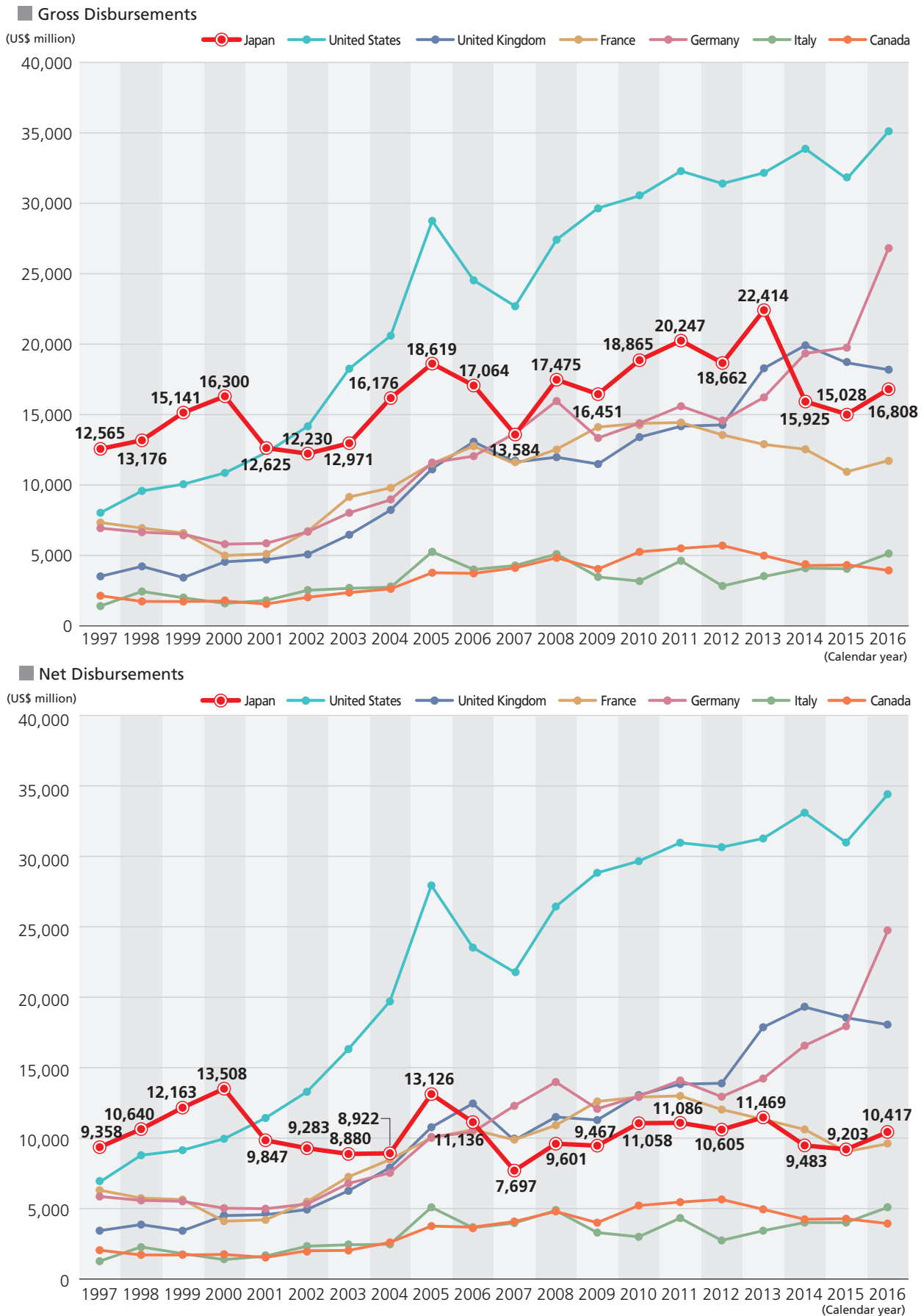
Gross Disbursements (US\$ million)



Notes:

- The values since 1990 have included aid to graduated countries.
- Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes assistance that cannot be classified by region, such as the dispatch of survey groups to multiple regions.

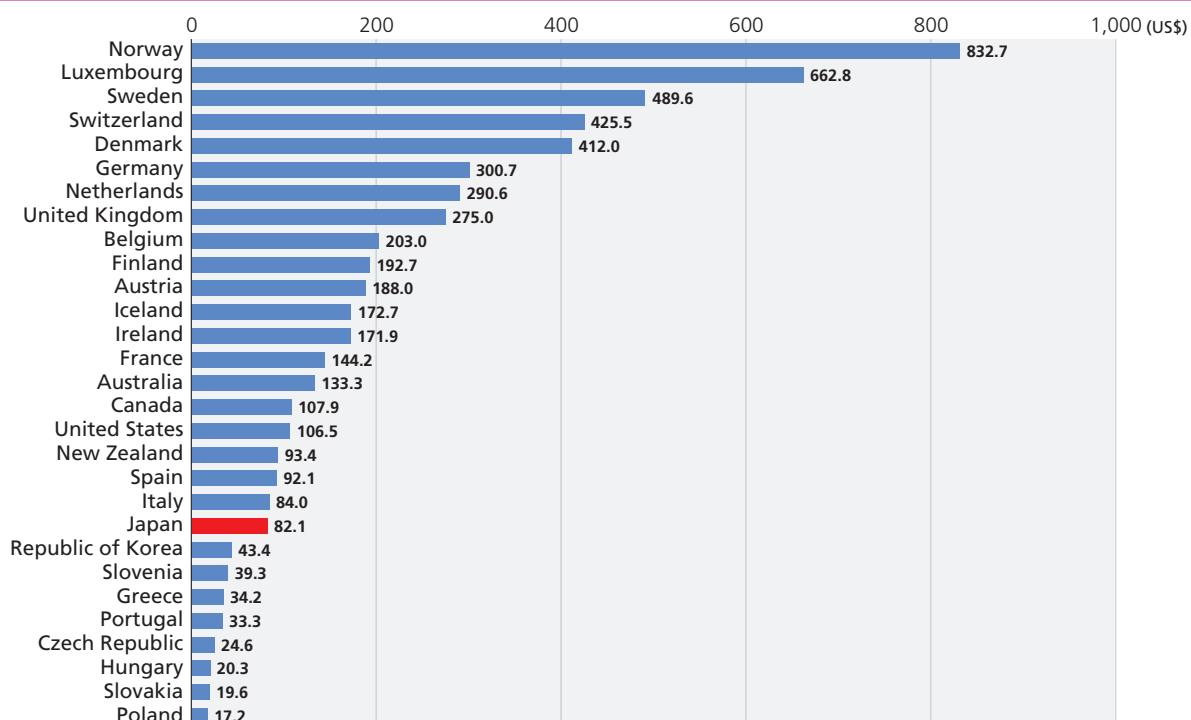
Chart III-3 Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries



Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT
 Note:
 - Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

III
1

Chart III-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2016)

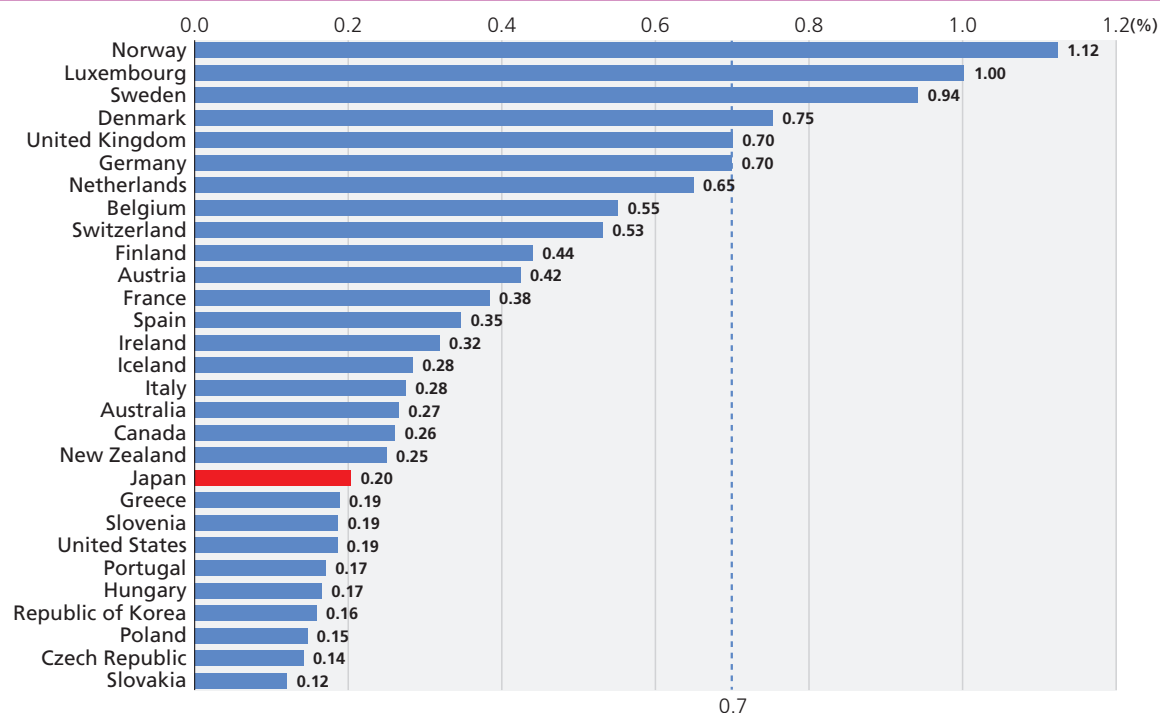


Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Net disbursement basis.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

Chart III-5 Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2016)

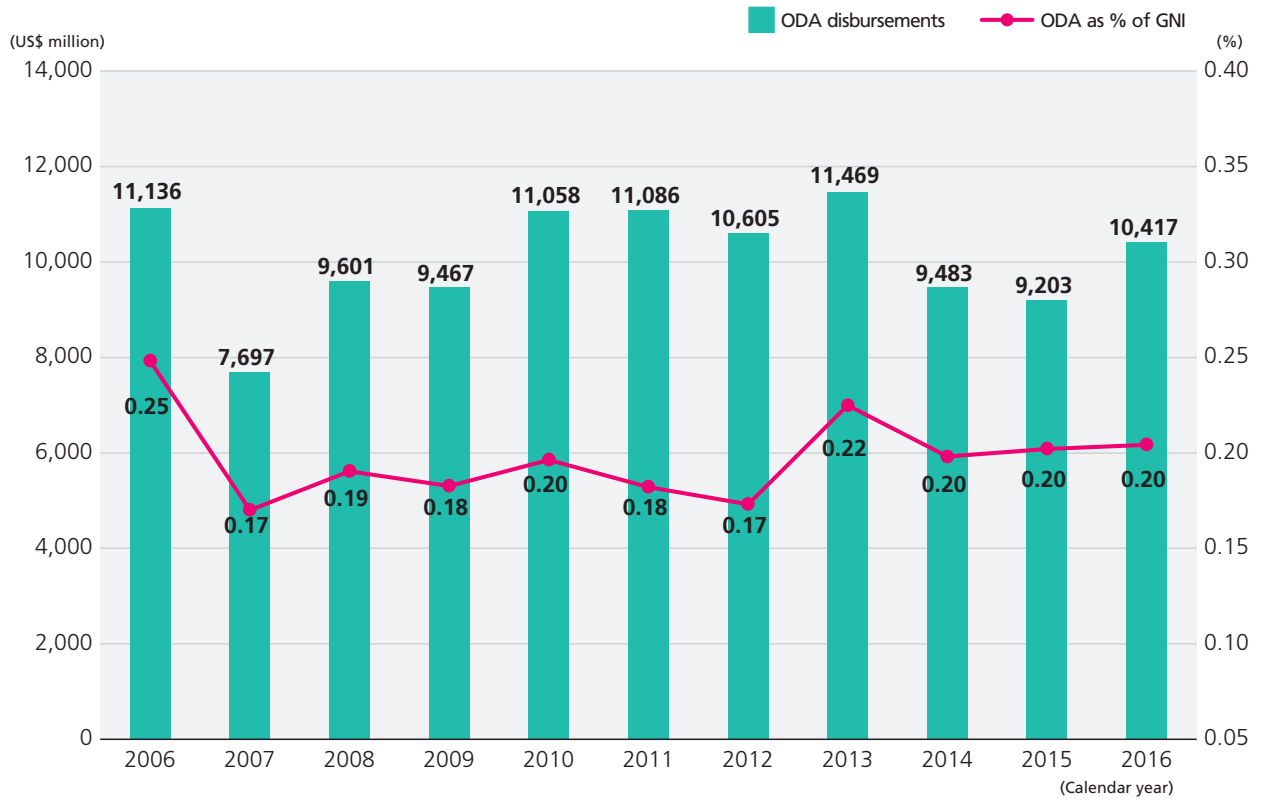


Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Net disbursement basis.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- In 1970, the UN General Assembly set a target of 0.7% of GNP (currently of GNI) for ODA.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

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



Notes:
 - Net disbursement basis.
 - Excluding assistance to graduated countries.



Chapter 2 Specific Initiatives of Japan's Development Cooperation

This chapter presents the specific development cooperation measures that Japan is implementing around the world. Here, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities 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 Measures for Each Priority Issue

This section introduces Japan's recent efforts related to the three priority issues: "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 poverty. Eradicating poverty in the world is the most fundamental development challenge. In particular, it is essential to achieve economic growth through self-reliant development of developing countries in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner.

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 Economy 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>

●Quality Infrastructure

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 contributory to “quality growth” in

developing countries, which includes technology transfer and job creation in partner countries.

The “G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment,” which was agreed at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016, is positioned as the first step towards sharing the recognition on the basic elements



■ The Project for Expansion of the Terminal Building at Kamuzu International Airport

Grant aid (November 2015 -)

In Malawi, a landlocked country in Africa, air transport plays a highly important role in direct trade with foreign countries. Since supporting the construction of Kamuzu International Airport in the capital city of Lilongwe through an ODA loan, etc. in 1983, Japan has been steadily implementing grant aid to update aging facilities and equipment, provide technical cooperation concerning air traffic control (ATC) duties, and establish solar power generation in order to respond to power shortages. In particular, as a result of the grant aid that Japan provided in 2012 for improving ATC equipment such as an instrument landing system, ATC safety improved, enabling aircraft to land and take off at night and in bad weather. This led to a significant expansion in the number of the airport's takeoffs and landings, from approximately 3,700 flights in 2011 to 7,000 in 2012, and in passenger numbers, from approximately 112,000 people to 195,000 in 2012.

However, more than 30 years have passed since the passenger terminal building was constructed. The structure of the building has deteriorated as a result of aging degradation, and the facilities inside the airport are deteriorating as well. The number of travelers using the airport is expected to reach 360,000 in 2025, and the airport needs to be upgraded in order to cope with this growth in user numbers. Furthermore, a new aircraft monitoring system also needs to be introduced to ensure the safety of aircraft operation.

Against this backdrop, Japan decided to provide support for departure and arrival wing expansions at the international passenger terminal at Kamuzu International Airport, as well as for the construction of a new domestic passenger



The foundation frame construction site of the international passenger terminal arrival wing (Photo: GYROS Corporation)

terminal, improvements to the existing passenger terminals and the establishment of an aircraft monitoring system. The construction work began in March 2017 and is scheduled to be completed in 2019. Additionally, by ensuring the safety of aircraft operation, the project will aim to contribute to promoting greater use of the airport by airlines and travelers, thereby encouraging the movement of people across borders. Simultaneously, a technical cooperation project is also being carried out in parallel in order to develop human resources such as air traffic controllers and engineers to oversee the ongoing operation and maintenance of the aircraft monitoring system that will be introduced with this project. This can therefore be described as a highly effective project that combines financial cooperation with technical cooperation.

Kamuzu International Airport is the result of Japan's ongoing and comprehensive cooperation. It is a symbol of the history of cooperation between Japan and Malawi.

of “quality infrastructure investment,” or investment on the development of infrastructure that contributes to “quality growth.” The concrete elements set forth in the Principles—namely: (i) economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost, safety and resilience against natural disaster; (ii) job creation, capacity building, and transfer of expertise and know-how; (iii) addressing social and environmental impacts; (iv) ensuring alignment with economic and development strategies; and (v) enhancing effective resource mobilization—were shared at subsequent meetings such as the G20 Hangzhou Summit, the TICAD VI, the East Asia Summit, and the APEC Leaders’ Meeting.

Furthermore, as Japan’s contribution to infrastructure investment in line with the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe explained to the G7 leaders the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, under which Japan would provide financing of approximately \$200 billion as the target for the next five years to infrastructure projects across the world. Moreover, at TICAD

●Improving the Trade and Investment Climate

Japan utilizes ODA and Other Official Flows (OOF)* to support development 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.

More than two-thirds of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Members are developing countries and the WTO emphasizes the significance of promoting their development through participation in the multilateral free trading system. 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 gaining the ability to implement the WTO agreements.

Regarding access to the Japanese market, Japan has implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for developing countries, which applies lower tariff rates to products from developing countries, and duty-free quota-free access* for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*. These schemes are intended to encourage Japan’s import of products from developing countries including the 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 assistance for the

VI held in Kenya in August 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would provide approximately \$10 billion of quality infrastructure investment in Africa for the three years from 2016 to 2018.

In addition, Japan is also working with organizations such as the OECD and EU in order to promote the international standardization of quality infrastructure. In April 2017, Japan co-hosted the First International Economic Forum on Asia in Tokyo together with the OECD Development Centre and Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), during which participants engaged in lively discussions about quality infrastructure. During the high-level week of the UN General Assembly in September, Japan co-hosted a side event on the promotion of quality infrastructure with the EU and the UN with the attendance of Foreign Minister Kono, leading international discussions on quality infrastructure. Moving forward, Japan aims to continue promoting initiatives towards the international standardization of quality infrastructure.

development of transportation networks vital to trade, including ports, roads, and bridges, as well as for projects to construct facilities such as power plants and power grids. Japan has also provided technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including training of customs’ officials and intellectual property rights experts.

Furthermore, Japan 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



Several Japanese experts providing guidance at the customs office in Yangon, the largest commercial city of Myanmar. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

promote private investment.

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)* entered into force in February 2017. The implementation of the TFA is expected to improve challenging situations Japanese companies frequently face at export destinations, such as lack of transparency in trade procedures and arbitrary operations, and to support trade and other economic activities by Japanese companies, which not only export finished goods, but also develop supply chains on a global scale. In addition, its implementation is expected to help developing countries to promote trade and investment by reducing the trade transaction costs, to prevent illegal imports and to improve the collection of customs duties.

● 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 the necessary development funds in the form of tax revenue collection or others through their own efforts. This is known as “domestic resource mobilization.” Its importance has been noted at the discussion fora of the UN, OECD, G7, G20, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). This issue was also taken up in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), 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, contributes to discussions regarding domestic resource mobilization and provides relevant support to developing countries. For example, Japan proactively provides technical cooperation to developing countries for improving their tax administration. In 2017, Japan dispatched National Tax Agency personnel as trainers on topics including international taxation, tax collection, and taxpayer services, to Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Viet Nam.

As regards programs implemented with international organizations, Japan, for example, has provided assistance to the OECD Global Relations Programme for more than 20 years. This programme dispatches OECD experts in the relevant fields to developing countries to conduct seminars and lectures to deepen the countries' understanding of taxation systems and tax enforcement, including tax treaties¹ and investigation of the taxes of multinational enterprises. In addition, Japan provides cooperation on the human resources, expertise, and financing fronts for IMF's an environment in which developing countries in Asia can strengthen their capacities in the tax field more

The theme of the Sixth “Aid for Trade” Global Review, co-organized by the WTO and the OECD and held in July 2017, was based on the theme of “Promoting Trade, Inclusiveness and Connectivity for Sustainable Development.” As a major donor country of Aid for Trade, Japan gave a presentation introducing the TICAD process and the assistance that it provides to Africa as well as initiatives such as the “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.” It also explained that Aid for Trade is a necessary resource for the achievement of all targets set out under the SDGs, and Japan emphasized the importance of providing development support with a focus on the ownership of recipient countries.

effectively. In addition, Japan provides cooperation on the human resources, expertise, and financing fronts for technical assistance provided by the IMF and Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the field of taxation, including domestic resource mobilization, thereby contributing to strengthening capabilities in the field of taxation in developing countries including Asia.

In recent years, public opinion in the international society has taken an increasingly critical view towards the involvement of the wealthy class and multinational enterprises in tax avoidance. Regarding this point, the World Bank and ADB, for example, have introduced systems for examining projects that use regions recognized as lacking in tax transparency (lacking effective tax information exchanges, etc.) as intermediate investment regions when formulating private sector investment projects, including stopping the formation of such projects. Investment through MDBs is one of the important tools for the growth of developing countries, and the importance of support to improve the transparency of taxes in developing countries is increasing from the perspective of the provision of development funds as well.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the outcomes of the OECD/G20 BEPS project* are also important for the sustained development of developing countries. Cooperation among countries to implement the outcomes of this project will improve the transparency of companies and appropriate taxation in places where economic activities actually take place. Developing countries will be able to respond to the tax avoidance of multinational enterprises appropriately and impose and collect tax properly in their own countries; their tax systems and tax administration will be in line with international standards, and a stable, highly predictable, and attractive investment environment will be created for companies and investors.

Note 1: Tax treaties: Bilateral treaties for avoiding the double taxation on income as well as preventing the avoidance or evasion of taxes on income

● Finance

A sound and stable financial system, coupled with smooth financial and capital markets, forms an essential foundation for the sustained 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 March, August and October 2017, the Financial

Services Agency (FSA) invited officials in banking, securities, and insurance regulatory authorities from developing countries in Asia to attend a training program conducted by FSA officials and others. The training program covered areas such as the initiatives as well as regulatory and supervision systems in Japan's banking, securities, and insurance sectors respectively.



Glossary

*Other Official Flows (OOF)

OOF refers to flows of funds to developing countries from 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 to international organizations.

*Duty-free quota-free access

Duty-free quota-free access generally means measures implemented to make products imported from LDCs tariff free and without any import quotas. Japan has expanded the number of applicable products under these measures, and approximately 98% of products exported from LDCs to Japan can be imported under such conditions.

*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 November 2017, 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 233).

*Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

EPAs are comprehensive economic agreements with specific countries (or regions) that include such areas as movement of people, investment, government procurement, and bilateral cooperation intended to enhance broad economic ties in addition to free trade agreements (FTAs) that stipulate the liberalization of trade in goods and services such as the reduction/elimination of tariffs. 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 them in achieving economic growth through trade in the multilateral trading system under the WTO.

*One Village, One Product Campaign

The One Village, One Product Campaign is an initiative launched in Oita Prefecture, Japan, in 1979 and is also utilized abroad. 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 regions such as Asia and Africa, and reach out to a wider range of people, thereby aiding in the expansion of exports of products from developing countries.



Products from a shop participating in the One Village, One Product Campaign in Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

*Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) provides for the simplification and enhanced transparency of customs procedures aimed at trade promotion. The Protocol to make the TFA a part of the WTO Agreement in February 2017 was adopted at a special meeting of the WTO General Council in November 2014. It entered into force upon its acceptance by 110 WTO Members, which corresponds to two-thirds of the WTO members. Japan accepted the Protocol in 2016. The TFA is the first newly-created multilateral agreement that has gained the participation of all WTO Members since its founding in 1995. According to the WTO, full implementation of the TFA could reduce the trade costs of members by an average of 14.3%, and increase global export of goods by over \$1 trillion annually.

*OECD/G20 BEPS Project

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) refers to the issue of multinational enterprises' aggressive tax planning measures that exploit gaps and loopholes in international tax systems, including tax treaties, in order to intentionally reduce the tax burden for economic activities that should have been taxed. To address this issue, the OECD's Committee on Fiscal Affairs, led by a Japanese Chair until the end of 2016, launched the BEPS Project in 2012. The BEPS Action Plan was presented in 2013, and the BEPS Final Reports were released in 2015. In 2016 the "First Meeting of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS" was held in Kyoto to kick-off the BEPS implementation phase ("post-BEPS"), and Japan led the discussions in cooperation with the OECD, developing countries, and relevant international organizations to ensure that the outcomes of the BEPS Project are shared widely in the international community. More than 110 countries and regions now participate in the Inclusive Framework on BEPS. Japan has also actively participated in negotiations for a Multilateral Convention to efficiently realize measures to tackle BEPS, and the Convention was opened for signatures at the end of 2016. A signing ceremony for the Convention was held in June 2017, which was signed by Japan as well. As of October 2017, 70 countries and regions have signed the Convention.

Strengthening the Ground Under Myanmar's Railroads

– The New Development of D-Box to Prevent Ground Subsidence and Collapse –

Myanmar is a country with high annual precipitation and high humidity exceeding 80%, where the rainy season lasts from May through October. The Ayeyarwady Region of Myanmar in particular, which covers an area of roughly 30,000 km² in the coastal wetlands of the south, features very soft ground and often experiences severe damage caused by heavy rains and high tides. Furthermore, a type of cohesive soil similar to sludge is often built up on the surface, over which such structures as train tracks, roads, and buildings are constructed, so not only is subsidence and ground collapse a frequent issue, but it further causes the deterioration of facilities and equipment, rendering the construction and maintenance of infrastructure difficult. To meet the need for ground improvement under these conditions, Myanmar Railways (MR) began cooperating with Mety Co., Ltd. (located in Kazo City, Saitama Pref.), a company specializing in the areas of building technology and product development for the construction industry. In October 2016 MR started to build and maintain train tracks through the project entitled "Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for a box shaped soil bag with internal binding system in railway infrastructure with" that Mety Co., Ltd. proposed to the JICA's Support for Japanese Small Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development. This product, named D-Box,* developed by Mr. Futoshi Nomoto, CEO of the company, was selected to strengthen the foundations to support the types of structures described above. According to Mr. Nomoto, "D-Box is a bag for ground reinforcement with internal binding system which has a stable shape that does not easily become deformed, providing a reinforcing effect even in extremely soft ground such as wetlands where this is usually quite difficult."

The D-Box method does not require large and heavy machinery or other special tools, nor does it require solidifying agents such as cement and so on, while local soil or the cohesive soil can often be used as the material depending on the required application (sand is used in Myanmar). This means that material costs can be reduced and no cost for its transportation is incurred. The use of natural materials from the local surroundings means there is no negative impact on the environment, and the method maintains water permeability in an effort to minimize the effect on the underground environment (such as interference with water pipes). The installation of D-Box also takes relatively little effort, making it appropriate

for the Myanmar construction environment by reducing the term required for installation.

For this project, a rural railroad was chosen that was inaccessible to heavy equipment, making it impossible to use normal construction methods. For this trial use of D-Box for rail maintenance, it was found that construction could be carried out using only the local workers. Mr. Nomoto thinks that there is a high demand for the infrastructure development in rural areas faced with poverty and depopulation due to the difficulty of bringing agricultural products to urban markets. The reinforcement of the ground using D-Box will enable reliable train operation, which is expected to further lead to the promotion of stronger and smoother logistics. MR is planning to conduct maintenance a total of approximately 176 km of rail road, while it is not decided yet from where they will start.

When Myanmar entered the rainy season, the ground reinforcement effects of D-Box were proven that track sections in which D-Box was installed remained stable while other ground areas were heavily damaged. Mr. Nomoto explains how this works saying, "Actually, in addition to the D-Box bags directly maintaining the ground under the tracks, the installation process also has the effect of compacting and solidifying the ground underneath. While it appears that the bags are just laid on the surface, soil is actually hardened to a significant depth underneath to strengthen the ground."

The problems associated with railway infrastructure development have piled up, such as strengthening such difficult areas that MR had not previously been able to address. Mr. Nomoto passionately explains his ongoing challenges, saying "Next we will need to train Myanmar engineers. We will also have to spread awareness of the theory and efficacy of D-Box among the leading members of the Myanmar Engineering Society in order to gain approval for D-Box. Furthermore, in the future, I hope to contribute to the project so that D-Box becomes an inexpensive and reliable infrastructural tool for Myanmar, then enabling local residents to produce D-Box by themselves, and to habituate their use as a road repair tool."

* D-Box (construction method): A construction method that achieves combined effects of ground reinforcement, vibration reduction, and liquefaction reduction based on the theory, effects, and track record of the SoilBAG Construction Method proposed by Hajime Matsuoka, Professor Emeritus at the Nagoya Institute of Technology.



Laying D-Box sandbags for the construction of a railway line in Myanmar (Photo: Mety Co., Ltd.)



Handing over the site after completion of the railway line construction (Mr. Nomoto is on the left) (Photo: Mety Co., Ltd.)

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

To achieve quality growth in countries and thereby solve 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 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 getting a job (employment) is an important means for improving the living standards of the poor. Nevertheless, the number of unemployed in the world is expected to exceed 201 million in 2017, exceeding the 2016 level by 3.4 million.² To create stable employment under these circumstances that will lead to poverty reduction, each country faces the urgent task of preparing for risks by developing social safety nets, as well as engaging in an international effort across countries to realize “decent work.”

Against this backdrop, the goal “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” was established as the Goal 8 of the SDGs.

<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.

In the area of industrial human resources development, Japan in collaboration with the industry sector implemented 60 comprehensive cooperation projects in 30 countries between 2000 and 2017. 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 contributed to skill development through 13 projects in eight countries, with the aim of improving the livelihoods of women, the disabled, demobilized soldiers, as well as refugees and others whose lives have been impacted by conflict.

In the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in 2015, Japan announced the “Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative” for boosting the industrial human resources development that will be useful for the sustained growth of Asia. Under the initiative, Japan ascertains human resources development needs through dialogue with each country, strengthens industry-academia-government cooperation, and

supports industrial human resources development in the Asia region through an all-Japan approach. For example, Japan announced the Japan-Thailand Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative in 2016 based on a round-table conference held to discuss human resources development measures, attended by industry, government, and academia participants from Japan and Thailand. A memorandum of cooperation was exchanged in June 2017 and steady efforts are underway, including the nurturing of more than 49,000 industrial human resources in Asia by the end of March 2017, achieved through technical cooperation provided to the partner countries and other means. Furthermore, in TICAD VI in 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that for three years from 2016 to 2018, Japan will provide assistance in human resources development to approximately 10 million people by making use of a strength of Japan, “Quality.”

Moreover, under the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” (decided by the Cabinet in 2016), with the aim of contributing to creating innovation in both Japan and developing countries in Asia, Japan decided to launch a new initiative of ODA (“Innovative Asia” Initiative) to offer opportunities for training, etc. for approximately 1,000 competent students from Asia over five years from FY2017. This new initiative will enhance the circulation of human resources between Japan and Asia, and has been highly appraised by the partner countries on occasions such as the Japan-India Summit Meeting held in September 2017 and the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in November of the same year.

As for the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), it conducts trainings, etc. in Japan and

Note 2: Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), “World Employment and Social Outlook 2017”

primarily Southeast Asian countries³ with which Japan has been expanding and deepening economically interdependent relationships. The trainings are designed to transfer the government's and the private sector's accumulated know-how on Japan's skills evaluation system (Japan's National Trade Skills Test), with a view to developing and securing a quality workforce.⁴ In FY2016, a total of 149 people from seven countries went through these training programs, bringing the cumulative total to approximately 2,200 people including trainings conducted in FY2014 and earlier. The training is 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 to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the ILO's Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific (SKILLSAP) conducted surveys, studies, seminars concerning training on vocational training policies, vocational training methods, and vocational training information networks, which were attended by members of governments, employers, and worker organizations from countries in the region.

● **Employment**

Japan provides support in the area of employment as one of its approaches for reducing poverty, which is positioned as one of the priorities of Japan's development cooperation. The question of how to address issues such as dealing with serious industrial accidents that occur frequently, and protecting the rights of workers and stabilizing employment amidst the expansion of the global supply chain, is a common issue for each country. In light of this, the improvement of the working environment from the global perspective is becoming an increasingly

important issue. To cope with these problems, Japan provides technical cooperation that supports developing countries centering on Asia, through means such as voluntary contributions to the ILO. In this way, Japan contributes to improving occupational safety and health standards, as well as to the improvement of labor laws and enforcement systems aimed at creating and enhancing the working environment, with a view to realizing "decent work."



■ **The Vocational Training Program for Internally Displaced Iraqis**

In collaboration with UNDP (October 2016 - January 2017, April - May 2017, August 2017 -)

The Vocational Training Program for Internally-Displaced Iraqis provides vocational training mainly for internally displaced persons (IDPs), whose number has increased since ISIL's invasion of Mosul, under a partnership between Toyota Iraq¹ and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As a first step, a vehicle maintenance program was held for five trainees from October 2016 to January 2017. With this program, trainees who were selected from among IDPs by the UNDP based on the Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP)² underwent the vocational training at Toyota Iraq. Three trainees have graduated from the program after undergoing classroom learning and practical skills courses at Toyota Iraq and on-the-job training at two official dealerships in Erbil City. (The remaining two trainees were repatriated as a result of their hometowns being liberated from ISIL during the program).

As a second step, two courses were held from April to May 2017. Four trainees attended a management course on spare parts storage and three individuals attended a customer service (call center) course. Notably, the three trainees attending the call center course were the first women to participate in this program. As with the first step of the program, after undergoing classroom learning, the trainees



Trainees who are receiving vocational training and program representatives (Photo: UNDP/ICRRP)

split into their respective courses and underwent On-the-Job Training at Toyota Iraq, and all seven have graduated. In August, training for members of the third graduating class is scheduled to begin (as of June 2017). This practical program that utilizes private-sector know-how will continue as an implementation of vocational training for internally-displaced Iraqis, expanding its scope continuously. It can be described as a good example of collaboration between the Japanese private company and the UN organization.

*1 A joint venture between Sumitomo Corporation and Sardar Group, Iraq's largest automotive business group. It undertakes maintenance, repair, and sale of spare parts and vehicles for Toyota in Iraq's major regions.

*2 As part of support for families trying to rebuild lives destroyed by ISIL, the ICRRP supports regions where there is a high degree of social tension and communities are struggling to respond to the impact of crises.

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

Note 4: There are two types of training in this project: "training for people in charge of the creation of test standards and test problems" and "training for people in charge of tests and marking." The number of participants above is the total value for both of these types of training.

(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. The SDGs 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," etc. To achieve these goals and realize quality growth in

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan proactively addresses global food security issues, 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 to eradicate poverty through such growth. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to developing countries to avert food shortages and 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 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 in policymaking, as well as to improve infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, farm roads, and fishing ports.

Furthermore, with the aim of realizing food security and eradicating poverty in Africa, Japan contributes to the development of agriculture in Africa while placing strong emphasis on agriculture as an industry that plays an important role in Africa's economic growth. For instance, in Africa, Japan 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 the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) approach,* among others. In addition, in order to assist in reducing post-harvest loss,* revitalizing the food industry, and increasing rural incomes, Japan also places priority on assistance for developing "food value chains." This refers to creating a chain of added values focusing around food by enhancing the added value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products at each phase of the process from production and manufacturing to processing, distribution, and consumption, and linking these added values.

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)* was established on the occasion of TICAD IV in 2008. CARD has set the goal of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 million tons as of 2008 to 28 million tons by 2018. The annual rice production in

developing countries, efforts to develop agriculture are an urgent challenge. In addition, three out of four of the poor 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.

Sub-Saharan Africa had increased to 25.16 million tons by 2014, meaning that approximately 74% of the goal has been achieved.

Furthermore, in order to promote a shift from self-sufficient to profitable agriculture, Japan announced during TICAD V in 2013 that it would promote the SHEP approach to be applied widely in African countries, and develop 1,000 skilled agricultural trainers as well as organize smallholder's cooperatives consisting of 50,000 people through the SHEP approach.

On the occasion of TICAD VI held in 2016, Japan announced that in order to strengthen food security in Africa, it would transfer rice cultivation skills to 60,000 farmers and 2,500 extension workers by 2018 under the CARD initiative, and that it would promote market-oriented agriculture and developing the food value chain so as to enhance productivity and profitability of agriculture.

Since 2016, Japan has provided training for more than 13,000 people (more than 44,000 people since 2013) through the SHEP approach, towards the promotion of market-oriented agriculture. In addition, it has also transferred rice cultivation skills through CARD to more than 25,000 people since 2016.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is promoting the building of a food value chain for developing countries through public-private partnership, based on the Global Food Value Chain Strategy formulated in June 2014. In FY2016, based on this Strategy, it organized bilateral policy dialogues with Russia, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Uzbekistan. Among these countries, a work schedule has been formulated for public-private initiatives in Japan and Myanmar with the aim of building a food value chain in Myanmar.

With respect to food security through a multilateral cooperation approach, Japan proposed the concept of "Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)"* at the G8 L'Aquila Summit (Italy) held in 2009, which has since gained support at international fora such as the G7/8, G20, and APEC. In addition, based on the RAI concept, the "Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems," having been discussed at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) supported by a secretariat comprising the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food

Programme (WFP), were adopted at the CFS 41st Session in 2014.

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which was established at the G8 Camp David Summit (the United States) in 2012, releases a progress report every year, and now has ten partner countries. The Alliance has now become independent from the G7 process and operates autonomously under the New Alliance secretariat of the African Union Commission (AUC). In addition, 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) held in 2015, the Broader Food Security and Nutrition

Development Approach was unveiled, which aimed to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

At the G7 Taormina Summit (Italy) held in May 2017, the G7 Leaders reaffirmed their collective aim set out at the Schloss Elmau Summit. In particular, the G7 leaders recognized that urgent action was needed in Sub-Saharan Africa, and they decided to raise their collective support for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

Furthermore, Japan has provided assistance to the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)* in the G20, aiming to enhance the international agricultural market transparency. Further, Japan provides assistance in the agricultural sector through international organizations such as FAO, IFAD, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and WFP.



Introduction of the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) Approach

JICA volunteer program (2014 -)

Most of the farmers in Kenya are small-scale farmers who do not have sufficient income because they cannot sell their products at the price they expect to in the market.

In order to solve this problem, Japan has been implementing technical cooperation¹ in Kenya since 2006, aiming at reinforcing the organization of the farmers and increasing their incomes. As a result the mindset of the farmers producing fruits and vegetables has changed, from “Grow and Sell” to “Grow to Sell.” Moreover, the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) approach, which aims to enhance the incomes of farmers through improving their techniques of agribusiness and cultivation, has doubled the incomes of farmers on average. The SHEP approach is now being employed not only in Kenya but also in other countries of the African continent.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) have been introducing the SHEP approach and trying to have it take root in Kenya since 2014. The JOCV focuses on elementary

schools. There are agricultural clubs called 4K clubs (the name is derived from the first letters of “Kuungana Kufanya Kusaidia Kenya,” which means in Swahili “work together to save Kenya”), which are operating traditionally in most of the Kenyan elementary schools.



Children cultivating the soil before sowing seeds at an agricultural club (Photo: Seiichiro Koto / JICA)

Mr. Seiichiro Koto, a member of JOCV who has been dispatched to Kenya in 2016, is based at an agricultural office located in a small town and has been working to introduce the SHEP approach to the agricultural clubs in elementary schools. “I hope the agricultural population will increase in the future through the club activities, by learning the importance of planned agriculture and enjoying farming.” Mr. Koto explains.

As Mr. Koto has been admired and trusted by the local people, the number of 4K clubs which have decided to introduce the SHEP approach has doubled in one year, and Mr. Koto started to receive requests for his support from clubs targeting adults. Mr. Koto states his next challenge; “I would like to improve the program to make it more interesting so that children will join the activities on their own will.”

(As of December 2017)

*1 Japan implemented the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Project (SHEP) from 2006 to 2009, the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP UP) from 2010 to 2015, and is currently implementing the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Project for Local and Up-Scaling (SHEP PLUS), which is scheduled to run from 2015 to 2020.



Children listening to the guidance from the agricultural office staff at an agricultural club (Photo: Seiichiro Koto / JICA)



Vegetables displayed for sale at a town in Kenya (Photo: Seiichiro Koto / JICA)

***New Rice for Africa (NERICA)**

NERICA is a general term for rice developed in 1994 by the Africa Rice Center (formerly West Africa Rice Development Association [WARDA]) through the hybridization of high-yield Asian rice with African rice, which is resistant to weeds, diseases and insect pests. Japan has also contributed to the development of 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 to offer cultivation training, and has also accepted trainees from Africa for training in Japan.

***Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) approach**

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 into account gender issues, in order to help them improve their capacities to manage their market-oriented agricultural businesses.

***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.

***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. Japan announced the CARD Initiative at TICAD IV in 2008. Under the initiative, the goal is to double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa (from 14 million tons to 28 million tons) over ten years until 2018.

***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 of the investment as well as harmonize and maximize the benefits for the host country government, local people, and investors.

***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 statistical information on agriculture used as AMIS data.



The Project for Strengthening the Capacity for Human Resource Development in the Field of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Technical cooperation project (April 2014 -)

Mongolia has an economically active population* of approximately 1.12 million people, approximately 350,000, or 30% of which are herders. The agricultural and livestock-raising industries are important for Mongolia, where permanent pasture and nomadic land accounts for around 70% of its territory, which is approximately four times as large as Japan. One major problem, however, is the low quality of the veterinarians who support these agricultural and livestock-raising, particularly due to the low technical skills of the veterinarians and animal husbandry technicians who are stationed on the site, it is not possible to respond adequately to the demand for livestock breeding and the treatment of livestock diseases.

The "Project for Strengthening the Capacity for Human Resource Development in the Field of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry" aims to strengthen the capacities of the professional technicians responsible for the teaching and promotion of veterinary and animal husbandry in Mongolia by improvement of the education curriculum at the School of Veterinary Medicine of the Mongolian University of Life Sciences, establishment of the education system, strengthening of the capacity of teaching staff and training of practicing veterinarians at that institution. Through instruction by experts focused on practical education, training by Veterinary Medicine instructors from Japan, and the improvement of laboratories and the holding of symposiums,



A local veterinarian of short-term expert provides technical instruction

the development of human resources is proceeding steadily according to the program.

Efforts from different approaches such as a volunteer program in partnership with universities and a potential partnership with the World Organization for Animal Health (an OIE twinning program) in technical support have also been implemented for the training of professional technicians in the fields of veterinary and animal husbandry.

This project is one of the examples that Japan's support is well matched with Mongolia's self-reliant efforts.

(As of December 2017)

* Economically active population refers to all people who furnish the supply of labor for the production of economic goods and services.

Japanese Technology Changes Potato Cultivation in India

– Aiming for Mechanized Harvesting Through Improved Cultivation Methods –

Few realize that India is the second largest producer of potatoes in the world by volume. The majority of potatoes produced in the country are consumed domestically, and the consumption of processed foods such as potato chips and French fries has been increasing in recent years.

Meanwhile, a major problem is emerging. In India, the majority of farmers operate small scale farms, and the entire process from tilling ridges and planting the seed potatoes to harvesting is done by hand, requiring many workers. However, in recent years it is said that especially small scale farmers even quit potato production due to worker shortage from rising labor cost and the trend of workers to seek out jobs in the cities, which are pushed up by the development of the Indian economy. Given these conditions, there is an urgent need to mechanize farming so as not to depend on many hands.

Aiming to mechanize potato production and establish an efficient production system in India, Toyo Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (headquartered in Obihiro City, Hokkaido), a top manufacturer which accounts for roughly 70% of Japan's domestic potato harvest machines market, took a Project Feasibility Survey using ODA to spread potato harvest machines to be used in India from 2014, including market research and performance tests of harvest machines, as well as demonstrations to farmers. Working with the Horticulture Department, Government of the Punjab State as their counterpart, an organization which accounts for 85% of seed potato production in India, a project under the ODA scheme, "A Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Potato Harvesters" was started in 2015.

Mr. Toshinobu Ohashi, Managing Director at Toyo Agricultural Machinery who frequently visited India and gave Indian people guidance on the project, harked back to the initial situation of the project as follows:

"We are a manufacturer of potato harvest machines, so originally we came to do a survey on improving efficiency by mechanizing the harvesting process. However, after going to see many farmers, we realized that their cultivation methods were quite diverse, and there were many cases where mechanization could not be applied. But I felt that their lack of technical knowledge in cultivation methods was an even more serious problem."

In other words, in order to achieve results through mechanization, his company first had to teach them the proper cultivation methods, and since then the contents of instruction guidance has changed considerably.

Looking back on those days, Mr. Ohashi explains, "Luckily our company has also acquired knowledge of cultivation technologies through various projects, so we were able to deploy staff from Japan to provide instruction on everything from field tilling, creating ridges and furrows, planting seed potatoes, to improve potato quality and harvesting."

The results became clear in the first year with yield increased by 30% and an elimination of the problem of potatoes turning green during growth (by which the toxin solanine becomes present in the potato). This major success brought about a major change in the attitude of Indian farmers.

Mr. Ohashi explains, "When we visited India, conducting the survey for the first time, the farmers were not favorable to us, believing that there was nothing to be taught by Japanese. Furthermore, we did not know whether our guidance was appreciated by them or not, because Indian people tend not to show their emotions too much. But suddenly one day, they started thanking us and telling us that they have learned much from us and that after their own research, they realized that our guidance was correct. They even said that they wanted to do things in the Japanese way, and even wishing to come to Japan for observation, and I was truly happy to hear their words."

However, despite these successes, there were also things in which the plan had to be changed. While the original intent had been for Toyo Agricultural Machinery to provide the harvest machines required for mechanization, the company realized that it would be difficult for small scale farmers in India to afford the purchase of even a small size harvest machine.

Therefore, Toyo decided to cooperate by providing local technical training in an aim to achieve local production of harvest machines. The current challenge is to find a partner in that effort, and Toyo continues to approach various farm equipment and tractor manufacturers.

"We are providing technical training rather than simply providing equipment, so our relationship with the people in India becomes deeper as we move forward. Potato harvest machines wear out rather quickly because they dig up the potatoes from under the soil. This means that the after-sales service system is extremely important, and there will be no difference in India as well. We wish to provide technical training to a partner who will fully understand this requirement." says Mr. Ohashi.

If the local production of an Indian-model harvest machine using Japanese technology can be proven, there will be major potential for further business developments for Toyo Agricultural Machinery.



Local farmers listen how to operate a potato harvest machine as they ride it. (Photo: Toyo Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)



Punjab government officials and local farmers listen to a talk on mechanized harvesting from members of Toyo Agricultural Equipment. (Photo: Toyo Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

(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 handling of 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

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Based on the Development Cooperation Charter, 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 by providing assistance to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), which promotes sustainable urban development. Notably, Japan also works in collaboration with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), based in Fukuoka, to introduce environmental technology from private-sector companies and local governments in Japan to their overseas counterparts.

The Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) was held in Quito,

rapid population increases and the consequent fast pace of urbanization. Addressing these issues and engaging in efforts to realize sustainable cities are priorities for development cooperation.

Among the SDGs, Goal 11 sets forth the following task: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” There is thus growing international commitment to resolve the issues of human settlements, including realizing sustainable cities.

Ecuador in South America in 2016. At this conference, held once every 20 years, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) was adopted as a policy for international efforts aimed at the solution of issues pertaining to urban problems and human settlements, based on the results of the efforts that each country has undertaken in the area of human settlement. NUA contributes to the achievement of the SDGs including Goal 11, and Japan also intends to advance efforts aimed at the implementation of NUA.



Scene of Mombasa County in Kenya, where the Project for the Formulation of Comprehensive Development Master Plan in the Mombasa Gate City is underway. (Photo: JICA)

(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

<Japan's Efforts>

In 2017, Japan formulated the Playbook for Investment in “Quality ICT Infrastructure” for ICT policymakers and procurement managers of the respective countries and regions in order to promote investment in quality

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

infrastructure in the field of ICT, with the aims of eliminating the ICT disparities that exist between countries and regions, and to help improve the quality of life of all people.

Japan also 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. 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; ISDB-T is also an effective means for contributing to Japan's economic growth. As of December 2017, ISDB-T has been introduced in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa, and has been adopted in a total of 18 countries.⁵ A JICA training program is conducted every year for countries adopting ISDB-T and those considering adopting 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 overseas deployment 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 continues to cooperate in the field of overseas deployment of ICT for disaster risk reduction and thereby contribute to increasing the disaster risk reduction capabilities of developing countries. (see page 92 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 UN agency that is responsible for telecommunications, to provide a variety of development assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries. Notably, in the fields of cybersecurity and disaster risk reduction, Japan organized workshops covering these areas in cooperation with ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) Study Groups, aimed at capacity building (human resources development) in developing countries. It also hosted the ITU Cybersecurity Workshop (2015, 2016, 2017) based on the themes "Sharing Best Practices and Challenges Facing Developing Countries" (first workshop), "National Cyberdrills and Cybersecurity Strategies" (second workshop), and "Cybersecurity and Risk Assessments in Practice" (third workshop). Experts in each field, from both the public and private sectors, were invited to attend these workshops, where they engaged in lively exchanges of opinions. Each workshop was attended by about 100 participants, and all the workshops were highly appreciated.



Emi Kobayashi, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV), teaching students how to use computers at a senior high school in Zambia (Photo: Taeko Okada)

In the Asia-Pacific region, the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT),* an international organization in the information and communications field, contributes to the balanced development of the telecommunications and information infrastructure in this region. In September 2014 the APT Ministerial Meeting was held in Brunei Darussalam and adopted a joint statement for the 38 member states and APT to cooperate on efforts to build a "Smart Digital Economy through ICT" in this region.

To promote the capacity building programs, which have been positioned as one of the priority areas under the joint statement, Japan assists in the large number of training programs conducted by APT every year. In 2016, APT launched a skills training program for young administrative officials to help them play an active role in international conferences; the second series of this program was held in 2017, and attended by 30 participants. As ICT is a field that is not restricted to one country, it is important to coordinate views with various stakeholders overseas. Hence, by improving their discussion, presentation, and negotiation skills at international conferences through this training program, young administrative officials from APT member countries are expected to build interpersonal networks while further advancing international cooperation and collaboration.

In the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ICT was identified as a key driver in ASEAN's economic and social transformation under the blueprints adopted at the ASEAN Summit in November 2015 that provide new indicators leading up to 2025. 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 ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers (TELMIN) Meeting held in the same month. With regard to the issues of cyber-attacks that have become key concerns of countries in recent years, Japan

Note 5: The 18 countries are Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Philippines, Bolivia, Uruguay, Botswana, Guatemala, Honduras, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nicaragua, and El Salvador (as of December 2017).

and ASEAN have agreed to further deepen their cooperation in the information security field.

Given this context, the basic policies of support established by the related ministries and agencies to strategically and efficiently provide all-Japan support for

capacity building for developing countries in the cyber security field were reported to the cyber security strategy headquarters in 2016. Going forward, Japan will actively provide support, mainly to the ASEAN countries for the time being, in line with these policies.

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.

*Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)

APT is an international telecommunication 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 courses and seminars, and coordinates regional policies on standardization, wireless communications, and other telecommunication issues.

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

Amidst the globalization and growing openness of research and development through the rapid development of ICT, science, technology, and innovation are undergoing fundamental transformations.

The international community attaches importance to international cooperation that harnesses the power of

science, technology, and innovation, even in the implementation of the SDGs that require comprehensive solutions by 2030 for a wide range of issues covering economy, society, and environment. In light of this, there is a call for more strategic and proactive efforts in science and technology diplomacy.

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In order to utilize Japan's superior science and technology in diplomacy, Dr. Teruo Kishi, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, was appointed as the first Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in 2015. He acts as an advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his role includes providing advice and recommendations to utilize the science and technology of Japan for international cooperation and contributing to tackling global issues.

As the SDGs move into the implementation phase, the Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs submitted the "Recommendation for the Future (STI as a Bridging Force to Provide Solutions for Global Issues: Four Actions of Science and Technology Diplomacy to Implement the SDGs)" to then Foreign Minister Kishida in May 2017. This recommendation, prepared by the Advisory Board for the Promotion of Science and Technology Diplomacy, takes the viewpoint of how international cooperation can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs in the future through science, technology, and innovation (STI). The recommendations emphasized the importance of presenting a future vision

achieved through innovation, solving problems through data utilization, public-private partnership on the global level, and human resources development. The contents of the recommendation were also reflected in presentations delivered by then Foreign Minister Kishida at the second STI Forum and its related events organized by the United Nations in May the same year, and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) organized by the UN Economic and Social Council in July the same year.

In addition to this, as a major program for Japan's science and technology diplomacy, the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) program* linking ODA and the science and technology budget was launched in 2008 and by 2017 had adopted 125 joint research projects in 47 countries around the world.

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 Policy⁶ initiated in 1982. Japan provides support to MJIT by purchasing equipment and supplies for education and research as well as 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 faculties. Japan's contributions are used to provide scholarships to students studying remote sensing (satellite image analysis) in courses taught by Japanese instructors, and contributes to human resources development in the field of remote sensing that utilizes artificial satellites constituting the crux of the space industry development in

the Asian region.

In Egypt, since 2008 Japan has supported the operations of the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), a public 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. Fifteen universities in Japan have collaborated to dispatch faculty and staff to Egypt to provide lecture and research guidance, and support curriculum development. 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.



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 (disseminating research outcomes in society). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and JICA, in collaboration with 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), provide support to research institutes and researchers in Japan and partner countries.

Note 6: 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.

(7) Efforts for Debt Issues

As long as developing countries can use the funds they receive through the loans effectively, debt can be useful in achieving economic growth. However, if a country has little repayment capacity and becomes overburdened with excessive debt, such debt could inhibit sustainable development and thus pose a significant challenge to developing countries.

Such debt issues must be resolved by the indebted countries themselves by putting forward reforms and other efforts. However, their excessive debt must not stand in the way of their development path. At the G8 Gleneagles Summit (the United Kingdom) held in 2005, the G8 countries agreed on the proposal to reduce 100% of the debts that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) owe to the IMF, the International Development Association (IDA), and the African Development Fund (AfDF).⁷ As for the debt issue faced by the poorest countries, 39 HIPCs have become eligible for the Enhanced

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In providing ODA loans, Japan makes its decisions based on the careful consideration of the cooperation structure, debt repayment ability, operational capacity, and credit protection measures, etc. of the recipient countries. In most cases, the recipient countries make their repayments of the loans, but there are also exceptional cases in which they face serious difficulties in their repayment due to events that could not be foreseen when they received ODA loans. In such cases, based on international

HIPC Initiative⁸ to date, and 36 of these countries have received comprehensive debt cancellation as a result of having attained a certain level of economic and social reforms as of the end of FY2016.

Furthermore, some low-income and middle-income countries, other than HIPCs, may owe heavy debts, and appropriate measures must be taken to make sure such debts do not prevent their stable medium- to long-term development. In 2003, the Paris Club⁹ adopted a new Paris Club⁹ approach to debt restructuring (the Evian Approach), which examines measures that correspond to the respective situations of low-income and middle-income indebted countries other than HIPCs, while focusing more on debt sustainability. The approach takes comprehensive debt relief measures for a country that is considered insolvent, from the perspective of debt sustainability, as long as the country meets certain criteria.

agreements such as the aforementioned Enhanced HIPC Initiative and Paris Club agreements, Japan takes debt relief measures such as debt rescheduling¹⁰, cancellation and reduction only when they are absolutely necessary.

As of the end of 2017, Japan has cancelled ODA debts worth a total of approximately ¥1.129 trillion with respect to 33 countries since FY2003. However, following on from FY2016 to the end of 2017, no debt relief measures have been taken.

Note 7: MDRI: Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

Note 8: This is an initiative that was agreed at the Cologne Summit (Germany) in 1999. It further expanded the existing initiative for international debt relief for HIPCs, and established decisions to reduce the debt by 100%, etc.

Note 9: The Paris Club is an informal group of creditor countries to discuss the rescheduling of public debts. The name of the Paris Club derives from the fact that France has chaired meetings and invited creditor countries to Paris upon requests from indebted countries

Note 10: Debt rescheduling is one form of debt relief. Payment is postponed for certain period of time in order to reduce the burden of debt payment on the indebted country.

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 introduces the dimensions that support basic human life, including health, water, education, culture, etc. through a people-centered approach.

(1) Health and Population

Many of the people living in developing countries cannot easily access the basic health services that are available day-to-day in developed countries. Even today, more than 5.9 million children under the age of five die annually due to infectious diseases, nutritional deficiency, diarrhea, and other ailments.¹¹ Over 303,000 pregnant women also lose their lives every year, unable to receive emergency obstetric care from skilled birth attendants including obstetricians, gynecologists, and midwives.¹² Furthermore, due to high rates of population growth, poor

countries suffer from greater poverty, unemployment, famine, poor access to education and/or poor quality of education, and environmental deterioration. For these reasons, Goal 3 of the SDGs was set as “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.”

In order to respond to the increasingly diversified health issues internationally and locally, it is important to achieve “Universal Health Coverage (UHC)”* to ensure that all people can receive the health services they need at an affordable cost.

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● Health

Japan has been placing importance on efforts in the healthcare field that are directly linked to human security. In response to the establishment of the Development Cooperation Charter in February 2015, the Government of Japan established the Basic Design for Peace and Health as a guideline for global health policy in September the same year. This policy aims to make full use of Japan's expertise, technologies, medical devices, and services to: (i) establish a system able to respond to public health emergencies such as the Ebola virus disease; and (ii) provide basic health services for all people throughout their lifetimes. These efforts are also important in order to pursue solutions for health-related issues identified in the SDGs.

Furthermore, Japan has led discussions in the international community regarding the strengthening of health systems* and the promotion of UHC. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in 2016, the leaders agreed on the importance of reinforcing the capacity of the international community to respond to public health emergencies such as the infectious diseases, and promoting UHC, which is the key to responding to a wide range of health issues and offers better preparedness for emergencies, and of reinforcing responses to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and announced the “G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health.”

Moreover, at a side event on UHC on the occasion of TICAD VI in 2016, Prime Minister Abe stated his determination to contribute to strengthening the capacity for responses as well as prevention and preparedness against public health emergencies and to promoting UHC in Africa, while placing importance on the ownership and

leadership of African countries, particularly through human resources development, in order to steadily implement the “G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health.”

At the TICAD Ministerial Meeting held in August 2017, TICAD Ministers affirmed that, from the perspective of human security as well as promotion of a resilient society, comprehensive and resilient health systems are indispensable towards enhancing quality of life. In particular, they reaffirmed to share the expertise and experiences on UHC that includes reducing the burden caused by infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

With respect to this commitment, Japan is steadily implementing the relevant measures. These include conducting human resource development programs on measures to respond to infectious diseases for more than 6,700 people since 2016, putting in place measures costing approximately ¥57.6 billion, which includes fostering more than 95,000 personnel in the health sector since 2013, strengthening efforts to counter infectious diseases that also spread in rural regions, and contributing to improving maternal and child health.

For more than 50 years, Japan has been providing a National Health Insurance system and has realized a society in which people enjoy the longest healthy life in the world. Japan will continue to pursue the more effective implementation of bilateral aid, reinforcement of strategic collaborations with the global initiatives of international organizations, the enhancement of domestic systems and the fostering of human resources.

Note 11: Source: WHO “World Health Statistics 2016”

Note 12: Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank “Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015”

●Public Health Emergencies

In today's globalized world, infectious diseases spread easily beyond national borders and have serious impacts on the entire international community. Hence, it is important to put in place measures to respond to emerging/re-emerging infectious diseases.* The outbreak of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in 2014-2015 took many lives and resulted in the spread of infection to neighboring countries and the secondary infection to medical personnel, thus making the outbreak a major humanitarian, economic, and political challenge for the international community.

Japan has seamlessly provided various forms of assistance to affected countries and international organizations, including the dispatch of experts and provision of emergency relief goods in addition to financial assistance. Moreover, Japan supported the efforts to overcome the Ebola crisis through public-private cooperation such as the development of medicine, rapid test kits, and thermography cameras utilizing Japanese technologies. Building a sustainable and resilient health system is crucial to control infectious diseases. Based on this view, prior to 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 under the banner of promoting UHC. Japan strengthens the capacity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to public health crises, in order to enable that all people in Africa have access to health services. Japan is swiftly implementing assistance that contributes to their social and economic recovery, including

capacity building of medical professionals, assistance for health fields such as improvement of medical facilities, infrastructure development, agricultural productivity improvement, and food security enhancement.

Furthermore, Japan, as a nation that proactively contributes to the peace and prosperity of the international community, has led discussions in fora such as the G7 and TICAD regarding the establishment of a framework of the international community for responding to this kind of health crises (the Global Health Architecture). In particular, on the occasion of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced a contribution of \$50 million to the WHO Health Emergencies Programme; of this amount, Japan contributed \$25 million before the end of the year. In addition, Japan has contributed approximately \$10.80 million to the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE). In response to the support from the Government of Japan, the World Bank took the opportunity of the summit to launch the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF),* and Japan announced a contribution of \$50 million to the PEF before any other country. Japan also led in the establishment of the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) by WHO to respond to emergencies, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In 2015, Japan newly established the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team, which aims to provide swift and effective assistance to countries where outbreaks of infectious diseases are occurring.



■ The Project for the Provision of Quarantine Equipment at Jose Marti International Airport

Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project (March 2015 - November 2016)

A large incidence of Zika virus infection cases have been reported in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since reporting its first case in March 2015, Cuba has seen 32 confirmed cases of Zika virus as of October 2016. Most of these have been determined to be cases brought in from outside the country. To improve this situation in Cuba, Japan signed onto a project providing grant aid of 76,563 euros to MediCuba, an institution under the country's Ministry of Public Health. This allowed the country to purchase four cutting-edge thermography cameras made in Japan for use at José Martí International Airport (terminals 2, 3, and 5) in the capital of Havana. The handover ceremony for these thermography cameras was held in November 2016.

These cutting-edge thermography cameras can simultaneously measure the body temperature of multiple people without contact. For this reason, they prevent the spread of infection during quarantine process and enable the safe and secure immigration control at the airport where there is traffic of large numbers of people. This project is expected to heighten the airport's system for preventing epidemics from spreading to Cuba and prevent the transmission of Zika fever and Dengue fever inside the country.



Thermography camera at handover ceremony. Pictured in the middle of the photo is Japan's Ambassador in Cuba, Mr. Masaru Watanabe (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Cuba)

●Promotion of UHC

UHC refers to a situation where all people can access and receive the health services they need, at an affordable cost. The achievement of UHC is important for narrowing disparities in healthcare services, meeting the basic health needs of all people, and enabling aid recipient countries to review and respond to their own health challenges. The Government of Japan has actively advocated the promotion of UHC as a “Japan Brand” in fora for international discussions, including the G7, TICAD, and the United Nations General Assembly. Because of these kinds of assertions by Japan, the 2030 Agenda adopted in September 2015 included the achievement of UHC as one of its global goals.

Japan played a leading role in the establishment of the IHP for UHC 2030 (commonly known as UHC 2030), which further develops existing aid coordination frameworks in the health sector. Japan stated that it is necessary to share expertise and experience among international organizations and donor countries, as well as to strengthen collaboration for enhancing a health system in developing countries in order to promote UHC, at the United Nations and the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.

Furthermore, in TICAD VI Prime Minister Abe expressed that Japan will provide priority support for countries capable of being a model for promotion of UHC, so that the pioneering efforts of UHC in Africa will spread to the entire African continent. In addition, Japan announced the “UHC in Africa” jointly with the World Bank, WHO, the Global Fund and others, as a project that presents the useful approaches and specific actions that help with UHC achievement. On the occasion of the high-level week of the UN General Assembly in September 2017, Japan called international attention to the significance of UHC by hosting an event aimed for promoting UHC. Following this event, the 2017 UHC Forum was held in Tokyo in December 2017 and Prime Minister Abe, UN Secretary-General Guterres, President Sall of Senegal, as well as other leaders driving the global health sector forward, attended. Based on the discussions, the UHC Tokyo Declaration was adopted as the commitment to accelerate efforts to achieve UHC, which advocates the strengthening of the global momentum towards achieving UHC and of the coordination between the respective countries and organizations. In addition,



Children undergoing treatment through ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) in Makamba Province, located in the southern part of Burundi (Photo: Shintaro Nakaaki)

Prime Minister Abe announced that, Japan will provide assistance amounting to \$2.9 billion in the coming years to push forward the efforts towards UHC by countries and organizations.

The Government of Japan stipulated the “Basic Design for Peace and Health” in 2015. It states that Japan will continue to provide the support necessary to make UHC the mainstream trend in the international community. Specifically, it outlines that Japan will promote cooperation that capitalizes on its experience, technology, and expertise, including through physical assistance, such as building hospitals, supplying medicines and medical devices, and through non-physical assistance, such as human resources development and system building. The Basic Design aims to achieve UHC that will “leave no one behind,” including the poor, children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), ethnic minorities and indigenous people.

Basic health services under UHC comprise all services ranging from nutritional improvement (refer to (3) Food Security and Nutrition on page 94), vaccination, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, infectious disease control, NCDs control, and comprehensive community care and nursing care for the elderly.

Immunization is a proven means for controlling and eliminating infectious diseases effectively and at a low cost, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could be saved through immunization each year.¹³ Since Japan's first contribution in 2011 to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance* established in 2000 to improve the immunization coverage rate in developing countries, it has provided a total of approximately \$72.46 million to Gavi. Gavi estimates

Note 13: Source: WHO “Health topics, Immunization”
<http://www.who.int/topics/immunization/en>

that since its launch in 2000, Gavi has immunized 580 million children and has averted more than 8 million deaths. During the strategic period from 2016 to 2020, Gavi aims to immunize a further 300 million children to save over 5 million lives. The Government of Japan announced in 2016 a further contribution of \$76 million by 2020 to Gavi in order to promote these efforts. As for bilateral assistance, Japan will contribute to increasing the vaccination rates by providing assistance such as for vaccine production and management of vaccines, as well as for cold chain maintenance and management.

Maternal and child health, which was 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 MDG goals were not achieved and significant challenges also remain for maternal and child health in the SDGs. Japan aims to provide assistance focused on strengthening sustainable health systems based on the principles of strengthening the schemes for providing comprehensive and continuous maternal and child care while ensuring the ownership of developing countries and increasing their capabilities. In pursuit of these aims, Japan 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, as well as for infants and children. Furthermore, Japan is implementing activities utilizing the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook as a means of improving maternal and child health, taking advantage of the experience and expertise of Japan. The MCH Handbook can contribute to the Continuum of Care (CoC) that spans the entire duration from pregnancy, childbirth, the post-partum period (the



Mr. Kohei Shiota, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) (pharmacist), checking on a drug rash with colleagues at the Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital in the southern part of Malawi (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

period after the birth until the woman recovers to a similar condition before the pregnancy, usually about one to two months after birth), the neonatal period, infancy, and to early childhood. The MCH Handbook also provides health information to mothers, which can encourage the raising of awareness and behavior modification.

With the cooperation of Japan, Indonesia, a country in which the MCH Handbook has already been introduced nationwide, has conducted eight international training programs since 2007, contributing to the adoption of the MCH Handbook and nationwide popularization of the handbook in other countries. In 2017, with the aim of carrying out a “country-based comparison,” Indonesia invited maternal and child health professionals from Thailand, the Philippines, and Kenya—countries where maternal and child health services have been provided through the utilization of the MCH Handbook—to come together and share their experiences, learn from one another, and discuss the further potential and challenges regarding the MCH Handbook. Furthermore, in order to review the need to conduct international training on the MCH Handbook after 2018, Indonesia also invited professionals from Afghanistan and Tajikistan where the Handbook is currently being used on a trial basis, to join in the exchange of opinions.

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, and thereby improving the health of a greater number of women and children.

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A nurse caring for an infant who has been transferred urgently to the general pediatric outpatient clinic built with support from Japan, in Tamil Nadu, India (Photo: Sandeep Biswas)



The Project for Strengthening Basic Health Care Services Management for Universal Health Coverage in Zambia

Technical cooperation project (October 2015 -)

Zambia trails behind other African countries in terms of maternal and child health and infectious disease control. In particular, Lusaka Province and Southern Province, where this project is being implemented, have seen significant increases in population caused by an influx of people from other provinces. This has led to a shortage of health facilities, staff and medical equipment and consumables, resulting in a considerable decline in health services both in quantity and quality.

Japan has been an active proponent of universal health coverage (UHC), which ensures that all people can receive the health services they need at an affordable cost throughout their life. Zambia is in the process of introducing and implementing various policies aimed at realizing UHC. However, over a 12-year period since 2000, Zambia's average life expectancy increased by 16 years, resulting in rapid population growth and aging, while the country's system for providing appropriate medical services has been unable to keep pace due to a shortage of healthcare workers.

Given this situation, Japan launched the Project for Strengthening Basic Health Care Services Management for Universal Health Care in Zambia in an effort to improve the country's management capabilities, by assisting health activity planning, as well as its implementation, assessment and improvement based on community situation and information. Specifically, the project provides assistance to the District Health Offices in four districts situated in Lusaka Province and Southern Province not only for health activity planning, but also formulating management guidelines for activity planning



A meeting on health planning held in one of the project's target areas and attended by province and district officials as well as project experts (Photo: JICA Project)

focused on problem resolution in the healthcare system. The goal of the project is to have these District Health Offices use the guidelines to regularly and continually review and manage their health plan, with the hope that in the future District Health Offices in other parts of these provinces will be able to use the guidelines to improve their health services.

In addition, this project is conducting a survey on the state of transport to obstetric hospitals and the provision of services for high blood pressure and diabetes in these communities. The results will be compiled into useful recommendations for the Ministry of Health to formulate their policy.

This project is helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by working to improve basic health services in developing countries.

(As of December 2017)

Furthermore, in order to strengthen its international contribution to measures against aging, in 2016 Japan

● Responding to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)* is a serious threat for public health, and in recent years the momentum of countermeasures has been growing. Japan formulated the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance in April 2016 in order to promote its own AMR countermeasures. In the same month, Japan hosted the Tokyo Meeting of Health Ministers on Antimicrobial Resistance in Asia and adopted the Asia-Pacific One Health Initiative on AMR comprising four pillars of surveillance system and laboratory network, and antimicrobial access and regulation. The G7 Ise-Shima Summit also took up AMR as one of the pillars of its health agenda, and compiled policies for the

● The Three Major Infectious Diseases* (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria)

Target 3.3 of the SDGs establishes the goal of ending AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as epidemics by 2030, and to achieve this objectives Japan attaches great

importance to support activities provided by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS. The Global Fund is the Public Private Partnership with the mandate of responding to

as the presidency took up aging as a topic of discussion within the framework of the G7 for the first time. G7 countries to work on in cooperation with each other. Moreover, at the High-level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance in the United Nations General Assembly in September the same year, the "Political Declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance" was adopted, which required each country and the related United Nations institutions to promote countermeasures, and the Secretary General of the United Nations to establish cross-sectoral working groups. In November 2017, the Tokyo AMR One-Health Conference was held.

importance to support activities provided by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS. The Global Fund is the Public Private Partnership with the mandate of responding to

these three diseases. The Global Fund was established after the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, where political leaders discussed about the necessary measures against infectious diseases for the first time. As one of the founding fathers, Japan has provided financial assistance to the Global Fund since its establishment in 2002 and the total contribution from Japan to the Global Fund has reached \$2.838 billion by the end of October 2017. Furthermore, in 2016, ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima summit, Japan pledged a total contribution of \$800 million over the coming year, for the Fifth Replenishment. The number of lives saved in Global Fund supported countries achieved 22 million. Japan provides supplemental bilateral aid to some countries which receive the Global Fund support, in order to ensure that responsive measures against these three diseases are implemented effectively in each country. Japan also strives to strengthen mutual cooperation in strengthening health systems, community empowerment, and the policies for maternal and child health in these 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, Japan International Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) on Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in activities such as spreading of knowledge and understanding of prevention to even more people, as well as the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS, mainly in Africa.

With regard to tuberculosis, in 2008, MOFA and MHLW announced the Stop TB Japan Action Plan, a program developed jointly with JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the Stop TB Partnership

● Polio

Japan works mainly in cooperation with UNICEF to assist in the final stage of polio eradication with a focus on three polio-endemic countries*—Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In Nigeria, where no cases of infection from the wild polio virus had been discovered since 2014, a case of infection from the wild polio virus was reported in 2016. In February 2017, Japan provided ¥4 billion in support of measures to eradicate polio in Nigeria, Chad, Niger, Cameroon, and Central African Republic, in cooperation with UNICEF. As a result, an estimated 72 million children under the age of five were successfully vaccinated.

In addition, Japan has provided support worth a cumulative total of more than ¥11.5 billion in Afghanistan since 2002, in cooperation with UNICEF. Furthermore, in Pakistan, Japan has provided assistance a cumulative total



The Global Fund provides support for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, as well as the strengthening of health systems, in more than 100 countries. (Photo: The Global Fund / Mr. John Rae)

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 in the number of tuberculosis deaths worldwide (160,000 people, based on 2006 figures). 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), MOFA, MHLW, JICA, and other relevant agencies revised the Action Plan in 2014, and confirmed the continued work on responding to tuberculosis on a global level.

With regard to malaria, a major cause of infant mortality, Japan provides assistance for initiatives for anti-malaria measures, which involve the strengthening of local communities and assistance in cooperation with WHO.

of more than ¥11 billion in coordination with UNICEF since 1996, and provided ODA loans of approximately ¥6.3 billion in 2016. These support measures have contributed to reducing and eradicating new polio infections. ODA loan conversion was adopted as a new approach for these ODA loans. Under this approach, the Gates Foundation repays the debt owed by the Pakistani government when certain targets are achieved. In addition, Japan also provided assistance of approximately ¥1.26 billion to Afghanistan, and approximately ¥404 million and ¥520 million to Pakistan in 2016 and 2017 respectively. By vaccinating children under five years old, this program is expected to help in reducing the number of new polio cases in Pakistan while reducing the polio incidence rate for about 38 million children under five across the country.

● Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

“Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)”* such as Chagas disease, Filariasis, and Schistosomiasis, affect about 1 billion people worldwide, and cause major socio-economic loss to developing countries. Since infectious diseases have impact beyond national borders, the international community must work to combat them. To that end, Japan cooperates closely with all the relevant countries and international organizations on the respective countermeasures. Since 1991, Japan genuinely engaged in launching a full-scale effort against Chagas disease, which is also known as a “disease of poverty,” in Central American countries. Japan has 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 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 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 effective therapeutic medicine, vaccines, and diagnostic products, while promoting global cooperation with R&D institutions both inside and outside Japan. Moreover, in 2016 the Government of Japan decided to make a \$130 million contribution for the purpose of promoting R&D of new drugs against NTDs and supply preparation and support of drugs. It is expected to contribute to the treatment of patients suffering from NTDs in Africa and other parts of the world.

Glossary

*Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

To ensure that all people can receive the health services they need, at an affordable cost.

*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 administration and securing resources, resource mobilization as well as the development and management of personnel to operate these processes and provide services.

*Emerging/reemerging infectious diseases

“Emerging diseases” are infectious diseases that 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.

*Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)

This is a framework for utilizing insurance mechanisms to mobilize private sector funds and carry out quick and efficient funds mobilization when a pandemic occurs. Donor countries, etc. pay the insurance premiums to the insurance companies. In the case that the conditions agreed in advance are satisfied due to the occurrence of a pandemic, the insurance payout is instantly distributed to the developing countries, international organizations, NGOs, etc. from the insurance companies through the PEF, and allocated to the budget for the emergency response.

*Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership, which was established with the aim of saving children's lives and protecting people's health by improving access to immunization in developing countries. Governments of donor countries, developing countries, relevant international organizations, the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations and civil society participate in this partnership.

*Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) happens when microorganisms such as pathogenic bacteria and viruses, etc. develop resistance to antimicrobial drugs, such as antibacterial and antiviral drugs, and the drugs become ineffective.

*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 is positioned as a global issue that must be addressed through the unified efforts of the international community.

*Polio-endemic countries

Countries where wild polio has never been eradicated and is still spreading.

*Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

“Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)” include 18 types of tropical disease, such as 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. Many of these diseases are preventable and can be eradicated. As many of the cases are found among the populations living in poverty, and for other reasons, social awareness of this issue is relatively low. Therefore, the development of diagnostic methods, treatment methods and new drugs, and the process of making them available to those in need, are lagging. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in 2016, the G7 countries presented policies for encouraging R&D, and innovation in measures to combat NTDs (the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health).



Assisting with Malawi's Version of the Maternal and Child Health Handbook

Activities to Improve Children's Growth Records on Health Passport

Malawi, which is a landlocked country located in Southeast Africa, is an agrarian country where close to 80% of its 17 million people are involved in agriculture for main sustenance.

In Malawi, an infant health handbook called a health passport is given out to all new mothers who have given birth. This health passport is used to ensure children receive necessary medical care at the right timing and to keep important records for determining whether children are suffering from malnutrition. It also consists of spaces for recording the schedule and date of vaccinations and nutrition administration, the height and weight of children monthly from birth to age five, and hospital visits. This health passport is similar to the child section of Japan's maternal and child health handbook. As noted above, it is useful to identify children suffering malnutrition at an early stage and to ensure they receive proper care and treatment. However, a number of problems have arisen in Malawi through the use of this health passport.

"There were many mistakes in health passport records, which made it difficult to provide appropriate care based on the growth records of children." This is the explanation, on the situation at that time, by Ms. Izumi Noda, a nurse dispatched to Malawi in 2016 as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer who worked on improving the health passport at the public health center of Mzimba District.

According to Ms. Noda, there were three major problems. First was the problem about mothers. Mothers did not take care of the health passport since they did not comprehend its meaning and importance. Although there are spaces on the cover of the health passport for the child's name and date of birth, in many cases, the front cover was completely ripped off and records including the child's name and vaccination history were lost. Also, there were many cases where a mother went to the hospital after some time since a home birth to receive a health passport. As a result, some mothers could not even recall the exact date of birth of their children. Without the exact date of birth, later records would also be inaccurate and in some cases stunted children were missed.

Second was the problem about health workers who work in a medical front after receiving short-term education. Their tasks are, for example, to write growth records in health passports. However, as many health workers did not understand how to enter records in

the health passport or the importance of entering such information, they often entered the data in the wrong place. Also, there were many cases



Health workers recording the weight in the newly produced health passport at a check-up (Photo: JICA)

of health workers not showing up for work, so when 100 to 200 children came in at the same time for their check-up, the short-handed staff sometimes entered incorrect information. Third was the problem about the health passport itself. The data entry in correct spaces was very hard to find, and moreover, the text and spaces were too small to work. This resulted in data entry mistakes.

Ms. Noda and her colleagues examined the situation of the health passports with the help of the local hospital and found that 97% of the health passports contained errors. Of these, 80% marked the wrong age in months. As a result, Ms. Noda and her colleagues became keenly aware of the need for a complete overhaul and settled on making the three changes below:

- Improvement of design of spaces for weight and height;
- Re-education and training of health workers; and
- Requests to mothers to take better care of their health passport.

Design improvement was pursued on a trial and error basis by five volunteers from Japan, focusing on modifications needed to prevent mistakes. Modifications included minor details, such as adding an all-new space for exam date and adding a thick line every five kilograms to ensure marks were correct. Also, they added a new space for the name and date of birth in the spaces of weight and height to ensure records could be traced even if the cover was missing. The newly produced health passport was introduced provisionally at five health facilities in Mzimba District, followed by a year-long field study beginning in May 2016.

During the field study, Ms. Noda and her colleagues gave health workers a briefing on the aim of the new design and trained them on how to enter data properly. They asked mothers who keep the health passport to take better care of the passport, including storing it in a plastic bag to prevent dirt or damage.

Finally, of the 7,036 new health passports given out, a total of 100 copies, 20 copies per each of five health facilities, were randomly collected for checking. After checking these, it turned out that mistakes on mark location and data entry had greatly been reduced. Also, there were positive reviews from health workers, saying, for example, that the new health passport was easier to use. As a result, the new health passport was officially adopted by the Ministry of Health of Malawi, and once the budget has been secured it will become standard nationwide.



Ms. Noda examining operational usage of health passports with the Maternal and Neonatal Health Officer of the Ministry of Health of Malawi (Photo: JICA)

Expanding a Nursing-Care Service for Self-Support in the Philippines

– The Introduction of the Japanese Style Nursing-Care System that Stays Close to the Elderly –

Since 2012, the Philippines has shown significant growth even compared to other leading ASEAN countries. With a population exceeding 100 million people and an average age of 23 (according to a 2014 survey), the young labor force is pushing economic development. On the other hand, the healthy life expectancy^{*1} is being extended due to the declining birthrate and medical advancements. Therefore, the Philippines is also faced with a need to prepare for an aging society and the increase in so-called nursing-care refugees (those unable to receive nursing care at home or facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes).

However, with a shortage in medical and nursing care personnel in the country and the spread of the nuclear family in urban areas, there are cases where it is difficult for the elderly to receive nursing care at home. As the government has not established clear operational standard on staffing and facilities for nursing care, unauthorized private nursing care facilities are rapidly increasing while facility sanitation and operational quality remain poor. As a result, proper nursing care is not being provided.

Mr. Masatoshi Masuda, CEO of INFIC Inc., a company that provides comprehensive nursing care support located in Shizuoka City, is analyzing such a situation surrounding nursing care in the Philippines. Aiming to enable the “nursing-care service for self-support” developed by his company and the high quality nursing care services of Japan to take root in the Philippines, he implemented the “Promotion Survey for Introducing Japanese Style Nursing-Care System” in 2016 under the JICA program for Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development, which went on to a feasibility survey in October 2017. While the original plan was to construct a large-scale nursing-care facility, he instead chose to leverage the culture of the Philippines that values family ties and address cost issues by introducing a small-scale multi-function home nursing service. This program tries to introduce a framework comprised of three services including commuting to small scale nursing care facilities (day service), home-visit nursing care and short stay, combined with an IoT system^{*2} that INFIC developed, in a form that fits the Philippines. Filipinos will also be hired and trained to work as facility staff. This

will support each elderly person to live in a manner that fits their personality in a place they are familiar with. Success of this project is expected to lead to the creation of nursing jobs while preventing the emigration of prime talented medical and nursing professionals to overseas job markets.

Mr. Masuda explains, “Outside Japan, the concept of nursing care is different in the sense that it is considered synonymous with medical treatment, and they will not find hospitable nursing care for the elderly as provided in Japan. Also, we hear of complaints from users who want to know why everything is not provided for them even though they pay for it, which is the very opposite of the Japanese style nursing-care system in which care is provided to enable the elderly to be self-sufficient by only assisting what they cannot do themselves.” In order for the Filipinos to welcome the Japanese style nursing care which emphasizes the rehabilitation of daily life and hospitality on the part of care givers, Mr. Masuda believes it is necessary to encourage the government and local communities to understand that “nursing care aiming to support independence” contributes not only to a reduction in medical and nursing care costs, but also to protection of the dignity of the elderly and support for longer and healthier lives.

Mr. Masuda describes his hope to spread the Japanese style nursing care approach, saying “I think the most important thing at first is to contribute to the Philippines through ‘nursing-care for self-support.’ After we establish a nursing care system through this project, we intend to establish 10 bases in the Philippines within five years. And ultimately, we hope to spread the Japanese style nursing-care system primarily among ASEAN countries in order to contribute to the countries of Asia.”

*1 The healthy life expectancy in the Philippines, or the number of years during which individuals have no health issues in daily life, is 61.1 years of age. The average for 183 countries throughout the world is 63.1 years of age. Japan has the highest age at 74.9 years.

*2 IoT is the abbreviation for Internet of Things. It describes a system in which things exchange information via the Internet for mutual control. The daily life support IoT equipment developed by INFIC generates data from the daily lives and activities of the elderly using sensors installed in the home for management, storage, and analysis in the cloud for use in an elderly monitoring system.



A private group home for the elderly in Davao City, Mindanao (Photo: INFIC Inc.)



Requesting research on the problems in policy for the elderly in the Philippines and the potential for the Japanese style nursing care to representatives of the University of St. La Salle (Mr. Masuda is on the left) (Photo: INFIC Inc.)

(2) Safe Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are vital issues linked to human life. In 2017, approximately 844 million people worldwide had no access to safe water, such as piped water and wells, while approximately 2.3 billion people—about half of the population of developing countries—had no access to improved sanitation facilities, such as toilets and sewage systems. Diarrhea due to lack of safe water and sanitation facilities accounts for the deaths of approximately 360,000 children under the age of five.¹⁴ Moreover, being unable to access safe water hobbles the economy. For example,

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan's assistance in the fields of water and sanitation has been the largest in the world since the 1990s. Japan provides support in both the “software” (non-physical) and “hardware” (physical) aspects 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 stable water use for increasing food production and other purposes (e.g., water for agricultural use); (iv) water pollution prevention (establishing effluent regulations, etc.) and ecosystem conservation (conservation of vegetation and sustainable forest management); and (v)

in developing countries where piped water is not widely available, in many cases women and children bear the role of fetching water. Sometimes they spend many hours going to draw the water, so opportunities for education of children and empowerment of women are being lost. Furthermore, unstable supply of water has negative impact on healthcare and agriculture as well.

From this viewpoint, the SDGs set forth the target of “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” under Goal 6.

mitigation of damage from water-related disasters (establishment of an early warning system and strengthening the disaster response capacities of communities).

Through its development cooperation, Japan supports wider expansion of safe water in developing countries through technical cooperation such as the dispatch of experts and acceptance of trainees from developing countries, ODA loans and grant aid. In addition, Japan also provides support through international organizations.

For example, in the Asia and Oceania regions, Japan is currently implementing projects for the development and expansion of piped water in Myanmar, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Palau. In Cambodia, where improvement of the



Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for the Water Leak Detection Service Using a Leakage Monitoring Technology in Bangalore

Support for Japanese SMEs Overseas Business Development (Verification Survey) (February 2015 - February 2017)

India's cities are experiencing rapid economic growth and urbanization. Particularly cities with high population density cannot supply enough water to meet demand because of insufficient technology in the construction of water pipes as well as problems such as water leakage. Nevertheless, no surveys are conducted on underground water leakages. The repair of water leakage is done only when the leakage has been observed by visual inspection on the surface. As such, it is required to reduce the water leakage rate and mitigate the gap of water supply and demand.

Suidou Technical Service Co., Ltd. (Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.) with its wealth of experience in water leakage detection technology, participated in “Support for Japanese SMEs Overseas Business Development” and began by initiating a verification survey with its automatic leakage monitoring device “L-sign” in the City of Bangalore in Karnataka, the third most populous in India. The company specializes in proprietary sound detection technology and works to reduce water leakages using various leakage detectors. Suidou Technical Service installed 20 of “L-sign” monitors on the water service pipes and 3,000 monitors on water supply pipes along approximately 50 km of water supply pipes and 3,000 households under the Office of Bangalore East Urban District. As a result, leakages were found at 29 locations and repaired.

The work performed by Suidou Technical Service also made



Technical training on water leakage detection using a leakage detector: the sound of water dripping is detected with a flashing LED light.

it possible to detect potential underground leakages and prevent loss of water.

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), which jointly verified the effectiveness of L-sign together with Suidou Technical Service, shared very positive feedback, saying “They understood our needs and carefully adapted their work to the environment.” The BWSSB also established a new department to address non-revenue water from the viewpoint of the importance of preventing water leakages. Following this, Suidou Technical Service was newly contracted to conduct water leakage detection training for local engineers (such as picking out water leakage detection sound), providing not only hardware but also actively imparting technical skills.

Note 14: Source: WHO/UNICEF “Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 Update and Sustainable Development Goal Baselines”

water supply ratio in rural areas is needed, Japan signed the Exchange of Notes of Grant Aid in March 2017 for the “Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Kampot” through grant aid. In India, where the population is increasing and economic development is progressing, new ODA loans for the “Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project (Phase 2) (I)” and “Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (I)” were signed in March 2017. In Bangladesh, an ODA loan for “Small Scale Water Resources Development Project (Phase 2),” to be used to develop small-scale water resource management facilities and farm roads in farming villages, as well as to provide training and technical guidance to water management unions, was signed in June 2017.

In Honduras, which is in the Latin America and Caribbean region, Japan signed the Exchange of Notes on the grant aid project called the “Project for Improvement and Extension of Water Supply System in Comayagua City” in June 2017. This project aims to improve water quality and sanitation through the improvement and extension of water supply facilities, including water purification facilities.

In Africa, Japan is currently implementing projects aimed at improving access to safe water and the water supply ratio in Ethiopia, Sudan, and other countries. With Uganda, the Exchange of Notes on new grant aid for the “Project for Rural Water Supply in Lake Kyoga Basin, Eastern Uganda” was signed in May 2017.

In addition, Japan supports the water and hygiene environment improvement projects by Japanese NGOs through the Grant Aid for Japanese NGO Projects. For example, Asian People’s Exchange (APEX) is engaged in a wide-area dissemination and promotion project in Indonesia for community wastewater treatment systems that can produce quality treated water while enabling easy operations and management at low costs, over a three-year period from February 2017. In FY2017, 12 such systems are being installed on the island of Java, and the system has become one that is highly recommended by Indonesia’s Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

In parallel with these efforts, cooperation using Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, etc. and efforts for the improvement of the water environment in developing countries in cooperation with domestic and local private sector organizations are also being carried out in regions around the world.

The Ministry of the Environment is also carrying out initiatives. For example, there are serious water contamination problems in many Asian countries. In order to eliminate the lack of relevant information and knowledge, the Ministry started the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA). With the cooperation of the 13 participating countries¹⁵ in Asia, WEPA is aiming to enhance water environment governance in Asia through the building of human networks, the gathering and sharing of information, and capacity building, etc.



Yokohama Waterworks Bureau Partner Volunteer Dispatch

Dispatch of YWWB staff to Malawi (JICA Volunteer Program) (2014 - 2016, and 3 years from 2017)

Following the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama in 2008, JICA has collaborated with the City of Yokohama and Yokohama Waterworks Bureau (YWWB) to provide assistance in Africa. In September 2014, the YWWB dispatched three staff members to Blantyre Water Board (BWB) in Malawi as short-term volunteers to provide assistance aimed at improving water services. For this project, BWB requested a continuous dispatch of volunteers, and in response, YWWB has sent three volunteers to BWB each year for three consecutive years up to FY2016, with a total of nine short-term volunteers dispatched. Using their experience, the volunteers joined BWB staff on the front line in providing technical assistance for detecting water leaks and devising solutions to address unpaid bills. One of the volunteers, who arrived in Malawi with a strong desire to contribute to the advancement of developing countries using Japanese experiences, was impressed by the local people’s eagerness to learn.

BWB faces the challenge of non-revenue water (NRW). NRW is the problem of the failure to collect fees due to water leaks or the theft of water by illegal connections to the supply pipes. The rate of NRW in Malawi is 40% (8.2% in the City of Yokohama), which requires an immediate improvement. Given this situation, in April 2017, JICA together with YWWB concluded

the “Memorandum of Cooperation on Volunteer to Assist Blantyre Water Board in Malawi,” which entails the dispatch of four short-term volunteers every year from YWWB for three years starting in FY2017. The dispatch will target selected model areas to comprehensively address NRW and improve customer service including fee collection.



BWB staff receiving technical training

This project is expected to achieve the following: (i) establish checkpoints on the design and construction of water pipes (installation) and contribute to the skills reinforcement of BWB employees; (ii) compile workshop (training) manuals aimed at enhancing awareness and technology of meter readers to enable BWB employees to conduct workshops on their own; and (iii) make BWB employees acquire appropriate data collection skills in order to investigate the cause of NRW and propose solutions. (As of December 2017)

Note 15: Japan, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, China, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Nepal

(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 61 million children worldwide are still out of elementary school. In particular, in countries and regions affected by conflict, the proportion of out-of-school children that was

29% in 2000 had increased to 35% (approximately 21.5 million children) in 2014, making this an increasingly serious problem.¹⁶

To improve this situation, the SDGs has set out Goal 4 as “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.”

The international community formulated the “Education 2030 Framework for Action”^{*} in 2015 with the aim of achieving Goal 4 of the SDGs.

<Japan’s Efforts>

Valuing “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 2015, Japan announced a new education cooperation strategy entitled “Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth.” This strategy was formulated to serve as a thematic policy in the field of education under the Development Cooperation Charter (approved by the Cabinet in 2015). In formulating the strategy, a wide range of views was exchanged with experts in development education, NGOs, international organizations, and other parties. This 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.

At the UN High-level Political Forum held in July 2017, then Foreign Minister Kishida focused on children and youth and expressed Japan’s intention to provide



A Child noting down board writing hard at an elementary school in Nepal (Photo: Sakura Yamashita)

\$1 billion in support until 2018, primarily in the fields such as education, health, disaster risk reduction, and gender. Japan is steadily implementing support programs that include securing educational opportunities for children placed in vulnerable situations, vocational training, improving the human rights situation for women and children, and countermeasures against infectious diseases as well as improvement of sanitation for children.

Also, with regard to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE),^{*} which lays out the international framework for achieving universal primary education, Japan has contributed approximately \$24.76 million to the GPE Fund from FY2007 to FY2016. In partner countries that received support through GPE, more than 72 million children became able to receive primary education in 2015 as compared to 2002.¹⁷

Regarding initiatives for Africa, at TICAD V held in 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 projects to improve math and science education and school management. Japan is steadily implementing these initiatives. In addition, at TICAD VI held in 2016, Japan announced that it would train approximately 20,000 science and mathematics teachers over the course of three years starting in 2016, contributing to strengthening basic academic skills in science and technology.



An elementary school in Kenya with an insufficient number of desks before the school received assistance under Japan’s Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project (Photo: Misako Togashi/Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

Note 16: Source: Global Education Monitoring Report 2016

Note 17: Global Partnership for Education HP (<https://www.globalpartnership.org/data-and-results/key-results>)

Furthermore, in order to contribute to the development of education and improvement of its quality in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan established a trust fund within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement projects for improving the operational capacity of community learning centers to promote lifelong learning, among other purposes.

Japan is also engaged in efforts to strengthen networking among higher education institutions between Japan and ASEAN, collaborating with the industrial sector, and participating in joint research projects with 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 Kenya, the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University established the Kenya Research Station in 2005, which is developing research activities pertaining to tropical infectious diseases, global health, etc. Through these activities, the research station accepts Kenyan and Japanese undergraduate, masters and doctoral students,



Ms. Ai Homma, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (youth activity), teaching English at an elementary school in the eastern part of Botswana (Photo: Takashi Homma)

and helps to develop researchers and other core human resources to lead the healthcare sector in Africa in the future. Furthermore, the university also provides health education for children and puts into practice regional health activities through the school health activities of the JICA Partnership Program.

● Promoting Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

After the “UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)”* held in Japan in 2014, activities related to ESD have been carried out worldwide under the “Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD,” adopted as the successor program to the “UN

Decade of ESD (UNDESD)” program. Japan supports implementation of GAP through financial contribution to a trust fund at UNESCO and is actively promoting ESD by establishing the “UNESCO-Japan Prize on ESD.”

Glossary

*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 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 an international partnership established under the leadership of the World Bank in 2002, which supports the education sector in developing countries. Its members include developing countries, donor countries and organizations, civil society, and private-sector corporations and foundations. It was renamed as GPE from Fast Track Initiative (FTI) in 2011.

*Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

ESD refers to education that fosters leaders responsible for creation of sustainable societies. “Sustainable development” means development that “meets the needs of the present generation while also meeting the needs of future generations.” In order to build a society that realizes this education, it is necessary to recognize a variety of challenges in contemporary society such as environment, poverty, human rights, peace, and development as one’s own problems, and to then work to find solutions for them. For that purpose, ESD puts importance on creating new values and actions.



The Project for Extension and Renovation of Japan School, Tegucigalpa

Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project (October 2014 - February 2016)

In 2003, then Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi introduced the historical story of “*Kome Hyappyo*” to then President Ricardo Maduro of Honduras on the occasion of his visit to Japan. *Kome Hyappyo* is a tale based on the history of the domain of Nagaoka, which suffered extreme poverty in 1870 and received 100 sacks of rice from other domains. Despite its poverty, the officials of Nagaoka chose not to consume all of the rice for food but instead used them as capital for building schools with a priority given to future education. The story tells the moral that enduring present suffering may lead to future benefits. Impressed with this tale, then President Maduro devised plans to enrich school education in Honduras and Japan decided to support this.

In Honduras, the *Kome Hyappyo* Program was launched in 2004 through the Japan's Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project in order to improve 100 schools. Under the program, 100 schools in Honduras, including elementary, junior high, and senior high schools, underwent new building construction, existing building expansion and renovation, as well as preparation of educational equipment with

the aim of improving the learning environment. A *Kome Hyappyo* School Monument was presented to each school of the project. In February, 2016, the Project for Extension and Renovation of “Escuela (School) Japón” in Tegucigalpa, which marked the 100th school in the program, was completed, officially fulfilling the goal of the program.



School play of *Kome Hyappyo* presented by students of “Escuela Japón” at the handover ceremony (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Honduras)

(4) Disparity Reduction (Assistance for People who Tend to be in Vulnerable Situations)

Ongoing efforts are being made to implement initiatives towards the achievement of the SDGs. Meanwhile, a number of issues such as difficulty in identifying where problems lie and addressing them properly from the broader national level are gradually being brought to light. “Increase of disparities” is one of them. Moreover, challenges such as poverty, conflicts, infectious diseases, terrorism, and natural disasters have varying impact

depending on the situations that individuals are in, including their country and region, or whether they are women and/or children. To deal with this situation, it is effective to adopt an approach that takes the standpoint of individual people, which is essential for the realization of a society that fulfills the SDGs principle of “no one will be left behind.”

<Japan's Efforts>

● Human Security

Under such circumstances, Japan places priority on the principle of “human security.” This concept focuses on each individual, and 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 Government of Japan undertakes various efforts, both to (i) promote the concept and to (ii) put it into practice.

- (i) To promote the concept, Japan has played a leading role in establishing the “Commission on Human Security,” which is an international commission of experts, and its successor the Advisory Board on Human Security, as well as convening the informal, open-ended forum Friends of Human Security. Furthermore, Japan led the adoption of two UN resolutions and made efforts to work

out the definition of the concept. The UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution concerning a common understanding on human security in 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 ¥45.3 billion in total, and supported 238 projects in 90 countries and regions to ensuring human security, implemented by UN agencies (all figures as of the end of December 2016). In the Development Cooperation Charter (approved by the Cabinet in 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, and 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 applied the techniques and experiences it has accumulated in these fields through ODA and NGO activities for persons with disabilities in developing countries. For example, Japan carefully tailors its assistance to suit various local needs, such as promoting barrier-free design in the construction of railroad infrastructure and airports, building vocational training centers and rehabilitation facilities for persons with disabilities, and providing mini-buses 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 experts from

various sectors, including physical and occupational therapists and social workers.

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



A vehicle supplied by Japan for use in transporting users of a facility for the disabled in a rural part of the island of Borneo



Providing People in Need with Advanced, Custom Made Prosthetics and Orthotics

The Challenges of One Prosthetist in Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste gained independence in 2002, and today about 1.18 million people live in this country roughly the same size of Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Since its independence, Timor-Leste has achieved GDP growth rate in excess of 4% underpinned by its abundant resource related income streams mainly from petroleum and natural gas. However, because of its undeveloped medical infrastructure, people have no easy access to medical facilities. The country has extremely low standards of healthcare due to a shortage and low quality of qualified healthcare professionals.

There are a number of people living in Timor-Leste who face difficulties in their daily lives due to loss of limbs caused by injuries during the war of independence, illnesses, traffic accidents, or other accidents. Especially in rural areas, some people have even lost their limbs by crocodile attacks. Yet, there were only five qualified prosthetists and orthotists, including assistants, in the entire country who were capable of providing artificial limbs to these people or orthosis to others suffering from sequela of spinal cord injuries, cerebral infarction, etc.

Mr. Yusuke Miyata, who is a licensed prosthetist, was dispatched to the National Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) of Timor-Leste in July 2016 as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer. The NRC, located in the capital of Dili, is the only rehabilitation center in the country. Every person requiring prosthetics and orthotics in Timor-Leste receives treatment at the NRC.

NRC staff members also visit rural communities outside the capital of Dili, where they identify people in need of care whom they then provide with appropriate rehabilitation after diagnosis at the NRC, including the provision of prosthetics and other fittings. Mr. Miyata describes his first impression of the NRC and its services as follows: "I have now five colleagues at the NRC, so including myself, we are a team of six. Honestly speaking, when I first arrived at the NRC I found the quality of the prosthetic devices very low. For example, one patient could not walk because of the pain caused by their prosthetic, which did not fit correctly, but the cause was determined to be the patient's leg and not the device. So, I began



Mr. Miyata instructing colleagues regarding the fabrication process (Photo: Yusuke Miyata)

teaching my colleagues from the basics such as the fact that they could fix the problem technically, and since then, I have been instructing them about prosthetic device techniques as we work together."

Mr. Miyata's work begins with hearing from patients, and after identifying the extent of their injury or paralysis, he fabricates the right device for them. He also makes adjustments to the devices of previous patients based on changes in their physical condition. A patient who has lost his limb in a traffic accident will experience muscle atrophy and other symptoms about in a week afterward, which causes slight changes in the diameter and shape of the limb's connection to the device. Therefore, it is critical that devices are fabricated in a short period of time. Mr. Miyata can make some devices that would require his colleagues one month to fabricate in as little as two or three days. Mr. Miyata has fabricated more than 100 new prosthetic devices during his stay for roughly 10 months in Timor-Leste (as of May 2017). He has come up with a number of unique, patient-first innovations, such as opening holes in devices to improve the breathability for ventilation given Timor-Leste's hot climate. His work, supported by finely tuned and advanced techniques, is highly appreciated by a number of prosthetic and orthotic patients and has been highly recognized by local healthcare professionals. Mr. Miyata, though, also points out there are issues unique to Timor-Leste.

"One of the biggest issues in Timor-Leste is people's awareness to medical care. People have a habit of going to a hospital immediately when you are sick or injured. Traditional medicine is deeply rooted in the country. Each community has a shaman-like person who practices traditional medicine, so if someone breaks his bone, for example, he is likely to receive only an ointment from the shaman as treatment. Actually, one of the staff members working with me broke his bone the other day and he tried to use traditional medicine, even though he works in healthcare. This is why our staff members visit rural communities in search of patients who require treatment or prosthetic devices. First, I hope to make up for the delays in recovery caused by traditional treatment and then convince them that they should not be afraid of hospitals," says Mr. Miyata.

Timor-Leste still faces a number of issues, such as changing the way people view medical care and developing new clinical technicians. Nonetheless, Mr. Miyata continues to work hard under the motto "patients first," utilizing Japan's advanced technologies during the course of his daily support and guidance to his prosthetist and orthotics colleagues medically and technically.



Mr. Miyata helping a child to practice walking with his prosthetic leg (Photo: Yusuke Miyata)

(5) Promotion of Women's Empowerment and Participation

Generally, conventional wisdom and social systems in developing countries are often shaped based on men's perceptions, making women prone to vulnerable situations. Compared to the early 2000s when the MDGs were established, the school enrollment rate for girls has improved considerably, women's political participation rate has increased, and more women hold senior official and ministerial posts in the government.¹⁸ However, there are still many countries where women continue to lack the same opportunities as men to participate in decision-making processes, which are not only restricted to high-level government decision-making but also include family and other private decision-making processes that affect the lives of women.

Women are critical actors of development, and their participation will lead not only to the improvement of their own lives, but also to more effective development. For example, improving the ability to read and write for

<Japan's Efforts>

With a determination that the 21st century should be a world with no human rights violations against women, Japan has been playing a leading role in the international community to promote gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment and to build "a society where women shine" around the world by setting the following three as priority fields: (i) promotion of women and girls' rights; (ii) improving an enabling environment for women and girls to reach their full potentials, and (iii) advancing women's leadership in political, economic and other public fields.

At the G7 Taormina Summit held in May 2017, the G7 leaders took a firm stand in the Leaders' Declaration for the mainstreaming of gender equality in various policies, and adopted the "G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment." The main goals established under this Roadmap are: increasing women's participation and promoting equal opportunities and fair selection processes, strengthening the foundation of women's access to decent and quality jobs, and eliminating violence against women and girls throughout their lives. In November the same year, the first Ministerial Meeting on Gender Equality to be held under the framework of the G7 was convened in Taormina. At this Meeting, Ministers exchanged views about various issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment in the international community, and issued in the Declaration of the Ministers from the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Gender Equality.

In July 2017, "Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)"* was launched and announced at the G20 Summit in Hamburg. This is an important initiative

women who have had little or no educational opportunities can improve their access to correct information about public health and prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and, can lead to appropriate family planning. This, in turn, can promote women's social advancement and economic empowerment.

In the "2030 Agenda," it is strongly and clearly expressed that "Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets." Moreover, Goal 5 of the SDGs seeks to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Gender equality and promoting women's empowerment are essential for realizing "quality growth." For this purpose, it is important for men and women to participate equally in all phases of development cooperation and to reap the benefits equally.

that aims to help women in developing countries make their own living and to promote their active involvement and contribution to society, and Japan expressed its strong support to evidence its intention by providing \$50 million towards the initiative.

In September 2017, Prime Minister Abe attended the UN Women HeForShe¹⁹ IMPACT Report presentation. At the event, he introduced Japan's efforts towards the realization of "a society where women shine" and the outcomes of these efforts, as well as the 4th World Assembly for Woman (WAW!) 2017 held in Tokyo in November, and he also called on HeForShe supporters to connect through WAW! and work together towards the realization of "a society where women shine" across the world.



Foreign Minister Taro Kono delivering a speech at WAW! 2017, held in Tokyo in November 2017

Note 18: Source: *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015*

Note 19: Organized by UN Women, HeForShe is a gender equality campaign that calls for the involvement of men and boys in gender equality.

At the WAW! 2017 event held in November 2017, participants engaged in a wide range of discussions based on the following themes: support for female entrepreneurs; effort to achieve SDGs for gender mainstreaming in enterprises; technology transformation and the women's capacity building; how to redistribute unpaid work; women, peace and security; women in media; the future of women's empowerment from the youth perspective; gender equality and promoting resilience to natural hazards. Japan provides support through the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), offering contributions of approximately \$30 million in FY2016 which contributed to efforts in areas such as participation of women in politics, economic empowerment, eradication of violence towards women and girls based on sex and gender, strengthening of women's role in peace and security, and strengthening greater consideration to gender in policies and budgets. For example, Japan has implemented financial training

and capacity building to help raise incomes, such as business plan seminars for more than 1,000 women and girls in Cote d'Ivoire. In order to prevent rampant spread of violent extremism in Cote d'Ivoire, which has experienced instability and military crises over the last 10 years, Japan contributed to the economic empowerment of the community as a whole by creating employment, promoting revenue-generating activities, and enhancing capacity of women and girls, as well as promoted dialogue within the community and awareness raising through education.

Japan considers sexual violence in conflict cannot be tolerated. In this regards, Japan attaches importance on collaboration with the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSV-SVC). In FY2016, Japan supported \$1 million to SRSV-SVC to implement projects in Syria, Jordan and Somalia to enhance prevention and response capacity to sexual violence through the projects which focused on strengthening access to the legal system and corroboration with community leaders.

Furthermore, in order to realize a peaceful society more effectively, it is vital to integrate a gender perspective and to secure women's participation in all levels of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace-building. Therefore Japan formulated its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 and other relevant resolutions. The National Action Plan has been effective from FY2016 and its annual review report was published end of FY2016.

Japan will continue to cooperate with other countries to address the diversifying development issues by these efforts for achieving empowerment of all women and girls, gender equality, and building a society and system in which men and women support each other.



High-level Round Table session on the second day of WAW! 2017, held in Tokyo in November 2017

Glossary

*Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)

Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) is an initiative launched by the World Bank with 14 participating countries, aiming to support for the economic independence of women in developing countries and promoting their social and economic participation, by implementing support to overcome the challenges which women entrepreneurs and women-led SMEs in such countries face such as financing access, legal systems, and others. We-Fi provides financial access assistance to women entrepreneurs, advisory service to facilitate greater business with women entrepreneurs and technical assistance to improve legal and regulatory systems of developing countries. The initiative aims to make more than \$1 billion of financing available, with approximately \$340 million from donor countries and additional resources from the private-sector and international financial institutions.

(6) Culture and Sports

In developing countries, there is a growing interest in the preservation and promotion of their own cultures. Cultural heritage that symbolizes a country is a source of pride for people, and that can be effectively utilized for tourism to develop the socio-economic environment of the residents in the surrounding areas. On the other hand, there are also a number of cultural heritage sites that are exposed to survival crises due to lack of funds,

equipment, technology, etc. 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 effects. In addition, the preservation and promotion of culture, such as invaluable cultural heritage that is shared by all humankind, is an issue that should be addressed not only by the countries with cultural heritage in danger, but also by the entire international community.

Everyone is familiar with sports, and can easily take part in them regardless of their gender or age. Sports can enhance people's quality of life as they help maintain and improve health. Furthermore, sports foster a sense of respect for opponents, as well as cultivate a spirit of

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to promotion of culture and higher education as well as preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries through Cultural Grant Assistance* program 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 necessary equipment for these facilities. Those facilities built in developing countries serve as centers for providing information on 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.

mutual understanding and awareness of norms, through competition based on fair rules and sharing of the same experience. The influence and positive power of sports play the role of "catalyzer" for the development and growth of developing countries.

In FY2016, Japan kept up its proactive efforts to provide sports assistance using ODA and "Projects for Sports Diplomacy Enhancement" to advance "Sport for Tomorrow," a program launched for the purpose of international contribution through sports, with which Japan shares sporting values and spreads the Olympic and Paralympic movement as the host country of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020. Specifically, Japan has provided sports facilities and equipment to 12 countries within the framework of Japan's Cultural Grant Assistance and has dispatched 241 JICA volunteers in the fields of sports in total so far. Japan has also decided to utilize Grant Assistance to assist in improvement of facilities and equipment to Palestine and other countries. In addition to the above, Japan provides TV programs in three countries.



The Project for Judo Dojo Construction

Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Project (February 2016 - February 2017)

Botswana Judo Federation promotes the sport of Judo in Botswana as the only Judo-related organization in the country. Thanks to the Judo instruction by Mr. Keisuke Itsubo, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer who passed away due to an accident in 2014, Botswanan Judo athletes have now become active in international competitions mainly in Africa.

However, Botswana did not have even one dedicated Judo dojo (Judo training hall) for athletes to practice in. Instead, athletes had to lay tatami mats in a dark and narrow space under the stands of the Botswana National Stadium to hone their Judo skills. In the national competitions, athletes had to bring their own tatami mats to public facilities such as elementary schools. Needless to say, not having a dedicated dojo created a major roadblock to the promotion of the sport as well as advancing athletes' skills.

In reaction to Botswana's request to help rectify this situation, Japan decided to assist the country in order to build a dedicated Judo training hall under a Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Project. With the sponsorship of the International Judo Federation as well as the support of the family of Mr. Itsubo, the completed Judo training hall was named "Sensei (teacher) Itsubo Memorial Dojo," and a handover ceremony was held on February 28, 2017. Notably,

the ceremony was attended by Ms. Haruka Tachimoto, a friend of Mr. Itsubo from university, and gold medalist at the Rio 2016 Olympics. Donations of Judo uniforms were also presented by Judo associations in Japan.

Currently, Botswanan athletes are working hard in practice at this Judo training hall aiming to participate in the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. Also, various competitions and referee training courses have been held there. Moreover, as a result of raising interest in Judo, a new Judo class for local community members was launched.



Ms. Tachimoto holding a picture of the late Mr. Itsubo with Judo officials at the completed dojo

Japan supports restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, including equipment provision and preliminary studies and surveys, through the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage established in UNESCO. Placing a particular emphasis on human resources development in developing countries is based on the idea of enabling people in these countries to protect the cultural heritage of their own country by themselves in the future, Japan also endeavors to dispatch international experts who are Japanese experts, and hold workshops in order to transfer technology and expertise to developing countries. In addition to tangible cultural heritage, Japan also supports safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage

such as traditional dances, music, handcraft techniques, and oral lore (oral traditions) by implementing 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, through which it invites young experts on cultural heritage protection from the Asia-Pacific region to Japan for training.

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.

Jordan

Sustainable Community Tourism Development Project in As-Salt City

Technical cooperation project (September 2012 - August 2016)

Jordan has few natural resources. The tourism industry focused on its cultural heritage sites and natural environment such as the Dead Sea is one of the principal industries underpinning economic stability and development. Japan has continuously supported the development of Jordan's tourism industry for many years, utilizing various schemes to help build tourism facilities and dispatch experts on tourism development through loan aid and grant aid.

As-Salt city, which flourished through trade and commerce in the late 19th century, is a historical town with a unique cultural identity and buildings crafted from the area's yellow limestone at that time. Unlike other cities focused on archeological sites, As-Salt finds value in its tourism resources as a heritage city that has consistently passed down the scenery and lifestyles together of a bygone era. However, the city was unable to fully develop these tourism resources. Therefore, Japan implemented a tourism development project for As-Salt based on the concept of an "eco-museum"^{*}, designed by drawing on the experience of the "city-wide Open Air Museum" — the citizen-participatory tourism model of Hagi City, Yamaguchi Pref.

In this project, Japan provided support in various ways: facilitating participatory initiatives such as home visits through which traditional culture can be experienced and the development of walking route based on religion and daily lifestyles; giving support for the establishment of development of tourist souvenirs including a specialty shop carrying local items; in addition, providing assistance to enhance tourism promotion skills. As a result, visitors to As-Salt's historical museum, which had averaged around 3,000 visitors, increased to almost 5,000 people in 2017. Walking tours routes were expanded from one to three, and trained local guides lead



A walking tour led by local guides

these walking tours route while introducing the town's history and culture. Furthermore, the number of local brands producers have increased, and they opened a specialty shop carrying their items. They are contributing to the activation of the local economy.

These initiatives were highly praised for not only contributing to Jordan's economic development, but also fostering pride in the community among local people and raising their awareness about tourism. Even after the project ended, using the knowledge and know-how gained from Japan's assistance, As-Salt City is now working towards becoming listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

* An eco-museum designates part of a community as an open air museum in which local residents participate to preserve, conserve, exhibit, and utilize the community's nature, culture (buildings and tools, etc.) and lifestyle using sustainable means.



Sharing Japan's Advanced Restoration Techniques with Engineers in Nepal

Aiming to Restore World Heritage Sites Destroyed by the Earthquake

On April 25, 2015, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 struck Central Nepal, causing extensive damage across a wide area including in the capital of Kathmandu. During the quake, many of the heritage sites in the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site, including Durbar Square and multi-tiered towers constructed at temples, collapsed and suffered catastrophic damage. Many properties consisting of the World Heritage Site of Kathmandu Valley form the identity of Nepalese life and culture, and they are also important tourism resources. It is the hope of the Nepalese people that the cultural properties will be restored to their original form as quickly as possible. Thus, there was an urgent need to prepare reference materials for the accurate restoration of these cultural properties and secure parts for the collapsed structures.

Japan proactively provided assistance in the immediate aftermath of the quake. This has included not only equipment for restoration, but also technical advice for the Project on rehabilitation and conservation from Nepal Earthquake and enhancement of project management capacities, all in an effort to restore Nepal's World Heritage Sites. During this process, Japan shares its accumulated sophisticated techniques in restoring and seismically retrofitting cultural properties without losing their cultural significance, with local engineers in Nepal, and surveys and plans for the restoration process are being carried out together with engineers in Kathmandu.

Nepal's historical structures at first glance look the same as those in western countries, masonry structures with brick exteriors, but in actuality, wood is used on many occasions as structural materials inside of bricks, making these structures a mix of brickwork and woodwork. Therefore, these structures require extensive repair work every 150 to 200 years due to wood rot and aging. Also, major earthquakes typically strike Nepal at the interval of around every several decades to 100 years. In this regard, Nepal closely resembles Japan with its high humidity climate and frequent earthquakes. This is why

restoring Nepal's cultural properties by transferring Japan's techniques in cultural heritage restoration is expected to support the cultural identity of the Nepalese people and greatly contribute to the recovery of the country's tourism industry.

Mr. Tadatsugu Tai, who has been dispatched to the Department of Archaeology (DOA) of the Government of Nepal, is a specialist for Cultural Heritages rehabilitation and conservation of Japanese cultural properties



Mr. Tadatsugu Tai during a measurement survey on the roof of Agamchhen Temple (Photo: Tadatsugu Tai)

in restoring buildings in Japan, such as designated national treasures, important cultural properties and World Heritage Sites. Mr. Tai is now working with engineers at the DOA on planning future restorations and preparations to carry out a survey that will form the basis of actual restoration work. The survey covers Agamchhen Temple (a three-tiered temple built to enshrine the personal deities of the royal family) built in 1649 and Shiva Temple (a two-tiered temple located on the eastern edge of the compound) built in the 1640s, both located inside Hanuman Dhoka Palace. Restoration work will begin on Agamchhen Temple, because of its high tourism value located at the front of the palace and its status as a core property of the World Heritage Site.

The survey faced a major challenge unique to Nepal. That is, the country does not have established practices for preparing detailed drawings, recordkeeping photographs or survey reports on historical structures. This means there are not enough records to use as a basis for restoring many buildings that collapsed. This is one of the reasons why, as the first stage of the rehabilitation process, Mr. Tai and his colleagues had to conduct survey work after much preparation. Mr. Tai also notes several other challenges the team faced. For example, typically, senior engineers involved in cultural property structures in Japan must be able to carry out all of the work, from surveys and restoration plan formulation, to construction supervision, photograph taking, drawing preparation, and report compilation. In Nepal, however, these processes are customarily carried out by different people, so even for small surveys; there is each person in charge. Therefore, it became difficult to understand exactly which person these techniques should be transferred to.

In response, Mr. Tai is working on identifying or choosing a person he believes would be most suitable to transfer and learn this technique by reviewing the organizational structure of the DOA. At the same time, Mr. Tai decided to assign the important tasks of measurement surveys and provisional work planning to Nepalese junior staff, despite facing such issues, which he believes has helped to deepen their understanding about the need for work to be highly accurate.

"More than anything, my Nepalese colleagues' attitudes and actions began to change after they saw me, a Japanese expert, getting my hands dirty in the field and doing the actual measurements and taking photographs," says Mr. Tai. Survey work is slated to begin at the start of 2018 and be completed sometime around September and October of the same year. After that spending several months to create the restoration plan, restoration work is expected to be completed on Agamchhen Temple in about two years' time.



Agamchhen Temple and Hanuman Gate, the front gate of Hanuman Dhoka Palace (Photo: Tadatsugu Tai)

30 Years of Spreading the Seeds of Smiles throughout the World

Grass-Roots Grant Assistance Human Security Projects



KUSANONEKO
(Grass-Roots Cat in Japanese)
This character appeared at Global Festa JAPAN 2017 exposition held in Tokyo, prior to the 30th anniversary of Grass-Roots Grant Assistance. The cute character holds a blade of grass in its paw and brings smiles to people around the world.



Meow meow! What do you think Grass-Roots Grant Assistance Human Security Projects is?

Grass-Roots Grant Assistance Human Security Projects are a way that Japan supports people in developing countries forced to live in life threatening or severe conditions.



How does Japan support people with these grants?

Japan supports people in many ways such as building elementary/junior high schools, installing medical equipment at hospitals, and digging wells. It also gives developing countries fire engines, and ambulances that were used in Japan to recycle them. I'll explain to you more about the recycling in a minute!



(Before)



(After)

El Salvador: The "Project for Improving Elementary School in Los Zapas Hamlet of Izalco," FY2016



You can see from the pictures that Japan supports people in various ways. How many countries is Japan supporting specifically?

141 countries and one region are targeted for assistance



Japan supports that many places? That's amazing! When did this assistance start?

It started in 1989. The year 2018 is the 30th anniversary. In 1989, Japan supported 95 projects in 32 countries and provided grants of about ¥300 million. In 2016, Japan supported 822 projects in 122 countries and one region and provided grants of about ¥9.2 billion. You can see that our assistance grew quite a lot over the 30 years.





Do you know exactly how Japan provides the assistance?

Japan provides assistance through many different organizations working at the grass-roots level to provide community-based support. For instance, Japan supports local and international NGOs, local public organizations, educational institutions, and medical institutions. Our assistance deals with many different needs through flexible support.



Wow, it is amazing, isn't it!?

Let me explain more about the recycling I mentioned. I'll tell you all about how Japan provides support by recycling fire engines and ambulances.

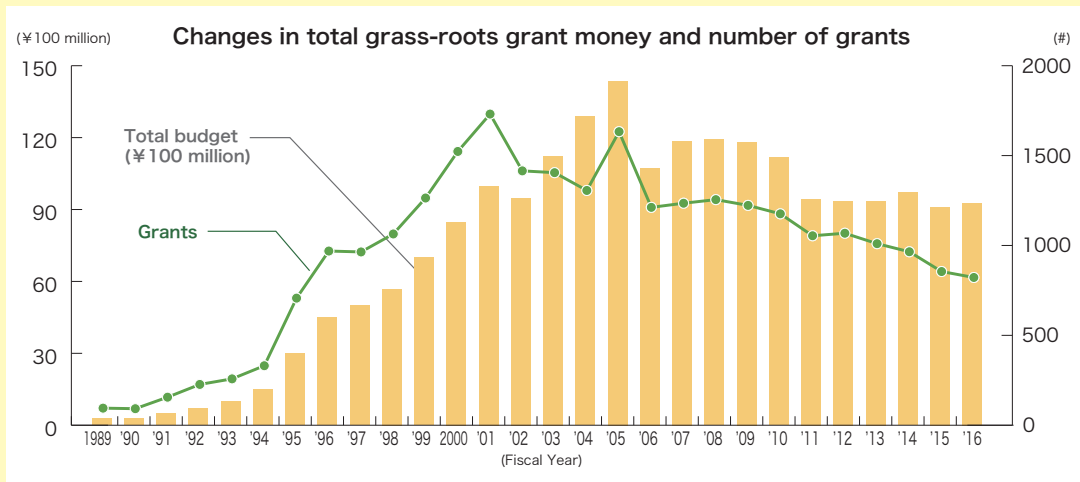


Japan provides assistance by providing fire engines and ambulances originally used in Japan to countries and regions overseas that need them. For instance, Japan helps pay the repair and shipping costs of these fire engines.



Kenya: The "Project for Reusing Secondhand Fire Engine in Nairobi City County," FY2015

I can see that lots of fire engines and ambulances from Japan are being reused overseas! Japan has the culture of "Mottainai," which signifies an aversion to wastefulness. It is engraved in our culture to take care of things well, like recycling. This mindset is helping people overseas, too!



(Website for Grass-Roots Grant Assistance : http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shimin/oda_ngo/kaigai/human_ah/index.html)

2 Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

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 that is necessary to achieve quality growth in developing

countries. From the standpoint of strengthening 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, are of great importance.

2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

(1) Assistance for the Development of Legal and Judicial Systems, and Socio-economic Systems

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, are key to laying the foundations for developing a nation through self-help efforts. In this regard, cooperation for rule of law promotion is required to develop laws and to train legal

and judicial experts, including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as to assist in the development of economic systems that involve the establishment 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, enhancement of internal audits, and human resources development serving to establish civil codes, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries such as Cambodia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Iran, and Cote d'Ivoire. Assistance for this system is a typical example of "person-to-person cooperation" between Japan and the recipient countries, and Japan implements such assistance as part of Japan's visible development cooperation.

In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic systems in developing countries through such measures leads to improvements in the business environment that allow Japanese companies to do their business in these countries; such initiatives are also important in this respect. Japan's assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan's "soft power," and promotes and underpins growth in 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 from developing countries, mainly from the Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Each course and seminar has focused on key identified issues among the UN and

the international community, and has been adapted to the changing agenda in the global society. The main topic of the spring international training course is crime prevention and anticrime measures, and that for the autumn session is the treatment of offenders. The international seminar for senior officials covers a wide range of criminal justice issues.

MOJ also conducts international training courses on the Rule of Law Promotion, as well as studies on the legal systems in other countries and seminars in developing countries by 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, Laos, and Indonesia, 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 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)

In parallel with economic development, corruption, including the bribery of civil servants, has become a factor

impeding sound economic growth in developing countries. It is necessary for donor countries to ensure good governance,

including anti-corruption measures, in order to realize an

<Japan's Efforts>

In July 2017, Japan concluded the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the only universal framework in the international community that sets out measures to counter corruption. Under this Convention, state parties are called upon to be more proactively involved in providing assistance in the enforcement of corruption-related laws and in capacity building to countries that are vulnerable to corruption in cooperation with other countries. To date, in the field of anti-corruption measures, Japan has contributed to identifying and solving challenges in the international fight against corruption by contributing approximately \$100,000 in FY2016 to the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), with a view of supporting the operation of the UNTAC Implementation Mechanism aimed at assessing the status of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in each country in order to promote anti-corruption measures and strengthen international cooperation based on the Convention.

Through UNAFEI, MOJ held an International Training

(3) Assistance for Democratization

It is a critical component of encouraging medium- to long-term stability and development in developing countries to strengthen the foundation for democracy such as by the people's participation in governance and development and by protecting and promoting human rights. In particular, based on the perspective of the principles of

<Japan's Efforts>

At the Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting held in 2013, Prime Minister Hun Sen requested for electoral reform assistance to Prime Minister Abe. In response to this request, Japan has provided support for electoral reform in the following aspects: (i) provision of technical advice; (ii) dispatch of experts; and (iii) supply of equipment as well as assistance such as updating electoral lists and providing voter education provided mainly by Japan and the EU. These efforts resulted in enhancing voters' trust in the electoral process, contributing to smooth local election processes in June 2017.

With respect to Timor-Leste, Japan signed the "Project for Electoral Assistance for Social Inclusion, Multi-Tier Governance and Strengthening of Rule of Law (in cooperation with UNDP)" with UNDP in 2016 and provided training, technology support, and equipment to electoral management bodies, journalism, the judiciary, and police for the democratic and peaceful implementation of elections in the country, including the presidential election and National Parliament elections held in 2017.

For the Kyrgyz Republic, Japan signed a grant aid for the "Project for Supporting the Unified State Population Registry to Establish the E-Government System (in

equitable and stable society in developing countries.

Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption, on the theme of "Effective Measures to Investigate the Proceeds of Corruption Crimes," 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 titled "Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries" since 2007, with the objectives of supporting initiatives in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and corruption response. In 2017, a seminar was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam, on the theme of "Best Practices in Anti-Corruption: A Decade of Institutional and Practical Development in Southeast Asia."

the Development Cooperation Charter, it is important that Japan actively assists developing countries which take proactive steps towards democratization and supports their efforts to shift to democratic systems that include electoral assistance.

cooperation with UNDP)," through which Japan would provide ¥649 million to assist in the building of a unified registration system across the country that would serve as the basis for an E-Government system as well as fair elections operations. The assistance include the issuance of ID cards and passports embedded with biometric authentication data for personal identification purposes, and the provision of ICT equipment and dedicated vehicles mounted with the equipment required for efficient gathering of information in remote areas. During the presidential elections held in October 2017, the equipment supplied was utilized effectively to prevent unjust practices such as multiple voting and pretense, resulting in a peaceful election without any major disturbances or disorder.

In September 2017, Japan implemented the grant aid project, "Support to Electoral Security (in cooperation with UNDP)," through which it will provide ¥128 million to Liberia to assist in strengthening the security maintenance systems for the country's national police force, with the aim of realizing fair and just elections for President and the House of Representatives of Liberia.

Apart from these, in view of the general elections

scheduled to be held in Pakistan in 2018, Japan also signed the Exchange of Note with UNDP in November 2017 to provide ¥639 million towards the “Project for Electoral Assistance.” Through this project, Japan provides support to improve the capacity of Pakistan’s government in the area of electoral processes, so as to ensure that elections

are carried out freely, fairly, and smoothly.

These types of assistance are expected to contribute to the recipient countries’ ability to hold smooth elections in a fair and transparent manner, and to consolidating peace and democracy in the recipient countries, along with bringing about peace and stability in 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 in conflict prevention is the development of an impartial, neutral, and accurate media that is not utilized by politicians.

The “Project for Electoral Assistance” to Pakistan that Japan signed the Exchange of Note for in November 2017, as described above, offers assistance for capacity building for those in the media sector through various training programs on elections processes and electoral reporting. The objective is to ensure balanced, neutral, and objective media coverage for elections, as well as to enable peaceful and democratic discussions.



A JICA expert, Mr. Jusaburo Hayashi, checking staff operations in the operations room of a recording studio of the state-owned broadcasting station in Myanmar (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)



■ **The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Medium Wave Radio Transmission Grant aid (August 2015 - August 2017)**

The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Medium Wave Radio Transmission is the first official grant aid from Japan to Fiji since the democratic government was restored through the election in September 2014 with interval of eight years. The project aims to expand the broadcasting range of medium wave radio as well as to stabilize and improve the quality of broadcasting through developing a medium wave antenna, MF transmitter and transmitter building of the Fiji Broadcasting Corporation (FBC), thereby ensuring accurate and rapid delivery of information such as disaster information to the people of Fiji.

Fiji has a population of around 900,000 spread out over 330 islands. In Fiji, people rely on radio broadcasting for obtaining important information including news, weather, and school related information. As a country prone to natural disasters such as cyclones, radio broadcasting is especially important for people to receive disaster information in a timely and accurate manner.

Currently, medium wave radio broadcasts (AM radio) are provided by FBC. However, the transmitter has been deteriorating over the years since its first installation in 2000, and has frequently malfunctioned. While broadcasting services have been continued through FM radio, the receptive area is smaller than the range of a medium wave, which means disaster information may not reach remote islands. Therefore, an early recovery of medium wave radio broadcasting was required. In addition, the Government of Fiji has listed



An antenna for medium wave radio broadcasting (Photo: JICA)

information and telecommunication, disaster risk reduction, etc. as important items in policy making in the Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development 2010-2014. Based on the emphasis on improving people’s access to information and disaster response capability among communities, this project is expected to contribute to providing accurate and rapid disaster information.

This project is going to enable all of Fiji and its seas, except for Rotuma, to receive radio broadcasts, and non-broadcasting hours will be cut down from the average of 100 hours a year to 8 hours.

2-2 Assistance for Ensuring Peace, Stability, and Security

(1) Support for Peacebuilding and Refugees/Internally Displaced Persons

Regional and internal 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 in development achieved

through long-term efforts, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to engage in “peacebuilding” for the establishment of foundations for development in order to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence, and consolidate sustainable peace.

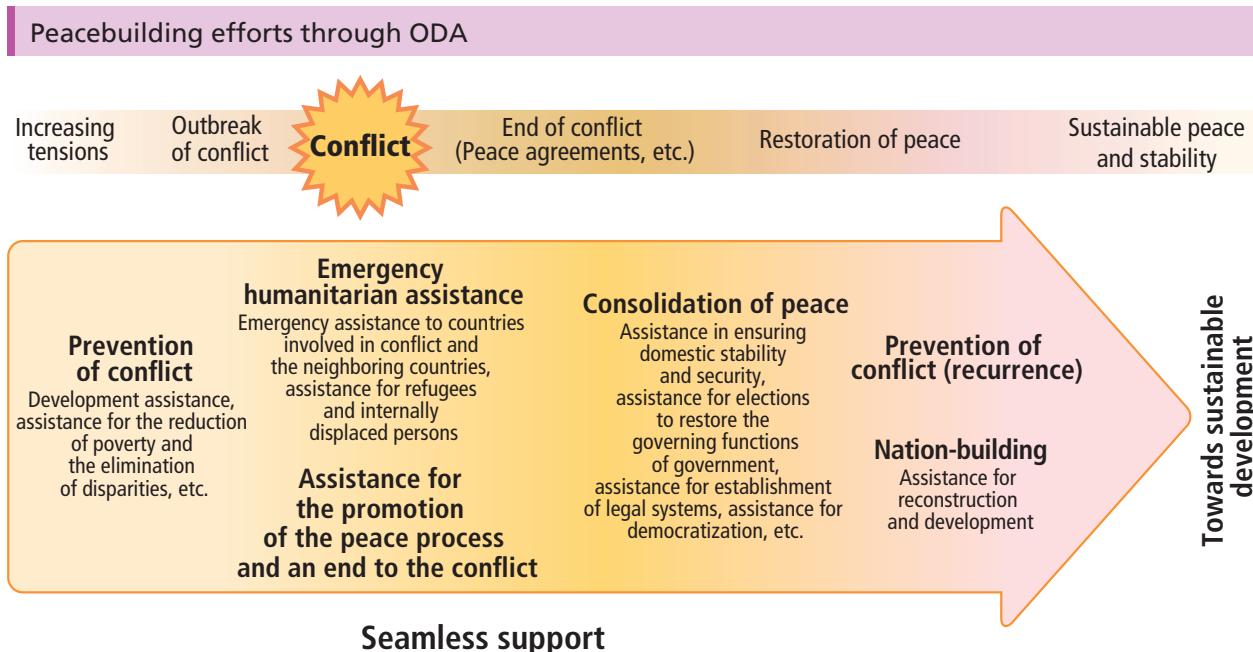
<Japan's Efforts>

Discussions on integrated support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building have been held in fora such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, which was established in 2005. To date, Japan has contributed \$48.5 million to the Peacebuilding Fund. Furthermore, Japan is making vigorous efforts from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. Japan utilizes the United Nations to reaffirm the importance of peacebuilding at high-level. In 2016, then Foreign Minister Kishida chaired an Open Debate of the UN Security Council held in New York, on the theme of “Peacebuilding in Africa.” Japan stated, in the Pledging Conference for the UN Peacebuilding Fund, that Japan would contribute about \$10 million in the coming years. In addition, since April 2017, Japan has taken the lead in discussions as the focal point on the institution-building at the Peacebuilding Commission,

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 (socio-economic 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 administrative, 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 these support in a seamless manner, Japan also extends bilateral assistance through international organizations, along with grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.

Furthermore, Japan provides various types of support, including assistance for refugees affected by conflict, 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

The Development Cooperation Charter outlines that Japan will 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 underway which contribute to development, including efforts for protecting refugees, women, and children affected by conflict and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize the effects of such efforts, it remains important for Japan to promote such forms of cooperation.



● Support for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Given the situations in Syria and other countries, the number of refugees and IDPs worldwide at the end of 2016 reached its highest level since the end of World War II, and humanitarian conditions are becoming increasingly severe. From the viewpoint of human security, Japan is providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and IDPs, in order to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the people in the most vulnerable positions, and to help each person get back on their feet and become self-reliant.

Specifically, Japan works with international organizations mainly UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to continuously provide refugees and IDPs around the world with assistance by distributing 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), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international institutions, Japan provides assistance for refugees and others while utilizing the expertise and coordinating abilities of these institutions, even in locations under dangerous public safety conditions.

When providing assistance for refugees through international organizations, Japan strives to ensure the visibility of its assistance by collaborating with JICA, Japan's development cooperation implementing agency,

as well as private companies. For example, Japan implements refugee assistance through UNHCR in collaboration with JICA, in order to provide seamless assistance by coordinating emergency and reconstruction assistance.

In addition, the specified non-profit corporation Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the Government of Japan, and the business communities (see "C. Financial cooperation for NGO projects" on page 148), is providing support for refugees and IDPs. In FY2016, Japan provided assistance for Humanitarian Response Programs to Yemen, Syria and Iraq, the Palestine/Gaza and South Sudan.

Japan pledged at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference held in London in 2016 and has swiftly provided the support of approximately \$350 million. This assistance is, firstly, inclusive in order to prevent specific groups from becoming alienated and radicalized, and secondly, necessary to reduce the burden on host countries while offering hope to Syrians for the future reconstruction of their country through strengthening humanitarian development nexus. Based on this approach, it includes such as vocational training for women and youth. The total amount of assistance Japan provided to Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries since the Syrian crisis in 2011 has now reached more than \$1.9 billion.



■ Improvement of Quality of Education for Palestinian Primary Schools Strengthening Resilience for the Vulnerable People Affected by the War

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2016 -) Japan Platform Project (May 2016 -)

Many vulnerable people in the Gaza Strip of Palestine have been living in poverty caused by the economic blockade lasting more than 10 years as well as the summer 2014 Gaza conflict.

Campaign for Children of Palestine (CCP) Japan, a Japanese NGO that has provided assistance in Palestine for many years, is now providing supplementary classes, training teachers, and developing teaching materials at public elementary schools and children's centers in order to enhance the quality of primary education and improve the basic academic skills of children in the Gaza Strip. Supplementary classes covering Arabic, English, arithmetic and science emphasize a fun learning environment instead of cramming. Besides, there is an opportunity for children to enjoy recreational activities, which release them from stress in their daily life. All in all, this assistance has greatly contributed to the children's healthy growth and academic progress.

CCP Japan also carries out a number of activities as part of its humanitarian assistance after the conflict in 2014. These include: the distribution of emergency relief goods to families affected; medical assistance, such as in-home medical examinations and rehabilitation equipment; providing a place for children and youth and offering mental health support to them; and carrying out lifestyle improvement projects, such as roadway cleaning and assisting farming. The distribution



Children leaving Tāriq ibn Ziyād Elementary School for the day (Photo: CCP Japan)

of goods and roadway cleaning are participated by Palestinian youth, which encourages them to play a more active role in their community.

Together with these projects, CCP Japan has been promoting awareness activities on the early detection and treatment of breast cancer and providing mental health support for patients of breast cancer in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In this manner, CCP Japan's activities in Palestine involve a combination of assistance.

(As of December 2017)

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in 2016, Japan announced that it would provide inclusive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion for the Middle East regions for the three years between 2016 and 2018, including human resources development programs for approximately 20,000 people, in order to build a “tolerant and stable society” in the region. Based on this, Japan has to date provided steady assistance in the areas of food, education, electric power facilities, water supply and sewage, as well as support for socio-economic development. As a part of its support measures for the Middle East region, Japan decided that it accept up to 150 Syrian students over five years to extend opportunities of education and foster human resources expected to contribute to Syria’s recovery in the future. In 2017, Japan accepted 28 Syrian students.

At the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants held at the United Nations General Assembly in 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would provide an assistance package of approximately \$2.8 billion over the next three years as humanitarian and self-reliance assistance to refugees (including education and vocational training), and assistance to host countries. Japan is now steadily implementing the relevant initiatives.

In September 2017, the first “Japan-Arab Political Dialogue” was held in Egypt. During the dialogue, Foreign Minister Kono announced that Japan would be providing approximately \$25 million worth of new humanitarian assistance for Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries, with the objectives of promoting the return of refugees and preventing further destabilization in the region.

As a part of this assistance, Japan has been providing assistance to refugees and IDPs in Syria and in Iraq in the fields of health, hygiene, education and food. Japan also provides assistance to the neighboring countries accepting Syrian refugees. For example, in the fields of water, Japan provided financial assistance to Jordan for procuring equipment manufactured in Japan, in light of the increased financial pressure Jordan is facing from accepting Syrian refugees.

In February 2017, Japan also provided humanitarian assistance by distributing food, shelters, etc., to residents



A Female refugee from Syria engaged in sewing work at a women's refugee support center in the eastern part of Jordan, operated by the UN Women Azraq refugee camp (Photo: Christopher Herwig / UN Women)



Child refugees from Syria participating in a computer class operated by the UN Women Azraq refugee camp (Photo: Christopher Herwig / UN Women)

and displaced persons from the northern part of Rakhine State in Myanmar. Thereafter, in response to the massive influx of displaced persons from Rakhine States to Bangladesh, Japan provided humanitarian assistance on several occasions to improve their severe humanitarian situation. The influx of displaced persons from Rakhine States into Bangladesh had continued and exceeded 600,000 people by early November. In order to address that situation, in November the same year, Japan decided to provide further assistance in the area of food, logistics, and rehabilitation of road, so as to improve the severe humanitarian situation of the displaced persons from Rakhine States.

In June 2017, the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees was held in June 2017, and Japan announced the new assistance to refugees and host communities in Uganda at the Summit.

However, in addressing prolonged and increasingly serious humanitarian crises, it is not effective enough to solely provide humanitarian assistance in tandem with development cooperation (“Humanitarian - Development Nexus”) as described earlier. It is necessary not only to take post-conflict responses but also to radically strengthen measures for addressing the root causes of the conflict by focusing on the prevention of the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts. To realize this, Japan will continue to place importance on “Humanitarian - Development and Peace Nexus.” Specifically, Japan provides “humanitarian assistance” that is urgently required in countries and regions where humanitarian crises have occurred as a result of conflict, in coordination with “development cooperation” that boosts self-reliance from a medium- to long-term perspective. After the humanitarian crisis has been resolved, Japan then seamlessly provides “support for peacebuilding and the prevention of recurrence of the conflict,” and “support for poverty eradication and economic development.” Based on this approach, Japan is putting in place initiatives that harness its strengths.

●Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Socially vulnerable people include persons with disabilities brought about by conflict or landmines, orphans, widows, ex-combatants including child soldiers, and IDPs. Despite being susceptible to the impact of a conflict, the reality remains 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.

With regards to support for IDPs, the Government of Japan works together with the Japanese NGO, the Japan Chernobyl Foundation (JCF), to improve health services

●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 conflicts from emerging, and eliminating factors that could cause new conflicts before reconstruction or nation-building.

In the reconstruction of social capital, Japan is putting particular effort into five areas: (i) development of social infrastructure; (ii) development of transportation, power grids and telecommunications networks; (iii)

●Restoring Public Order and Government Functions

The restoration of public safety and governance is extremely important when it comes to providing seamless assistance that spans from conflict resolution to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building. In this regard, Japan provides assistance of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants so that countries involved in conflict can consolidate peace and do not return to a state of conflict. Additionally, Japan is working on efforts to ensure domestic safety and security, to restore government functions, through the restoration of administrative systems and electoral reforms and to strengthen administrative, judicial, and police functions. (For details on electoral reform, refer to (3) Assistance for Democratization on page 65.)

●Clearance of Landmines, Unexploded Ordnance, and Collection of Small Arms

In post-conflict countries, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and anti-personnel landmines remain, and illicit small arms and light weapons are widespread. The explosive remnants of war harm civilians indiscriminately. Not only do they hinder reconstruction and development activities, they are also a cause of new conflicts. It is important to provide support towards stabilizing communities and ensuring security in the affected countries, through such assistance as the clearance of UXOs and landmines, the appropriate management of small arms, and capacity building for landmine victims.

for IDPs in Erbil of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, by providing medication guidance to local physicians as well as medical supplies and equipment.

Furthermore, for the social reintegration of child soldiers and protection and empowerment of children, who are the most vulnerable in conflict-affected areas, Japan is providing support through UNICEF. For example, in Central African Republic, Japan contributes in funding to the project for “Liberation of Children from Armed Groups and Support for their Social Integration” through UNICEF.

improvement of health and 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.



Handover ceremony for the presentation of 15 police cars and two motorbikes to the National Police Service of Kenya (Photo: Kumiko Shibaoka / Embassy of Japan in Kenya)



Transfer of knowledge and technology cultivated by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, which Japan has supported for many years, to a mine action organization from Iraq, where there is a high level of landmine pollution

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 is steadily implementing international cooperation that straddles the areas of mine clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education and other projects, from the perspective of “Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus.”

For example, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), an approved specified non-profit corporation, has helped to establish a new curriculum on demining skills at the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) under the framework of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects since 2014, which leads to enriching a solid footing for training on landmine clearance. Furthermore, CMAC demining platoons participating in this curriculum are engaged in efforts to disseminate the technical expertise on mine clearance throughout Cambodia and abroad.

In Afghanistan, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), another specified non-profit corporation, provides outreach education to raise awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict, and on the proper ways of avoiding them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JPF,²⁰ AAR Japan has conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) in various parts of Afghanistan through means such as the development of teaching materials and training seminars. The organization has also trained local people to conduct MRE themselves. Through such activities, education and awareness-raising activities for the local people are in progress.

In addition, from 2015 onwards, Japan has provided support through UNICEF for outreach education on landmine risk prevention in Palestine, Yemen, Central African

Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Iraq, and Ukraine.

Furthermore, for Laos, which has particularly endured great suffering from UXO, Japan has mainly carried out the dispatch of UXO experts, provision of equipment, and South-South cooperation. Since 2014, Japan has also supported capacity building for organizations that dispose of UXOs. In addition, since 2015, Japan has carried out the mechanization of shrub removal and development of forward outposts in Sekong Province, Salavan Province and Champasak Province, all of which are poor regions that have endured particularly great suffering from UXO. Japan also supports land development after the clearance of UXO.

In 2017, Japan has supported mine action, including removal of a landmines and UXO, risk education, through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Middle East and African countries including Iraq and South Sudan. Additionally, through the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, Japan has been providing support for a training project to manage small arms for officials from security agencies in Liberia, conducted by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana.

To tackle the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate stockpile management, in combination with development assistance. With a view to improving security as well as strengthening the capacity to manage and control the import and export of arms, Japan also supports the development of relevant legal systems on arms control, capacity building of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and support for conducting DDR projects for ex-combatants and former child soldiers.

● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Required qualities for peacebuilding activities and those that are engaged in such activities are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs, Japan has conducted the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding from FY2007 to FY2014 to train civilian experts from Japan and other regions so that they can play an active role in the field. Pillars of the Primary Course 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 local offices of international organizations in the peacebuilding field; and support for graduates to build up their careers. Since FY2015, the contents of the program have been expanded to the “Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development.” In addition to the existing Primary Course, the Mid-Career



A training session held in Japan as part of the “Primary Course” program for human resources development (Photo: Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center)

Course and the Career Support Seminar are also being conducted. Many of the graduates are currently playing an active role in the fields of peacebuilding and development in countries such as South Sudan, Jordan, and Israel.

Note 20: Japan Platform (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.

A. Mindanao Peace Process

The conflict in the Mindanao region in the southern Philippines has lasted for 40 years, but a comprehensive peace agreement was signed in 2014.

Under this agreement, during the transition process until the inauguration of the new autonomous government (Bangsamoro²¹), 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, the smooth implementation of various processes that are expected to contribute to the “normalization” of the situation is also a challenge. These include the disarmament of MILF forces, the social reintegration of combatants, the

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Japan has dispatched development experts from JICA to the Social and Economic Development Section of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and conducted studies to identify the needs for assistance. This has 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),” have been highly praised by the local people and the Philippine government. In 2011, the first leaders' meeting between then 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.

In 2014, JICA organized a seminar of the Consolidation for Peace for Mindanao Seminar in Hiroshima City. With then 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 in the seminar and

dismantlement of the many private armed groups in the area, the restoration of security through the creation of a new police organization, and the promotion of socio-economic development that has lagged behind due to the conflict.

The key to achieving true peace in Mindanao is the steady execution of the peace agreement and the overcoming of the hurdles. This requires the unremitting efforts of the Philippine government and MILF, as well as the support of the international community including Japan.

stated their resolve towards moving the peace process forward. On this occasion, the Government of Japan announced the transition to the framework of “J-BIRD 2” with a greater focus on securing the economic independence of the Bangsamoro region. In March 2017, Japan decided to provide grant aid towards projects such as the supply of equipment for the development of power distribution in the Bangsamoro region and peacebuilding and the education support for children who have been affected by the conflict in Mindanao. Furthermore, in November 2017, Japan decided to provide equipment towards the reconstruction of Marawi City on the island of Mindanao, which had been catastrophically destroyed in the armed conflict. For the achievement of true peace in Mindanao, Japan continues to expand and strengthens its support in such areas as: construction of schools, clinics, wells, and other facilities; human resource development in the transition process; and economic development towards sustainable development (cooperation that focuses 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.

Note 21: “Bangsamoro” is the name that Islamic rebel groups use to refer to themselves.



Supporting Reconstruction and Peace through Socio-economic Development

Working to Sustain Peace in Mindanao, the Philippines

The Philippines is the only Christian country in ASEAN; more than 90% of its about 100.98 million people identify themselves as Christian, while 5% identify as Muslim. Most of the country's Muslim population lives in southwest area of Mindanao Island in the southern part of the Philippines. The Muslims living here are called Moro, and the land where they live is called Bangsamoro (which means Moro land). Bangsamoro Muslims organized an anti-government group hoping to gain independence in response to Christianization under Spanish colonial rule. This group has repeatedly engaged in armed conflict since the 1970s. After many years of conflict, the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) signed a comprehensive peace agreement to establish a new autonomous government for Muslims in March 2014.

Japan was dedicated in facilitating the peace process between the Government of the Philippines and MILF since before the peace agreement was reached. As part of this ongoing cooperation, JICA staff have been continually dispatched to the International Monitoring Team (IMT^{*1}) in Mindanao since 2006. In July 2013, Japan launched the Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro (CCDP^{*2}) to support the reconstruction and development of the Bangsamoro region, which faces many challenges as a result of the prolonged conflict, including a high poverty rate and shortage of government services and infrastructure. This project continues to provide assistance covering the three pillars of "enhanced governance," "government service expansion and community development," and "regional economic promotion" in order to contribute to peace and development in Mindanao.

Mr. Koji Demizu, who is in charge of government service expansion and community development, says that agricultural income is one of the few sources of income for MILF soldiers considered to be "half farmer and half soldier" who farm for a living, and increasing the yield of crops with high commercial value is key to improving their livelihoods and reducing poverty. However, many of the communities under MILF's control are located in remote mountainous areas far from main roads, which makes them almost the same as an inaccessible land. In addition to the fact that the Government of the Philippines has not provided public services there, there are no irrigation facilities, which makes it difficult to pursue high yielding wet-land rice cultivation, and even if they attempted to cultivate dry-land rice, which has higher selling price than corn or other crops, they did not have the information or the skills needed to grow rice in fields. Therefore, since April 2016, this project has been providing training to improve dry-land rice cultivation



MILF soldiers learning about farming techniques (pictured at right is Mr. Demizu) (Photo: JICA Philippines Office)

at the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), a government corporate entity, as part of its assistance for dry-land rice farming. During each session, around 30 MILF soldiers receive lectures at the PhilRice and practical instruction at a field of around 1,000 square meters. To date, 362 MILF soldiers have learned new growing techniques through this training. "Until now, this community barely had the skills to grow a vegetable garden, but with the assistance of Japan they were given opportunities to learn agricultural techniques and knowledge, and by putting this learning to use, they have significantly increased their dry-land rice harvest. Having heard this, I feel the project is really making a difference," says Mr. Demizu.

Prior to Japan's assistance, no other international agency had been active in the MILF community. One reason is that MILF was very suspicious during the conflict and tended to refuse outside help even from fellow Muslims. "Simply starting this project in this community was a giant step," says Mr. Demizu. The foundation for the project's activities is the trusting relationship among Japan, the Government of the Philippines and MILF. One of the people who built up this relationship is Mr. Naoyuki Ochiai, the head of CCDP, who has been involved in assistance projects in the Philippines for 17 years in total. Mr. Ochiai, who was also a member of IMT, has long been involved in grassroots activities locally, including negotiations with MILF leaders and listening to the voices of local people. "Earning someone's trust means you have to be 'close by'. It is important for experts like us to head into the field and be close to the people to understand the issues they face and what they need," says Mr. Ochiai. He continues, "The goal of peace of creating a new government in Bangsamoro is close at hand. I feel this has changed the once hostile outlook of MILF for the better. Expectations for peace have also energized local economic activities. As a result, I feel like we are slowly moving towards true peace."

Mr. Demizu and Mr. Ochiai will continue to support the government and people while watching over the birth of the new Bangsamoro autonomous government "close by." Initiatives for the reconstruction and peace of the Bangsamoro region through development will continue in the future.

*1 A multinational team established in 2003 following the ceasefire agreement between the Government of the Philippines and MILF. Japan is responsible for investigating development needs aimed at socio-economic growth as well as the identification, formation, implementation and monitoring of specific projects.

*2 The term of the project is the six-year period from July 2013 to July 2019.



Dry-land rice field cultivated by MILF soldiers prior to harvest (Photo: JICA Philippines Office)

B. Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The security situation in Afghanistan continues to be adverse due to repeated attacks by anti-government forces such as the Taliban. On May 31, a large-scale terrorist attack occurred in the capital Kabul, causing over 300 casualties. The National Unity Government (NUG) of President Ashraf Ghani, which was inaugurated in 2014, has gained the support of the international community and has moved forward with corruption countermeasures and governance reform as part of its reform efforts towards the self-reliance and stability of the nation. It is scheduled to hold Parliament and District Council elections in October 2018 and a Presidential Election in 2019. The NUG brought together key countries and neighboring countries for a “Kabul Process Conference” where discussions were held in order to share common recognition

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●Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan since 2001 totals approximately \$6.4 billion (as of beginning of October 2017). Japan, as one of the major donor countries for Afghanistan, has been endeavoring to coordinate its assistance with the government of Afghanistan and other donor countries and organizations.

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan in 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 and has since steadily implemented this assistance.

The Brussels Conference on Afghanistan held in 2016 was an important opportunity to renew the existing mutual commitments between the international community and the Government of Afghanistan, and Japan

●Pakistan

Japan has been actively engaged in assisting Pakistan since the country announced its intention to fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. To contribute to improving the security situation in Pakistan, Japan has provided assistance for

among the regions, with the aim of making progress with peace between the Afghanistan government and anti-government forces. In August the same year, U.S. President Trump announced a new strategy in Afghanistan and South Asia, indicating the continued involvement of the U.S. in Afghanistan. To prevent Afghanistan and Pakistan from stepping back into a hotbed of terrorism, Japan has proactively provided support to both countries while working closely with the international community. Stability in Pakistan is vital not only for the peace and stability of its neighboring countries including Afghanistan, but also for the world as a whole. Japan provides various forms of assistance to Pakistan in the fields of counter-terrorism measures and the civilian sector.



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura paid a courtesy call to President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani and exchanged views with the President on a visit to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, in January 2017.

expressed its intention to provide assistance worth up to ¥40 billion per year for four years from 2017 to the end of 2020, and strongly urged Afghanistan to make efforts towards further reform commitments.

In order to support Afghanistan's efforts towards security self-reliance and stability, Japan's current support priorities are in the security field on capacity building of the police force and in the development field of agriculture, human resource, and transportation infrastructure.

education, health, vocational training, and other projects in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area, and supported Pakistan's efforts for stability of people's lives.

In February 2017, Japan provided grant aid of ¥500 million to Pakistan for the procurement of equipment that contribute to counter-terrorism efforts.

C. 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.

Many years of occupation have made Palestine economically dependent on the Israeli economy as well as on assistance from the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

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 has provided more than \$1.8 billion in assistance to Palestine since the 1993 Oslo Accords. Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs to improve the severe living conditions of the socially vulnerable people in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), people affected by conflicts in the Gaza Strip, and others. Also, Japan proactively supports the Palestinian Authority to stabilize and improve its people's lives, strengthen the financial foundation, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote economic self-reliance. These efforts are aimed at preparing for future Palestinian nation-building and for a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Furthermore, since 2006, Japan has launched the initiative of the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" as its unique medium- to long-term initiative that aims to promote socio-economic development in the Jordan Valley area through regional cooperation among Japan, Israel, Palestine and Jordan. Those four parties are working on the flagship project of the initiative, the development of the Jericho Agro Industrial Park (JAIP).



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi inspecting the Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) in Palestine in April 2017

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

Furthermore, the unemployment rate has not fallen due to Israel's occupation policy including restrictions on movement as well as a sluggish economy, and a severe humanitarian situation remains in place, particularly in the sealed-off Gaza Strip. To realize a two-state solution, it is an important challenge to improve living conditions for the Palestine people so that an independent Palestine can become a sustainable nation in the future and help the Palestinian economy stand independently.

Map of Palestine



Palestine	
Gaza Strip	West Bank
● Area: 365 km ² (slightly larger than Fukuoka City)	● Area: 5,655 km ² (similar to Mie Prefecture)
● Population: Approx. 1.94 million	● Population: Approx. 3 million

and private economic development. To date, meetings have been held on triangular cooperation²² for human resources development and on trade and investment expansion.

In 2015, Prime Minister Abe visited Palestine, where he met with President Mahmoud Abbas and conveyed that Japan would extend approximately \$100 million in assistance to aid reconstruction in Gaza, socio-economic development, finance, and medical and health care, among other areas.

In 2016, when President Abbas visited Japan, Prime Minister Abe conveyed that Japan would extend assistance of more than \$78 million, and President Abbas expressed his utmost gratitude.

Also, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Ad hoc Liaison committee (AHLIC) on Palestine, which was held to discuss assistance for Palestine at the United Nations in September 2017, Foreign Minister Kono attended and announced assistance providing approximately \$20 million to Palestine as well as expansion of the above-mentioned "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" initiative.

Note 22: Refer to page 123 for an explanation on South-South cooperation.



Promoting Economic Independence by Supporting Development of the Industrial Estate

Japanese Assistance Acting as an Intermediary between Israel and Palestine

In 2006, Japan announced the “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity” initiative for Israel and Palestine relations, and since then Japan has contributed to peace-building by promoting the independence of Palestine’s economy and society aimed at the realization of this concept. The Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) is a core project of this concept. The city of Jericho located in Eastern Palestine is the lowest elevation community in the entire world as it sits at an elevation of 250 meters below sea level. The city has a warm climate even in the winter and features huge oases and a number of natural springs. This makes Jericho ideal for growing olives, bananas, dates and other crops. JAIP aims to process the myriad crops grown in and around Jericho into value-added products and export them to Persian Gulf countries via Jordan.

In recent years, however, water shortage has become a major issue caused by the growing population, the rise of new industries, and water leaks due to deteriorating infrastructure. Additionally, Palestine is subject to restricted movement of people and goods, including the supply of electricity and use of land. Easing these restrictions is vital to the development of industrial estates. For the development of Palestine’s economy, the number of companies operating at JAIP needs to be increased in the future. The natural resources existing in the west bank of the Jordan River including Jericho are under the control of Israel. Therefore, the development of the infrastructure necessary for JAIP, including drilling of a dedicated well, would not have been possible without obtaining consent from Israel.

Following the opening of JAIP, Japan has endeavored to build the capacity of the Palestinian Industrial Estates and Free Zones Authority (PIEFZA*), which developed and operates JAIP, through technical cooperation for the construction of leased factories, infrastructure development and improvement of skills for operating industrial estates. Mr. Takeo Matsuzawa headed up the project for institutional strengthening of PIEFZA for JAIP from 2010 to 2013 and the Project for Strengthening Incentive Service and Management Function for JAIP from 2014, after engaging in supplemental surveys for the feasibility study (F/S) beginning in August 2009. He talks about future prospects as follows.

“We had started developing JAIP to attract companies in Palestine into the industrial estate and to promote exports by expanding companies’ operations so that they could have international competitiveness. With restrictions imposed exports from Israel to Persian Gulf countries, we think Israel would not have any objections about developing industries in Palestine that do not compete with Israel’s. By enabling exports of products made in Palestine to the Middle East, particularly the Persian Gulf, we



Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Taro Kono paid a visit to JAIP, a flagship project under the Japanese-led Concept for “Creating the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity,” during his trip to Palestine in December 2017.

aim for the independent economic development of Palestine in the future.”

To secure export routes which are key to JAIP’s success, plans are under consideration to construct a main distribution road to connect JAIP with the Jordanian border. Japan is now proceeding with detailed surveys and planning while seeking the consensus of Israel and Palestine through regular talks. With JAIP’s development progressing, specific contents of the shipment volume of products and the traffic volume related to transport became clear, and as a result, Israel is now moving ahead with the construction of the road. For Palestine, this connection with the Middle East and Persian Gulf is a major step forward. “I hope Japan can serve as a bridge for this connection,” explains Mr. Matsuzawa with enthusiasm.

This project has achieved a number of results over the past roughly seven years. One example is that lease agreements have been signed with around 40 tenants as of October 2017, and of these, eight factories have already started up operations at JAIP, including ones for olive supplements, soaps, frozen potatoes, cushioning materials for packaging, and dates packaging, among others. This can be seen as the positive outcome of JICA experts’ continuous support to improve PIEFZA staff’s operational and development capacities of JAIP as well as that of the industrial estate’s developer through PIEFZA. Additionally, the development of JAIP has promoted dialogue and negotiations mediated by Japan between Palestine and Israel in a wide range of critical areas, including water, electricity and road construction. This marks the first time that Israel and Palestine have engaged in talks on the industrial development of Palestine, and speaks volumes about the trust that Japan has earned from both of them. This also speaks of the positive outcomes of the persistent support provided by Mr. Matsuzawa and others for capacity building, while working to solve daily challenges together with local stakeholders.

Japan’s long-term view on development cooperation sparing no efforts to encourage the independence of local people has entered the phase where the Palestinian people would enjoy the fruit of economic development.

* PIEFZA: A government institution established in 1998 to support industrial estates developed by Palestine’s private sector within the Palestinian National Authority.

D. Sahel Region

The “Sahel²³ countries” generally include the following eight countries – Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, although there is no strict definition.

In the Sahel region, which has vast lands, including deserts, because of natural disasters including drought, poverty, and fragile state system, political uncertainty, terrorism, illicit trade of arms and illegal drugs, and the threats of organized crimes such as kidnapping are

<Japan's Efforts>

Following the terrorist attack against Japanese nationals in Algeria²⁴ in 2013, then Foreign Minister Kishida announced the three pillars of foreign policy.²⁵ Furthermore, in 2015, Japan announced three new pillars of its diplomatic policy²⁶ for the future, following the hostage crisis in Syria in which Japanese nationals were killed, and Japan has been accelerating its efforts to bring peace and stability to the Sahel region.

Since 2008, Japan has provided an accumulated amount of \$405 million to the Peace Keeping School (L'ecole de Maintien de la Paix) in Mali, and also provided in renovating its National Police Academy in 2015. In addition, Japan has supplied equipment to the security and judicial authorities of Mali.

Moreover, Japan has implemented projects which contribute to peace and stability in the Sahel region such as border control to enhance stability and human security in the region, countermeasures against radicalization of the youth, and awareness-raising for civil rights.

These projects are expected to strengthen the capacity of border control so as to prevent young people from

becoming ever more serious. Moreover, countries in the Sahel region have difficulties in controlling their borders sufficiently to prevent the entry and exit of terrorists and others, and they have also become breeding grounds for arms smuggling. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the region and the international community to enhance security capacity and governance in the entire Sahel region, as well as to address development issues and cope with humanitarian crises such as refugees.

turning to violent extremism, improve public safety, reduce the potential threat of terrorism in the Sahel countries, and thus improve the capability of the whole region to cope with these challenges.

The MOJ, through UNAFEI, organized a training program for criminal justice practitioners in French-speaking African countries, titled the Fourth Training on Criminal Justice in French-speaking African Countries. This program focused on themes such as the importance of capacity in the areas of investigations, legal actions, and trials, as well as measures to combat crimes committed through the use of computer networks. This training contributed to finding a solution for global challenges such as the deteriorating security situation and the serious issues of corruption in this region through the enhancement and development of the criminal justice system in French-speaking African countries.

Japan will work more closely with countries in the Sahel region, international organizations, and other aid organizations to steadily provide assistance towards establishing peace and stability in the Sahel region.

E. South Sudan

In 2016, clashes broke out in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, between the faction supporting President Kiir and the faction supporting First Vice President Machar, and security in Juba rapidly deteriorated. As a result, Japanese nationals including JICA staff were evacuated from the

country. Subsequently, the capital Juba became relatively calm, but regions remain volatile due to clashes between the government forces and the opposition forces, as well as incidents of armed robbery. The country is faced with multiple remaining challenges.

<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 African continent. The two countries are therefore an area in Africa requiring intensive assistance for the consolidation of peace. With this understanding, Japan

has provided assistance amounting to over \$1.5 billion to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005.

Japan is providing assistance to South Sudan aimed at consolidating peace, as well as support in the areas of basic human needs (BHN)²⁷ so that the people of the country can actually feel that peace has been established

Note 23: “Sahel” is a semi-arid region that stretches along the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. It generally refers to West Africa; however, in some cases it includes Sudan and the Horn of Africa area. The word “Sahel” originates from “coast” in Arabic. The Sahel countries are also called the countries on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Note 24: This is an incident in which an armed group attacked a natural gas plant in the Tiguentourine area in eastern Algeria and barricaded the inside of the plant, taking the workers and other people as hostages. The Algerian military forces managed to control the situation by January 19. However, 40 people died, including 10 Japanese nationals.

Note 25: The three pillars are: (i) Strengthening of measures against international terrorism; (ii) Support for the stabilization of Sahel, North Africa, and Middle East regions in the southern part of the Sahara Desert; and (iii) Promotion of dialogue and exchange with Islamic and Arab countries.

Note 26: 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.

Note 27: Basic human needs are the minimum requirements of human life, including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

and that the country will not revert to conflict. Japan also provides assistance that focuses on the development of infrastructure and governance.

In March 2017, Japan announced its intention to contribute proactively to South Sudan's nation-building, through continued and enhanced assistance. The assistance for South Sudan includes: support towards advancement of the political process such as support for activities to monitor the implementation of ARCSS (Agreement on the Republic of the Conflict in South Sudan) through the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a regional institution in East Africa; support for national dialogues including assistance to facilitate the

(2) Emergency Humanitarian Assistance during Natural Disasters

Japan stands ready for the immediate provision of emergency assistance in response to the request from the government of an affected country or an international organization when large-scale disasters occur overseas. In the aspect of personnel assistance, there are five types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams that provide humanitarian assistance: (i) Search and Rescue Team to conduct search and rescue operations; (ii) Medical Team to provide medical assistance; (iii) Infectious Diseases Response Team to implement measures to combat infectious diseases; (iv) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on emergency response measures and recovery operations; and (v) Self-Defense Force Unit to undertake medical activities, transportation of aid supplies and personnel when it is deemed particularly necessary in responding to large-scale disasters. The five types of teams are dispatched individually or in combination.

Emergency relief goods are supplied as an in-kind assistance. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other supplies needed for people affected in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, in four overseas warehouses. It enables Japan to quickly provide emergency relief goods to affected countries when disasters occur. In 2017, Japan provided emergency relief goods to Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Cuba, and Viet Nam, etc.

Moreover, for the purpose of providing relief to those who have been displaced or affected by natural hazards and/or conflicts overseas, Japan extends Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations and other institutions

● 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 reduction planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low- and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural hazards.

participation of various organizations in South Sudan, such as religious and youth organizations, in dialogue; human resources development such as support to build the financial management capabilities of civil servants and support to enhance police capabilities; and humanitarian support including food assistance. In May 2017, the Engineering Units of the Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) dispatched to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for more than five years concluded its activities; however, Japan continues its contribution to UNMISS activities through dispatch of staff personnel (as of November 2017).



Delivery of emergency relief goods from Japan for earthquake victims in Aceh, Indonesia, in December 2016 (Photo: Ahmad Ariska)

that provide emergency assistance in areas affected by the disasters. In many cases, Japanese NGOs work as partners when these international organizations engage in actual emergency assistance.

Additionally, Japanese NGOs provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters in regions that government aid does not always reach, by utilizing ODA funds to meet their needs. Japan Platform (JPF) (see “C. Financial cooperation for NGO projects” on page 148), an 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 hazards.

In addition, Japan is also supporting the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) by providing support for information communication systems and dispatching personnel, as well as providing emergency relief goods and support for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

ODA Topics 3

30 Years of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Law

The year 2017 marked the 30th year since the Law Concerning Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR Law) came into effect in August 1987. The JDR Law was enacted to specify the measures required for dispatching the JDR Team in the event of major disasters occurring overseas, particularly in developing regions, in response to requests from the governments of affected countries or international organizations, as part of efforts to promote Japan's international cooperation. Later, the Peace Keeping Operation (PKO) Law came into effect in 1992, clarifying the status of emergency aid such that conflict-related humanitarian support came under the PKO Law while major natural disasters or man-made disasters came under the JDR Law. Since a team of experts was first dispatched in response to the flooding in Venezuela in 1987, a total of 145 teams have been dispatched to 45 countries and regions (as of December 2017).

Humanitarian assistance and emergency relief carried out by the Government of Japan can generally be categorized into (i) the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams, (ii) provision of emergency relief goods, and (iii) Emergency Grant Aid, and one or more of these is provided according to the nature of the request from the affected country and the scale of the disaster. The five types of Japan Disaster Relief Teams are the Search and Rescue Team, Medical Team, Infectious Diseases Response Team, Expert Team, and Self-Defense Force Unit. The type of team and the detail of its activities is considered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with other related ministries and agencies, based on the request from the government of the affected country or the international organization (what kind of support is needed) and the scope and type of disaster, before making the decision to dispatch.

Recently, the JDR Search and Rescue Team deployed in response to the magnitude 7.1 earthquake in central Mexico which struck on September 20, 2017 Japan time. The primary mission of the Team was to search for and extract victims from collapsed buildings, provide first aid when necessary, and evacuate them to a safe location. The team was comprised of personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, the Japan Coast Guard and JICA for a total of 70 members who departed Tokyo for Mexico on September 21, the day after the earthquake. In addition to the supplies and equipment required for operations, the JDR Team remains prepared at all times and bring their own water, food, and tents so that they may operate autonomously without causing a burden on the disaster affected areas. The equipment carried by the teams have constantly improved over the past 30 years along with technological advancements. On this rescue operation, the Search and Rescue Team searched for survivors with the help of rescue dogs on a 24-hour rotation, even sometimes covering two locations simultaneously. The temperature in Mexico City would drop to almost 10 degrees Celsius at night due to the high elevation, sometimes accompanied by cold rain. Luckily, the Team was able to use a facility of the Asociación México Japonesa (Mexico Japan Association) as their base of operations, originally established by descendants of Japanese immigrants. It was a great help for the team members



The Japan Disaster Relief Search and Rescue Team engaged in search and rescue operations after an earthquake in Mexico (Photo: JICA)

to be able to rest in a safe building as they carried out their operations under harsh conditions. The words of gratitude and support received by the Search and Rescue Team from local Mexican residents also provided them with a great boost of energy. The JDR Team has frequently received warm support and engaged with the local people in affected areas over its 30 year history, highlighting their important role as visibility of Japanese assistance.

There have been notable improvements in recent years in the disaster response capabilities including the disaster risk reduction of developing countries. It is expected that JDR carries out high quality support based on experiences to past disasters in Japan and technical capacities. Accordingly, the teams are proactively engaged in developing and improving their capabilities through training and drills, and preparing international guidelines to achieve better support. One example of the latter is the Minimum Data Set (MDS), a list of common medical data items that should be reported by foreign medical teams when carrying out support activities in disaster affected countries. The MDS was developed based on the experience of the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team providing medical support in disaster affected regions after the 2013 typhoon in the Philippines. It was adopted as an international standard by the World Health Organization (WHO) in February 2017 and is currently being spread throughout the global disaster medical field.

The JDR Team will continue to leverage its 30-year history to achieve even better support with the cooperation of the international society.



The JDR Medical Team performs surgery after the 2015 earthquake in Nepal. (Photo: JICA)

(3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Globalization, the advancement and proliferation of high-tech devices, and expanded mobility have 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. Groups that are affiliated with and influenced by ISIL and other international terrorist organizations are becoming increasingly active not only in the Middle East and Africa but also in the Asia region, and individual acts of terrorism influenced by violent extremism as well as foreign terrorist

fighters also pose a grave threat. In addition, piracy and armed robbery against ships 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, are 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 through assistance to build capacity in the fields of criminal justice and law enforcement in developing countries.

<Japan's Efforts>

●Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

In the area of capacity building of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintaining domestic security, Japan provides support with a combination of the transfer of knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, with maintenance of facilities and provision of equipment, while emphasizing human resources development that includes the development of institutions and enhancement of administrative capabilities.

In 2017, Japan offered technical cooperation, such as support for police officers including female officers, to Afghanistan where the security situation remains unpredictable. Japan provided approximately \$1.98 billion

(approximately ¥196 billion) in assistance to Afghanistan over the period of 2001 to the end of October 2017 in order to improve public safety in the country. As a result of the assistance from Japan as well as the international community, the Afghan National Police (ANP) more than doubled its workforce from 72,000 in 2008 to 157,000 in 2016.

The National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia, through which Japan conveys the modalities of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.

●Counter-Terrorism

In 2017, frequent terror attacks happened around the world, including those in London (March and June) and Manchester (May), the United Kingdom, as well as one in Barcelona, Spain (August).

As the threat of terrorism and violent extremism is ever-expanding not only in the Middle East and Africa but also in Asia, there is a need for the steady implementation of “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism,” drawn up at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit. The international community must make every effort to prevent the means of terrorism from falling into the hands of terrorists and to deny them safe havens. Japan provides capacity building assistance in counter-terrorism to developing countries that are not necessarily equipped with sufficient capabilities.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan announced that under the philosophy of “The Best Way is to Go in the Middle,” it would provide comprehensive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion, including human resources development for approximately 20,000 people, over the next three years from 2016 to 2018, in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a “tolerant and stable society” in the Middle East. Based on this,

Japan has been steadily providing assistance in the areas of food, education, power, and water supply and sewage, as well as support for economic and social development.

Furthermore, in 2016 when Japan chaired the open debate of the UN Security Council as the Security Council president, then Foreign Minister Kishida emphasized Japan's strong commitment towards peace and security in Africa, and announced that Japan would provide assistance of \$120 million (approximately ¥14 billion), including human resources development for 30,000 people, from 2016 to 2018 for counter-terrorism measures in Africa.

Moreover, taking the opportunity of TICAD VI held in 2016 in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, Prime Minister Abe announced that, in order to work towards “Priority area 3: Promoting social stability for shared prosperity,” one of the three priority areas in the Nairobi Declaration, Japan would implement efforts that contribute to laying the foundations for peace and stability, through such measures as providing education and vocational training for African youth.

At the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in 2016, Japan announced that it would provide approximately

¥45 billion over the next three years to Asia as comprehensive counter-terrorism assistance consisting of: (i) improvement of counter-terrorism capacity, (ii) measures to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and (iii) social and economic development assistance for creating a foundation for a moderate society, and that in addition it would help develop 2,000 personnel for counter-terrorism over the next three years.

Japan, in cooperation with each country and international organizations, is steadily implementing projects

● 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, transnational organized crime is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the

■ Measures against Drug Trafficking

Alongside its active participation in international conferences such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the United Nations, Japan has also provided financial contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support counter-narcotics efforts. Japan is making efforts to prevent the illicit drug trafficking through support to strengthen regulatory capacity in Afghanistan and the neighboring regions where the narcotics problem is particularly serious, border control

■ Measures against Trafficking in Persons

With regard to measures against trafficking in persons,* which is a serious violation of human rights and an extremely malicious crime, Japan provides various forms of assistance to eradicate it, under the “2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.”

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 independence assistance to these individuals in their

■ Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk that the proceeds of transnational organized crime would be used to fund further organized crime or acts of terrorism, and thus eliminating flows of these illicit funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan actively participates in discussions on international measures against money laundering* and terrorist financing, through

that utilize Japanese technology, towards the realization of “Asia resilient to terrorism.” These include the introduction of state of the art technology for counter-terrorism developed in Japan such as biometrics authentication systems (face recognition, fingerprint identification, etc.) and detection equipment for explosives and drugs. By the end of March 2017, Japan has provided more than ¥35.5 billion in assistance and human resource development for more than 670 people.

international community. To combat transnational organized crime efficiently, Japan concluded the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in July 2017, which is a legal framework for preventing transnational organized crime including terrorism. Additionally, Japan mainly makes the following international contributions.

support in North Africa and Central Asia.

Additionally, the NPA of Japan invites senior drug investigators mainly from the Asia-Pacific region to attend discussions about the narcotics situation in their countries, narcotics crime investigation methods and international cooperation in the field. It is aimed at establishing and strengthening international networks on drug enforcement of relevant countries.

home country in order to prevent them from falling victims of trafficking in persons again after repatriation. Japan also contributes to the Law Enforcement Agencies Capacity Strengthening Project of UNODC, and actively participates in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional framework on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and transnational crime. In July 2017, Japan became a party to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which is a comprehensive international commitment on trafficking in persons.

intergovernmental frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established based on the Economic Declaration of the Arch Summit in 1989.

Through UNODC, Japan is also engaged in counter-measures against terrorist financing in Iran and Southeast Asia.



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.

● 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 existence and prosperity as a nation, and is of crucial importance for the economic development of the region. However, the threat of piracy exists in the sea lanes between Japan and the Middle East, from which Japan imports approximately 80% of its crude oil, and in the internationally important sea lanes such as off the coast of Somalia, in the Gulf of Aden, and in the Sulu and Celebes Sea.

For that reason, to encourage regional cooperation in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea in Asia, Japan was at the forefront of efforts to formulate the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Each of the contracting parties shares information regarding piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea and cooperates via the Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC) established in Singapore under the Agreement. Japan supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC by sending its Executive Director and an assistant director, in addition to the provision of financial support. On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of founding ASEAN, Japan conducted "Capacity Building Executive Programme on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia" for officers of maritime law enforcement agencies from 10 ASEAN member states, in cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies, from September 30 to October 7, 2017.

Moreover, in order to establish and promote the "rule of law" at sea, Japan is utilizing tools such as ODA to seamlessly support improvement of law enforcement capacity of maritime security agencies, etc. in ASEAN countries through provision of patrol vessels, technical cooperation, human resource development, while promoting international cooperation for the capacity building of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) for recipient countries. Specifically, Japan completed the provision of seven used vessels to Viet Nam by February 2017 and is advancing preparations for provision of newly-built patrol vessels. With respect to the Philippines, in FY2013, Japan decided to provide ten newly-built patrol vessels through financial cooperation using ODA loans. Out of these, eight vessels have arrived in the Philippines and have been put into operation. In January 2017, Japan

decided to provide small high-speed vessels through grant aid. Furthermore, at the Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting held in November 2017, Japan announced its intention to provide coastal surveillance radar equipment to the Philippines through grant aid. Japan is providing not only the vessels but also relevant equipment related to maritime security to these two countries. In addition, it is proceeding with human resource development through training, the dispatch of experts, etc., for coastal countries including Indonesia and Malaysia.

Furthermore, accidents that occur on the sea lanes, including accidental oil leaks from vessels, may cause not only a negative impact on the safety of the navigation of vessels, but also fatal damage on the fishery and tourism industries of coastal countries due to coastal pollution. In this regard, capacity building to address these situations is important. For that reason, from 2015 to 2017, Japan has dispatched experts who support the strengthening of the capacity to control oil spills into the sea (Advisor Services for Maritime Disaster Measures and Marine Environment Protection) to Sri Lanka, a country located on the sea lanes connecting the Middle East and Japan.

Since FY 2009, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), with grant assistance from The Nippon Foundation, has been conducting a 15-week training project every year at the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, with the aim of fostering nautical chart experts. Since its launch, the project has produced 58 graduates from 36 countries. The Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard participates in the management and implementation of this project (as of the end of December 2017).

The IHO and UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) are engaged in a joint project to create the General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans (GEBCO), a topographical map of the seafloor that covers the entire world uniformly. Since the first edition published in 1903, the map has undergone numerous revisions through the cooperation of experts around the world, including the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard. Through grant assistance offered by The Nippon Foundation, a one-year training program has been conducted at the University of New Hampshire in the United States every year since 2004, with the purpose of fostering young researchers who can contribute to the GEBCO project. To date, this



"Teruzuki," an escort vessel that protects a private civilian vessel (Photo: Ministry of Defense)

program has produced 78 graduates from 35 countries (as of November 2017).

The number of piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa is currently at a low level, but the threat of piracy continues to exist. Given this situation, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations since 2009. Japan has 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) to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving capabilities for maritime law enforcement in Somalia and its neighboring countries). This Trust Fund has been used to establish and operate information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures and Djibouti Regional Training Centre, as well as to conduct training programs for improving 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.²⁸ Its purpose is to assist Somalia and its neighboring countries to improve their capabilities, in order to arrest and prosecute alleged pirates. Through the contribution, Japan has been supporting the international community striving to arrest and prosecute pirates, and prevent the 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, with the perception that the reconstruction and stability of Somalia are essential for a fundamental solution of Somalia's piracy issue, since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately \$447 million for improvement of basic services, restoration of security, economic revitalization, and emergency humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

■ Outer Space

Japan contributes to addressing global issues including climate change, disaster risk reduction, marine/fisheries resource management, forest conservation, and resources/energy challenges through implementation of ODA projects which utilize space technology. For example, Japan signed a Letter of Intent with Indonesia on space and maritime cooperation utilizing satellite data in March 2017, and commenced studies towards the development of concrete projects in November 2017. Japan has also signed an Exchange of Note with Thailand on cooperation to develop GPS Earth Observation Network System (GEONET) that utilizes satellite navigation technology, and conducted a demonstration experiment in Thailand on

satellite navigation services for the automatic operation of construction and agricultural machinery, etc.

Japan has also proactively provided assistance in the field of human resources development to emerging countries and developing countries that are trying the development and use of space. In particular, initiatives by Japan such as the provision of an experiment environment that makes use of the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module "Kibo" and the release of small satellites have been highly appraised. In FY2017, a nanosatellite developed by students from Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ghana, and Nigeria under a program by the Kyushu Institute of Technology was released from "Kibo"

Note 28: From December 2012 the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UNDP-MPTF Office) took over the administration of the funds from UNODC.

into orbit. In addition, Japan commenced exposure experiments for material samples towards the development of domestically-produced satellites by Turkey.

In December 2016, in order to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for capacity building in

■ Cyberspace

Free, fair and secure cyberspace is a global shared space that enables communication on a global scale, and is the foundation for peace and security of the international community, but in recent years activities that harm the benefits brought by cyberspace have been increasing. It is necessary for diverse actors in each country to work together to respond to transnational threats in cyberspace. The situation in which some countries or regions lack the capacity to respond to the threat is a risk to the entire world including Japan. Furthermore, the numbers of Japanese people traveling overseas and Japanese companies expanding their business to foreign markets continue to increase. As a consequence of the progress of computerization, their activities depend on the social infrastructure and cyberspace managed and operated by the host countries. Therefore, strengthening cooperation for ensuring the security of cyberspace in countries around the world and providing capacity-building support to developing countries not only contribute to the recipient countries, but also benefit Japan and the entire world.

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, and establishes technologies to immediately detect and respond to indications of a cyber-attack as well as the DAEDALUS system developed by the National

developing countries in the field of space, Japan formulated basic policies and reported them to the Strategic Headquarters for National Space Policy, and will continue to actively support in line with these policies.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Manabu Horii, delivering a speech at the Global Conference on Cyber Space (GCCS) 2017 held in New Delhi, India, in November 2017

Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), which detects malware infections in real time.

In addition, JICA has conducted technical cooperation projects to Indonesia from 2014 to 2017, which aims to improve its information security capabilities through dispatch of experts, implementation of training and introduction of new software. In October 2017, the National Police Agency (NPA) invited senior officials of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam, who are in charge of cybersecurity, and conducted a training program aimed at improving their cybersecurity capabilities.

3 Building a Sustainable and Resilient International Community through Efforts to Address Global Issues

As globalization advances, transboundary challenges facing humanity such as environmental issues, climate change, water-related issues, large-scale natural hazards, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole. These global issues cannot be solved by a single country, and require united efforts by the international community.

In July 2017, the United Nations High-level Political

Forum was held in New York for international follow-up on the SDGs. Forty-three countries including Japan presented their own initiatives regarding the 2030 Agenda. On the occasion, then Foreign Minister Kishida declared Japan's strong commitment to promoting the SDGs in both aspects of domestic implementation and international cooperation, in order to create a diverse and inclusive society where "no one will be left behind" through the implementation of the SDGs.

(1) Environment and Climate Change Actions

Environment and climate change issues have been repeatedly taken up as one of the main topics at the G7/8 and G20 Summits, and the importance of tackling these issues has been growing in international recognition in recent years. For example, these topics were also brought

up in the 2030 Agenda adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. Japan has been vigorously working on addressing these issues, and will continue to actively participate in discussions in the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Environmental Pollution Control Measures

Japan has accumulated abundant knowledge, experience and technology related to environmental pollution control measures, and has been utilizing them to solve pollution problems in developing countries. At the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" held in Japan in 2013, Japan took the lead in the adoption of the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" as the chair. In the conference, Japan announced the provision of \$2 billion ODA support over the three years from 2014 as measures against environmental contamination in developing countries, as well as the human resources development assistance dedicated to the prevention of mercury contamination, while showing the international community Japan's proactive attitude towards establishing countermeasures for global environmental pollution.

The Minamata Convention entered into force in August 2017, and the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties was held in Geneva, Switzerland in September the same year. Japan has accumulated the technology and know-how to prevent damage caused by mercury, through experience of Minamata disease.²⁹ At the conference, Japan expressed its intention to exercise continuous leadership by proactively transferring such technology and know-how to the world in cooperation with other countries, for the purpose of promoting global mercury countermeasures.



Participants at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury holding up the calligraphy characters of "Minamata," written by students from Minamata High School (Photo: Ministry of the Environment)

Note 29: Minamata disease is a nervous system disorder poisoned by the consumption of seafood that has been contaminated with methylmercury compounds discharged from factories. The disease was officially confirmed in May 1956 in the areas near Minamata Bay in Kumamoto Prefecture, and in May 1965 in Agano River basin of Niigata Prefecture.

The Entry into Force of the “Minamata Convention on Mercury”

With the unique property of being a liquid state metal at normal temperature, mercury can easily be released to the environment from a variety of sources, which persists in the environment and cycles globally without being decomposed. Mercury is also known for its toxicity, in particular methylmercury, which biologically accumulates when passing through the food web, adversely affecting the developing nervous system of fetus and infants. The environmental mercury levels have increased due to the anthropogenic emissions of mercury along with the advancement of industrialization. In recent years, mercury emissions in developing countries are recognized as a global concern to be addressed. Given this understanding, the “Minamata Convention on Mercury” (hereinafter referred to as the “Minamata Convention”) was adopted at the “Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Minamata Convention on Mercury” (hereinafter referred to as “Conference”) held in Kumamoto City and Minamata City in October 2013 to prevent global scale mercury contamination and the damage to human health it causes.

The Minamata Convention is aimed to protect the human health and the environment from the anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds, recognizing the substantial lessons of Minamata disease. It calls for comprehensive measures to be taken at the entire lifecycle of mercury, from extraction to trade, manufacturing, use, emission to the environment, and disposal. It is a remarkable achievement that many countries throughout the world have agreed to minimize the adverse effects of mercury under this convention.

The Minamata Convention was to enter into force on the 90th day after the date of deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification, and the Minamata Convention fulfilled the requirement and entered into force on August 16, 2017 (84 states and the European Union have concluded the process as of the end of 2017). The first meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 1) was held in Geneva, Switzerland in September of the same year to decide matters necessary for managing the Minamata Convention including the secretariat structure, work plan, and budget, as well as technical matters regarding mercury control. The Mayor and residents of Minamata City attended the COP1 to promote information dissemination, including speeches given at a special event entitled “A Moment to Minamata.” The participation of the residents of Minamata City in COP1 was extremely meaningful in the sense that they were able to convey to the world the lessons and experience of Minamata disease and express their hope that the health damage and environmental disruption like Minamata disease should never be repeated.

At the Conference, then Minister of the Environment Ishihara announced a program to promote voices and messages from Minamata and to support developing countries through the actions titled “MOYAI Initiative.”* In Minamata City, there are various knowledge and human resources, and by utilizing these assets, the dissemination of information on awareness and understanding for the Minamata Convention has been promoted as a contribution rooted in Minamata. Moreover, support for developing countries is being further strengthened and advanced under the MOYAI



The training of mercury monitoring technology for technical experts from South East Asia (Photo: Ministry of the Environment)

Initiative for Networking, Assessment and Strengthening (MINAS) program. Specific initiatives moving forward are (i) Establishing a mercury monitoring network in the Asia-Pacific region, (ii) Supporting developing countries for the survey and assessment of their use and emissions of mercury, (iii) Surveying development needs on mercury management in developing countries and the international deployment of Japanese mercury management technologies. Meanwhile, at the Conference, Prime Minister Abe and then Minister of Foreign Affairs Kishida announced that Japan would implement \$2 billion of ODA for measures against environmental contamination in developing countries while working through JICA to provide assistance for the training of personnel specialized in mercury pollution management in three years beginning in 2014. These programs have been steadily carried out.

Japan possesses advanced technologies for mercury management and reduction or advanced systems for mercury recycling. Among these, mercury monitoring is one of the areas where technical cooperation from Japan is particularly expected. At the environmental policy dialogue between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, they confirmed that they would jointly support the mercury monitoring network in the Asia-Pacific region. The two countries have undertaken regional technical trainings and expert meetings with close coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme and World Health Organization. Japan will promote regional cooperation in the area of obtaining reliable mercury monitoring data that can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Minamata Convention.

There continues to exist international concern on environmental pollution and health impacts caused by mercury. It is expected that the international framework established by the Minamata Convention, which already entered into force, will function effectively to make progress in global mercury management.

* The word “moyai” originally means the mooring ropes used to tie boats together, or the act of working together in rural farming villages. In Minamata, the initiatives to rebuild the community destroyed by Minamata disease by engaging in dialogue and cooperation are called “moyai-naoshi” (repairing moyai).

●Climate Change

Climate change is a global issue that requires a cross-border approach, and calls for strengthening concerted efforts by the international community including both developed and developing countries. Due to the fact that the Kyoto Protocol adopted in 1997 imposed the obligations of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions only on developed countries, the Paris Agreement was adopted at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) (held in Paris in 2015) as a new framework under which all countries would work towards GHG emission reductions. The Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016, and COP22 was held in Marrakech during the same year setting the deadline at 2018 for adopting guidelines to implement the Agreement. Towards the adoption of the implementation guidelines, COP23 held in November 2017 made a certain degree of achievement including the development of a concrete outline and elements of the guideline, corresponding to the progress of discussions on each field. At the same time, the parties affirmed steady progress towards a goal of provision of \$100 billion by 2020 from developed countries to developing countries as funds for climate change countermeasures. In 2018, facilitative dialogues will be held to review the progress of global efforts towards reducing GHG emissions. At COP23, this dialogue platform was designed while naming it “Talanoa” which means transparency, inclusiveness, and harmony in Fijian by the proposal of Fiji, the COP23 chair.

Japan is also steadily working to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)* to reduce GHG emissions by a level of 26% compared to FY2013 (down by 25.4% compared to FY2005) in FY2030, and is proactively engaged in promoting the development of innovative technologies in the fields of environment and energy, as well as supporting climate change actions in developing countries.

As part of this initiative, Japan has been promoting the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM),* which facilitates the global diffusion of advanced low-carbon technologies. The JCM is a mechanism to evaluate Japan's contributions to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner and use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target through the diffusion of low-carbon technologies and implementation of climate change actions in developing countries. Japan signed the first bilateral document pertaining to JCM implementation with Mongolia in 2013, and has accordingly established the JCM with 17 countries as of the end of 2017. Since 2016, JCM credits have been issued from energy-saving and renewable energy projects in Indonesia, Mongolia, Palau, and Viet

Nam. Those JCM projects have been contributing to the global emission reduction.

In addition to these efforts, Japan also supports developing countries to tackle climate change through its contributions to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).* A total of 53 projects have been approved by GCF to date. Since JICA was accredited as an implementing entity in July 2017, Japan can be involved in projects from the phase of project formulation.

Furthermore, climate change has also been captured as one of the most serious issues that threaten security and economic prosperity on a global scale. Therefore, continuing discussions have been held through the process of the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting under the theme of “Climate Change and Fragility.” Japan served as the G7 chair in 2016, and took the lead in these discussions. In January 2017, Japan convened the Roundtable Seminar on Climate Change and Fragility Implications on International Security, and consolidated knowledge and information from Japan and abroad. With the cooperation of research institutions and experts in Japan, the Government of Japan drew up the “Analysis and Proposal of Foreign Policies Regarding the Impact of Climate Change on Fragility in the Asia-Pacific Region - With focus on natural disasters in the Region -” and published the results on September 6, 2017. The Government of Japan has been disseminating this report taking various occasions including COP23, and also engaging in discussions with officials of other countries. Such discussions not only serve to strengthen Japan's dissemination of information in the climate change field to external parties, but are also expected to form the basis for cooperation in various diplomatic areas including SDGs, international cooperation, and disaster risk reduction.



The United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP23) held in Bonn, Germany, in November 2017

● Biodiversity

Expansion in the types, scope and scale of human activities has given rise to serious concerns about further degradation of habitats and the destruction of the ecosystem in recent years. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted in 1992 since the issues related to living organisms are borderless, and the entire world is required to tackle biodiversity issues. The objectives of the CBD are: (i) conservation of biological diversity; (ii) sustainable use of the components of biological diversity;* and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Developed countries are providing economic and technical assistance to developing countries in order to facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity worldwide.

Japan places importance on biodiversity, and 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. With the aim of building capacity of developing countries towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,* Japan contributed to the “Japan Biodiversity Fund,” through which the Secretariat of the Convention organizes workshops in support of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans by developing countries.

● Conservation of the Marine Environment

The conservation of the marine environment is an urgent issue not only for Japan, which is an island country surrounded by and benefiting from the oceans, but also for the international community.

In June 2017, the UN Ocean Conference for Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14) was convened at the UN Headquarters in New York. At the conference, Japan introduced its initiatives to promote the implementation of SDG 14 with a focus



Coast in the suburbs of Libreville, the capital of Gabon. The coastline is a biodiverse habitat, and extends for 800 km facing the Atlantic Ocean. (Photo: Nao Matsuda / Embassy of Japan in Gabon)

on the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and maritime resources, as well as its cooperation regarding the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM) and the International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Japan also registered voluntary commitments towards the promotion of SDG14, and expressed its continuing commitment to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Glossary

*Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

NDC refers to the GHG emission reduction target prepared by each country itself based on the Paris Agreement Article 4, paragraph 2. The Paris Agreement stipulates that each party shall communicate it every five years and take domestic mitigation measures to achieve its objectives.

*Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

JCM refers to a mechanism to appropriately evaluate contributions from Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner and use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target through the diffusion of low-carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure, as well as implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries.

*Green Climate Fund (GCF)

GCF is a fund established by the decision of the Cancun Agreements adopted at COP 16 in 2010, in order to support low-emission (mitigation) and climate-resilient (adaptation) investments in developing countries.

*Sustainable Use of the Components of Biodiversity

This refers to maintaining the Earth's biodiversity at the levels of the ecosystem, species, and genes, as well as ensuring the sustainable use of biological resources towards the future. Humans subsist by making use of the components of biodiversity in various forms, including food production and the collection of industrial raw materials. Therefore, it is important to ensure the conservation of biodiversity from the perspective of the sustainable use of its components.

*Aichi Biodiversity Targets (The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020)

Aichi Biodiversity Targets were set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted at COP10 in 2010. The strategic plan sets a goal to realize “Living in Harmony with Nature” by 2050, and establishes 20 individual short-term targets called the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets” in order to implement actions to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020.

The Active Use of a Compact Fully Automated Smokeless Incinerator in Indonesia

– Prevention of Environmental Contamination by Decontaminating Dangerous Medical Waste –

Indonesia, comprised of roughly 13,000 islands, is located in the southern part of Southeast Asia. It boasts the third largest land area in Asia with the fourth highest population in the world at approximately 255 million people, and has seen sustained economic growth over the past 20 years. On the other hand, it is the second largest source in the world for plastic waste*¹ released into the ocean. The volume of waste discharged by the country is constantly increasing, primarily in major cities, and recycling, incineration, and landfilling is not being properly carried out. Furthermore, because of labor and costs required for waste collection and management when transporting it from various islands to the final treatment plants, frequent and illegal dumping has been observed. With the government and incineration facilities unable to keep up with demand, waste is landfilled at treatment plants via open dumping (haphazard dumping) without separation, deepening sanitation and environmental problems caused by the waste. Among these issues, the proper treatment of medical waste is becoming an extremely urgent issue.

Mr. Kenji Fukutomi, CEO of Thomas Technical Institute Co., Ltd. in Okinawa Pref., proposes a small scale incinerator that can process waste without waste sorting for Indonesia which is similar to Okinawa with its many remote islands. Usually it is difficult to operate and manage incinerators on remote islands, as all types of waste must be processed by incinerators and many such cases result in the damage to the incinerators themselves, making them unusable. It generates concern that Indonesia is faced with the same situation.

Born and raised on Amami Oshima Island, Mr. Fukutomi developed the Chirimeser incinerator to resolve the challenges faced by residents of remote islands who were struggling to process waste such as trash that accumulated on beaches from the ocean. The product, which won the 2006 Minister of the Environment Award of Japan, enables the incineration of any waste without releasing smoke while limiting harmful emissions.*² It is also completely automated*³ and can be installed easily, making it usable by anyone. To date, it has been delivered for use to over 70 entities, including local governments in Japan primarily in Okinawa Pref. but also to remote islands in Saga and Nagasaki prefectures and other remote mountainous regions. Mr. Fukutomi explains that the Chirimeser should be able to meet the waste treatment needs of remote islands in Indonesia as well. An additional benefit of the Chirimeser is that the volume of ashes remaining after incineration is only 1/100 of the original waste volume, reducing the cost of transportation of ashes to the final treatment plant.



Garbage being inserted into the Chirimeser, small-sized incinerator
(Photo: Thomas Technical Institute Co., Ltd.)

As the Chirimeser is particularly adept at handling the treatment of medical waste, which requires very careful handling, one Chirimeser was installed at Wangaya Regional General Hospital in Denpasar, the second largest hospital in Bali, in December 2016 under a proposal to the JICA's Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development, named "Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Compact Environmentally Friendly Incinerators in Island Regions." The Chirimeser is capable of incinerating approximately 250 kg of medical waste per unit per day. Previously, Wangaya Regional General Hospital discharged black smoke because of the daily improper burning of 100 kg medical waste, causing constant complaints from surrounding residents of exhaust gas contamination and unpleasant odors. These complaints resulted in the limitation of operation of the hospital's incinerator. Furthermore, since residue from the incineration was being carried to the final treatment plant in Bogor in Java Island without adequate sanitization due to the low incineration temperature, there was concern over the risk of the spread of infectious disease along the transportation route and at the plant. The use of the Chirimeser has greatly improved these issues. Surprised by the positive results, Indonesian government officials and hospital workers began to consider the full-scale installation of incinerators. As other hospitals also face similar issues, the successful demonstration of Chirimeser is expected to lead to the replacement of incinerators at multiple hospitals in the city.

Through his passionate efforts to "reduce and decontaminate the burned garbage as much as possible without releasing smoke," Mr. Fukutomi explains his hopes to "share the high technological capabilities and power of manufacturing in Okinawa with the world. I want to seriously make efforts to enter into the Southeast Asian market, centered on Indonesia, where waste disposal problem is obvious and social demand for improving sanitation is rising."

*1 The total volume of plastic waste released into the world's oceans is between 4.8 and 12.7 million tons annually. China leads with approximately 28% of the world total, followed by Indonesia in 2nd place (approximately 10%) with Japan in 30th place (approximately 0.4%). The volume released from shorelines in 192 countries and regions bordering oceans, rather than the volume floating in the ocean, was surveyed and analyzed by a research team from the University of Georgia in the U.S. (2010 survey).

*2 For example, dioxin emissions are reduced to 1/50th of the regulated limit (according to Japanese law).

*3 An automation system developed with patented technology that is used to control the temperature, smoke density, and incineration speed. The incinerator detects its own operational state to improve incineration efficiency and achieve optimal operation.

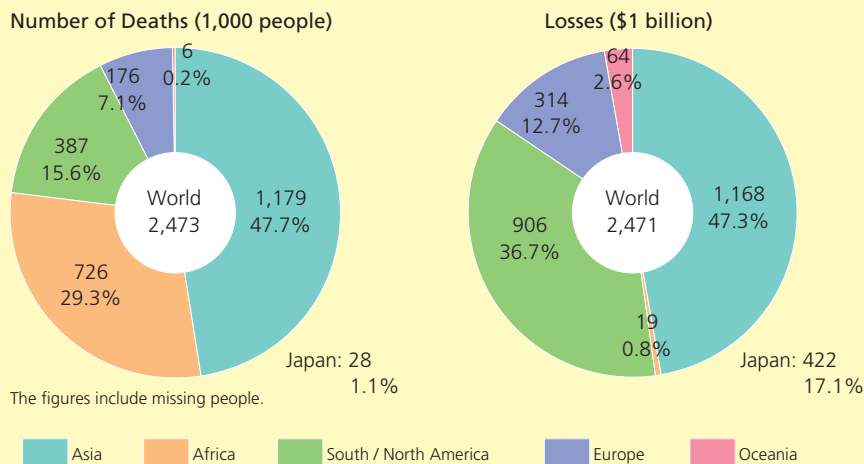


Members of Wangaya Regional General Hospital in front of the Chirimeser building (Mr. Fukutomi is second from the right)
(Photo: Thomas Technical Institute Co., Ltd.)

Japan's Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation and the "High School Students Islands Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day 2017 in Okinawa"

Over the ten year period from 2005 to 2014, approximately 700,000 people lost their lives due to natural hazards throughout the world, and the total economic loss reached approximately \$1.3

trillion. Furthermore, as shown in the graph below, the Asian region where Japan is located accounts for nearly half of both the deaths and financial damages from natural hazards in the world.



At the 70th General Assembly of the United Nations held in December 2015, a resolution jointly proposed by 142 countries including Japan was adopted by consensus to designate November 5 as "World Tsunami Awareness Day" in order to raise awareness of the threat of tsunamis and strengthen tsunami countermeasures worldwide.

The date of November 5 was selected for "World Tsunami Awareness Day" based on the anecdote "Inamura no Hi" (fire on heaves of rice). On November 5, 1854, in the late Edo period, when the Ansei-Nankai Earthquake centered on the Kii Peninsula and Shikoku region occurred, Goryo Hamaguchi, the leader of Hiro village, (currently Hirogawa Town in Wakayama Prefecture) predicted the tsunami using traditional knowledge and saved the lives of villagers by setting fire to his sheaves of rice as an early warning and thus helping them evacuate to a higher ground. Even after the earthquake, he spent four years building the coastal embankment to protect villages from future tsunamis using his own fortune. At the time of the Showa-Nankai Earthquake, which occurred 92 years after the Ansei-Nankai Earthquake, the embankment protected the people from the subsequent tsunamis.

Japan has experienced various types of

natural hazards due to its geographical condition. However, that has allowed Japan to lead international society in terms of practicing "Build Back Better," which aims to build a more resilient society through numerous support measures by using past experience and knowledge in the field of disaster risk reduction. Recognizing the "World Tsunami Awareness Day" as momentum, Japan will further promote international cooperation in disaster risk reduction. The "High School Students Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day" is one of the pillars for Japanese assistance in disaster risk reduction.



(Vote to adopt "World Tsunami Awareness Day" at the 70th General Assembly of the United Nations)



(Opening ceremony of the High School Students Islands Summit on "World Tsunami Awareness Day" 2017 in Okinawa)

This summit is a youth exchange program that invites high school students from countries which are susceptible to a tsunami to study Japanese history of tsunamis and disaster risk reduction initiatives in each country together with Japanese high school students in order to pass the experience and lessons onto future generations. Following the first summit held in Kuroshio Town, Kochi Prefecture in November 2016, the second summit, entitled the "High School Students Islands Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day 2017 in Okinawa" (organized by Okinawa Prefecture and the Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education) was held on November 7-8, 2017 in Ginowan City, Okinawa Prefecture. High school students from 26 countries including Japan and island nations participated in the summit. Japan's only island prefecture, Okinawa, was severely damaged by the great tsunami in 1771, which is said to have been one of the largest in the world, and still there are many tsunami stones remaining in various areas of Okinawa today. These high school students are from island nations with a similar natural environment to that of Okinawa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan was in charge of the invitation program for overseas high school students to participate in the summit.

Before the day of the summit, the high school students visited Miyako Island and Ishigaki Island to inspect the disaster risk reduction centers and tsunami stones and to communicate with the local high school students.

At the summit, a total of approximately 255 students from 26 countries had a lively discussion with regards to disaster risk reduction under the overall theme of the summit, "We want to

protect people's lives – Let's do what we can now upon learning and preparing for the threat of tsunami. Send the message of "Yui Maaru" spirit from the island of Bankoku Shinryo (Bridge between Nations)" ("Yui Maaru" is a local Okinawan word expressing the spirit of mutual support). As an outcome of the summit, the students announced an "Ambassador's Note" which compiled specific action plans for disaster risk reduction, and each high school student expressed his/her will to work as future leaders for disaster risk reduction in their own region under the spirit of Yui Maaru.

The summit was an extremely meaningful experience for the high school students of each country who learned about and deepened their understanding of the threat of natural disasters such as tsunamis as well as disaster risk reduction initiatives. The high school students who participated in the summit are expected to take leadership roles in the future in the field of disaster risk reduction to minimize the damage of earthquakes and tsunamis. Japan will continue to contribute to international society by providing assistance for the development of the young leaders in disaster risk reduction in order to save as many precious lives as possible from disasters.

(2) Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction, Measures of Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Recovery

Disasters including earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, droughts, debris flows, etc. that occur frequently around the world do not merely take human lives and property. In developing countries that are vulnerable to disasters, the poor are more likely to be affected significantly and displaced by disasters. In addition, protracted secondary damage such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages, can increase the severity of the issue, and have a significant impact on the overall

<Japan's Efforts>

● Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction

Japan utilizes its enriched knowledge and technology acquired through the past experiences responding to natural hazards such as earthquakes and typhoons to provide proactive support for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures, alongside emergency assistance.

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction organized by the UN was held in Sendai City in 2015 in order to discuss international disaster risk reduction strategies. Japan hosted the conference, following the first conference in Yokohama in 1994 and the second conference in Kobe in 2005, since Japan has been proactively promoting international disaster risk reduction cooperation by utilizing its expertise and experiences in disaster risk reduction. The third conference was attended by more than 6,500 participants and 185 UN member states, and became one of the largest-ever international conferences held in Japan. The total number of attendees at the conference and its related events exceeded

social and economic systems in developing countries.

Therefore, it is necessary to build a disaster-resilient and flexible society to protect human lives from disasters as well as to promote the “mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction” aimed 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.

150,000 from Japan and abroad. 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 stance on the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, commitments of various stakeholders, the concept of “Build Back Better,” the importance of women’s leadership, and the “mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction” that applies the concept of disaster risk reduction in all development policies and plans, etc.

Prime Minister Abe also announced the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction as a new contribution plan that would become Japan’s future basic policy for cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction. Japan announced provision of training for



■ The Project for Reusing Second-hand Fire Engines in Nairobi City County Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects (March 2016 - August 2016)

Nairobi is Kenya’s capital with a population of around 3.9 million people and a population density of 5,652 people per square kilometer. However, the city only had three fire stations and just six fire engines, often resulting in late responses whenever a fire broke out. For example, in August 2013, a large fire occurred due to a short circuit from a switchboard at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, the largest hub airport in East Africa. Delays in firefighting activities caused a serious situation leading to the closure of the entire airport. In December 2014, a fire broke out in Kibera, East Africa’s largest slum, and the late response resulted in five deaths and damaged more than 100 houses. Despite frequent occurrences of fires, Nairobi lacked not only a sufficient firefighting system, but also fire engines.

From such backgrounds, Japan provided four secondhand fire engines to the Nairobi Fire Department with the cooperation of the Japan Firefighters Association (JFA) using the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. Three of the four fire engines can carry up to 2,000 liters of water, making it possible to fight fires in locations without a fire hydrant or reservoir. The other fire engine suppresses

fire with a chemical that is often used in the situation where water cannot be used, such as at chemical plants.

In addition, five Japanese firefighters were dispatched to Nairobi by the JFA to provide training to 24 Kenyan firefighters on how to use and maintain the equipment on the fire engines. They also led Japanese-style firefighter training. This cooperation proved to be deeply meaningful from the standpoint of improving Nairobi’s firefighting system by not only donating fire engines, but also transferring the know-how accumulated over a long time by an expert group in Japan (technical guidance).



Photograph taken on the final day of technical assistance

40,000 government officials and local leaders and financial cooperation amounting to \$4 billion in four years from 2015 to 2018. Through this initiative, Japan demonstrated its attitude to further contribute to the international community by utilizing its advanced expertise and technology in the field of disaster risk reduction. Japan's effort enhanced not only a quality of building structures and improvement of disaster monitoring facilities in each country, but also development of human resources for enactment of laws and plans related to disaster risk reduction, formulation of disaster risk reduction policies, and disaster monitoring. Consequently, the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction has been promoted in each country.

At the UN summit that adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's commitment to lead the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and encouraged other countries to set the UN's World Tsunami Awareness Day in order to raise awareness of tsunami. As a result, a resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly in December 2015 established November 5 as World Tsunami Awareness Day. Accordingly, Japan organized the "High School Students Islands Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day 2017



Coinciding with the World Tsunami Awareness Day, a seminar for tsunami disaster risk reduction was jointly held by JICA and the province of Aceh, Indonesia, in November 2016. (Photo: Shigeki Ishigaki / JICA Indonesia Office)

in Okinawa" for island countries, in Ginowan City, Okinawa Prefecture, on November 7 and 8, 2017.

At the Third Asia-Pacific Water Summit held in Myanmar in December 2017, Japan introduced its policy of "Rebuilding Flood-Conscious Societies" to permanently prepare for water-related disasters throughout the entire society. Japan also proposed to conduct international dialogues by leaders in water disaster risk reduction, aiming at exchanging information on initiatives by each country.



Renovation of Local Community Learning Center for Vulnerable People of Disaster in Changu Narayan Village

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2016 - March 2017)

The large earthquake that struck Nepal in April 2015 destroyed the walls and other parts of the Women and Children's Learning Center constructed 15 years earlier by the Institute of Cultural Affairs Japan (ICA) with the assistance of the Government of Japan. Thus, bricks were replaced and repaired while the kitchen, solar panels for electricity, and water tank had to be repaired as well. Japan dispatched experts of structure architecture to check the building's earthquake resistance and construction methods.

Previously, users of the center were mainly local women involved in community reconstruction workshops, but now the consensus is that the center is a venue where both men and women can participate in the events. The center is utilized in various ways. For example, a mental health expert offered mental health services to the children that had experienced mental instability after the earthquake, such as crying at night or wetting their bed. As a result, these services reduced the children's stress and helped them to get enough sleep and regain a healthy appetite. A playground was also set up at the center to help children relieve stress. This, coupled with an environment where mothers could work with peace of mind, helped to restore the smiles on children and their mothers' faces.

The community where this cooperation was carried out has a large number of elderly people living alone, so to prevent their economic and social isolation, a club for them was opened at the center in order to foster communication. The club is led by an executive committee comprising five of the 23 club participants. This committee meets once a month to discuss and determine programs, such as gardening, handicrafts and dancing. Club members who otherwise do not have opportunities to talk with others when at home have commented that every day is fun again because they can talk to their friends at the center.



Women starting to produce sanitary napkins in the local community learning center in Changu Narayan village (Photo: Institute of Cultural Affairs Japan)

Mental health exams conducted by Japanese experts were also provided for those affected by the earthquake. Local staff helped these people to restore a positive thinking process, which has made it possible for participants who were mentally affected by the earthquake to gradually overcome their difficulties.

In addition, rural Nepalese villages have a prejudice against women's menstrual period such as isolating them in one corner of the house and forbidding them from going to school during this time. The center began making clean, high quality and affordable sanitary napkins so that young women in the community can attend school without worry. Women affected by the earthquake were given technical training on how to manufacture these sanitary napkins as part of a project to improve women's income in rural villages.

Through these efforts, activities for increasing poor families' income, were restarted after the earthquake, and users of the center totaled 8,047 people as of March 9, 2017. Today, the center continues to function as a hub of community activities.

(3) Food Security and Nutrition

The number of chronically undernourished people in the world is estimated at 815 million in 2016, rising from 777 million in the previous year, according to the “2017 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World” jointly published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). After a prolonged decline of global hunger for over the last decade, this recent increase could signal a reversal of trends. This sends a clear warning signal that achieving the Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture,” will require

renewed efforts through new ways of working.

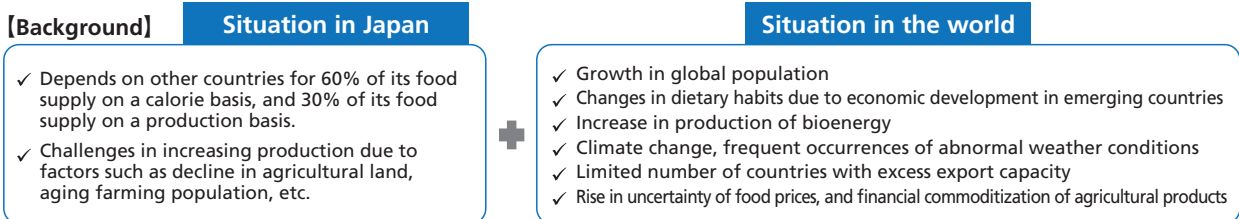
In order to achieve food security (a state where all people, at all times, can access sufficient, safe and nutritious food), there is a need for multifaceted measures based on international coordination. The measures include not only a sustainable increase in the production of food, but also improvement of nutrition (nutrition improvement during the first 1,000 days from a mother’s pregnancy to her child’s second birthday in particular has a significant impact on the child’s growth thereafter), establishment of a social safety net (a mechanism in which people can live safely with peace of mind), provision of necessary food assistance, and implementation of countermeasures against infectious diseases among livestock.

<Japan’s Efforts>

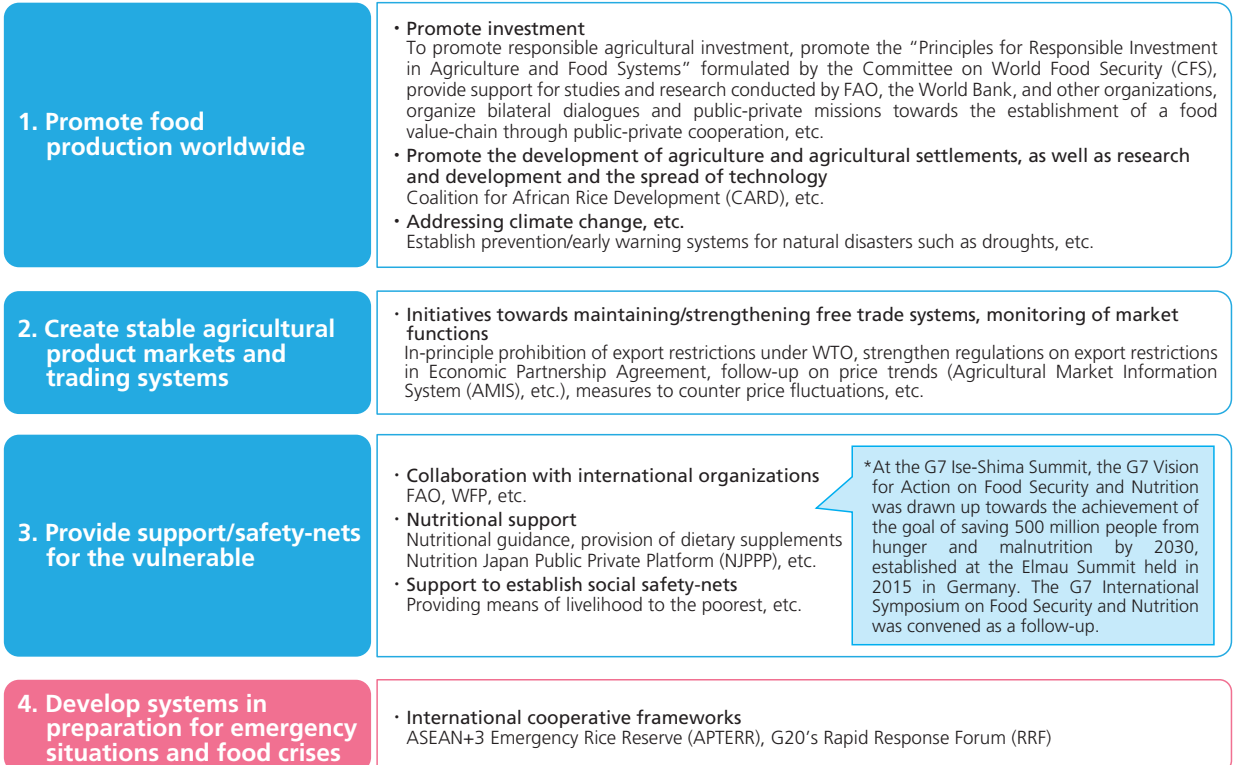
In light of these circumstances, Japan has provided food assistance based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2016, Japan

contributed a total of ¥4.34 billion through bilateral food assistance in 15 countries, and provided approximately 70,000 tons of grains (rice, wheat, etc.) which mainly

Japan’s Diplomacy Initiatives towards Food Security



[Japan’s diplomacy initiatives]



(Note) FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

include Japanese government rice. In 2018, Japan serves as the chair of the Food Aid Committee, which comprises all the Parties of the “Food Assistance Convention.”

While conflicts are said to be a major factor behind starvation, the international community has been discussing the importance of addressing the starvation issue. To prevent the recurrence of starvation, Japan considers it is necessary to radically strengthen measures to tackle the fundamental causes of conflicts not only by taking post-conflict measures, but also by focusing on preventing the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts. Based on this view, Japan provided humanitarian assistance, including food distribution, and emergency assistance for the development of local human resources engaging in monitoring nutrition conditions as well as controlling and preventing pests in the Middle East and Africa regions, through international organizations such as FAO, in March and September 2017. Additionally, Japan has implemented further assistance through WFP, such as emergency food assistance, school feeding programs to improve access to education, and food assistance encouraging people to participate in development of agricultural land and social infrastructure in order to support the self-reliance of local communities. In 2016, WFP conducted activities including the distribution of approximately 3.5 million tons of food to 82 million people in 82 countries around the world. In 2017, Japan contributed a total of \$175.46 million to WFP projects. Furthermore, Japan has assisted technical cooperation for the agricultural and rural development of developing countries, establishment of international standards and norms in the food and agriculture fields, and the development of statistics, etc. through FAO.

Meanwhile, Japan has provided support for research on the variety development conducted by Consultative

Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is comprised of 15 agricultural research centers. Japan also promotes cooperation through exchanges among researchers.

In addition, Japan has also supported the efforts of developing countries to enhance their own food safety. Concerning transboundary zoonotic diseases 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, under the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), etc.

As for its initiatives of nutritional improvement, Japan has provided bilateral assistance for the promotion of breastfeeding and the training of healthcare professionals, and cooperates with multilateral assistance by contributing to organizations such as UNICEF and WFP. Japan has also participated in the international nutritional improvement initiative, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) as a donor country. In recent years, Japan has put effort into promoting nutritional improvement programs in collaboration with private companies, and launched the Nutrition Japan Public Private Platform (NJPPP) in 2016. Through this platform, in cooperation with partners from private companies, civil society, and academia (academic research institutions), Japan contributes to nutrition improvement specifically by arranging an environment that can boost initiatives of Japanese food-related enterprises, etc. for nutritional improvement in developing countries. Additionally, Japan-led efforts for nutrition improvement have been fully set out, including the launch of the “Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)” initiated by JICA with the aim of accelerating nutritional improvement in Africa.

(4) Securing Access to Resources and Energy

The number of people without access to electricity in the world is estimated at around 1.3 billion (equivalent to 18% of the world's population), reaching 60% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa (approximately 630 million people) in particular. In Sub-Saharan Africa, over 70% of the populations rely on fuelwood (e.g., charcoal, kindling) for cooking,³⁰ which produces indoor air pollution that contributes to death of youths.³¹ The lack

<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 environment-friendly infrastructure (socio-economic

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. Stable energy supply and appropriate consideration to the environment are essential since global energy demand is expected to increase further, mainly in emerging and developing countries, particularly in Asia.

infrastructure), such as the construction of energy-saving equipment and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, solar photovoltaics, wind power, geothermal power, etc.).

In view of the significant changes in the global energy situation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Note 30: Source: *World Energy Outlook Special Report 2016*

Note 31: Source: IEA, “*World Energy Outlook 2015*” (estimates as of 2012), and IEA, “*Africa Energy Outlook 2015*”

announced the “Energy and Resource Diplomacy of Japan – global vision for a shared future” in July 2017, which represents Japan’s future vision for energy and resource diplomacy, and the strategies towards the realization of this vision. In this announcement, Japan presented three pillars of Japan’s energy and resource diplomacy; namely, (i) strengthening the strategic approach to energy and resource issues in Japan’s diplomacy; (ii) taking a multi-layered approach when conducting energy and resource diplomacy so that Japan can cater to various needs; and (iii) consolidating “Japan’s unique strengths” and applying them in the energy and resource fields. These pillars are based on the recognition that Japan’s energy security will be promoted through its contribution to solving global energy challenges as well as the enhancement of mutual interests between Japan and resource-rich countries while prioritizing ensuring stable supply of energy and resources to Japan.

With respect to addressing the second pillar in particular, it is important to proactively use Japan’s ODA in the resource and energy sectors alongside the 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, as an international effort, the G7 initiative on “Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations (CONNEX)” was launched in 2014, aiming at improving the capacity to negotiate contracts on natural resources in developing countries and also contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

Japan also proactively supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is a multinational cooperative framework to increase the transparency of the money flow 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 revenue to the EITI in order to ensure transparency of the money flow. Fifty-two resource-producing countries, many supporting countries including Japan, extracting companies and NGOs are participating in the EITI, and working together to prevent corruption and conflict, as well as to encourage responsible resource development that leads to growth and poverty reduction.



Energy Efficiency Management Program (EEMP) for Industrial Sector in Pakistan

Technical cooperation project (March 2015 - December 2016)

In Pakistan, energy issues including a lack of power supply have become serious, as the country carries out planned power cuts.* Nevertheless, there was a lack of awareness towards energy conservation and a shortage of expert leaders to provide guidance on this initiative.

Through the “Energy Efficiency Management Program (EEMP) for Industrial Sector,” Japan cooperated with Pakistan’s Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) as a counterparty in providing technical training on energy conservation under the guidance of Japanese experts and supporting the establishment of a practical model of energy efficiency management for manufacturers in Pakistan by selecting 10 model factories, among the foundry and auto parts industries, which are major consumers of energy.

As a result of energy conservation activities following the improvement proposal of Japanese experts, an annual reduction of 1,230,000 kWh (equivalent to ¥13.2 million) in energy usage was achieved among the model enterprises during the project period. This result was highlighted in the project’s outcome dissemination seminar and local newspapers, and further promoted the effectiveness of energy conservation programs among enterprises that have never had such an opportunity before.

After the completion of this project, SMEDA is conducting



An expert instructing factory engineers on how to manage high pressure air (Photo: Yoshio Hirayama / Techno Soft Co., Ltd.)

continuous energy efficiency diagnosis, which raised the awareness that energy reduction can lead to cost savings within the manufacturing industry, and increased the number of enterprises interested in seeking energy efficiency diagnosis.

* A planned, temporary shutdown of power supply determined in advance by the power company for a certain time, date, and area in the event of a predicted shortage of power supply in order to avoid a massive power outage.

Hybrid Hydro and Photovoltaic Power Systems for Unpowered Rural Villages

– Contributing to the Improvement of the Lives of the Malawians through Electricity –

Malawi, a landlocked country of 18 million people (according to a 2016 World Bank survey), is one of the poorest countries in Africa located in the south east of the continent. The reach of electrical infrastructure in the rural areas of the country, where roughly 80% of the population reside, is less than 1%, and rural villages do not even have access to satisfactory lighting at night.

While the Malawian government is working towards rural electrification and the use of hydroelectric power generation as one of the pillars of national policy, with the country's difficult financial situation, there is no perspective of extending electrical transmission infrastructure to the unpowered rural villages, which requires a large amounts of costs. Furthermore, while the development of small-scale power generation using renewable energy sources is being promoted, such as micro-hydroelectric* plants leveraging the abundant water resources in the hilly and mountainous areas, sustained action to electrify rural villages has not yet been achieved. This is because not only are financial resources inadequate, but technical and system design standards are low while experience in operating small-scale power plants and in the business of selling electricity is limited.

Taking an interest in the situation surrounding the electrification of rural villages in Malawi, Nikken Corporation, a company with headquarters in Minami-Alps City, Yamanashi Pref., submitted a proposal to the Feasibility Survey for Introducing Japanese Technology under JICA's Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development in March 2016, which was selected the following July. For one year beginning in December of the same year, the survey was carried out to test the applicability of their proposed Micro hydro-solar hybrid power system with battery with rural villages in Malawi, as well as operational feasibility, potential issues, and the electrification needs of those villages.

The company staff members visited 10 unpowered villages (of approximately 100 households each) located throughout the mountainous region of Nkhata Bay, 340 km north of the capital city Lilongwe, in order to survey water streams and the surrounding environment of the candidate sites of the system installation, as well as needs of local people. The survey found that these rural villages were already using automobile and motorcycle batteries to power lighting, charge cellphones, and operate radios. However, it was also found that the villages did not have any facilities to charge those batteries, and had to take a day-long trip to the city to use the charging facilities there.

As a result of the survey, company President Makoto Amemiya recalls, "We were able to confirm that our hypothesis that the installation of charging stations in village centers would provide villagers with access to electricity and raise the living standard and educational environment in the villages."

Plans for a power generation and charging service using the charging stations are operated by a village electrification committee comprised of members from the Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority, the regional developmental organization for Nkhata Bay, and local residents. It is premised on the charging service to require a fee, rather than being free of charge. The reason is that it would be essential for the electrification committees to manage charging fees and to apply them to future system maintenance in order to establish a fund management model.

There is another important theme for the project to install the systems, in addition to powering electrical lighting. Mr. Amemiya explains, "We hope to promote the development of richer community building using electrification as a stepping stone. It is important that village electrification also change the awareness of the villagers." Mr. Amemiya continues, "Because the people living in this region do not have adequate access to electricity, their access to information via cellphones and radios is strictly limited. However, if they gain access to real time data on a regular basis, it will serve as an important factor in directly raising the living standard, such as by enabling them to research the correct wholesale price for their crops. Our aim is for them to take the initiative in thinking about how to change their lives using the electricity."

Mr. Amemiya passionately explains that subsequent developments are even more important. "I want the people of Malawi themselves to take the initiative in spreading the wave of electrification over unpowered regions. I want the smiles of satisfaction from the electrification of the Malawian people who have the "warm heart of Africa" to spread all throughout the country. We hope to play the role of the trigger for this by providing the required technology and business model."

Mr. Amemiya has high expectations that if a foothold for spreading Japanese high-quality products and after-sales service over the countries of southern Africa including Malawi can be achieved, it would provide momentum for Japanese SMEs attempting to expand their business to the African continent.

* The majority of micro-hydroelectric power plants notably do not require large structures such as dams, but rather generate electricity by spinning water wheels using the natural flow of rivers.



Interviewing local residents in an unpowered rural village (Photo: Nikken Corporation)



Members of Nikken Corporation searching for possible micro-hydroelectric sites (Mr. Amemiya is on the far right) (Photo: Nikken Corporation)

Section 2 Assistance for Each Region

Challenges and problems vary according to countries and regions. 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 faced by developing countries through 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 (2016)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Region	Bilateral ODA											
	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Net disbursement		Gross disbursement		
	Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total	Change from the previous year (%)	Total	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions											
Asia	610.29	137.37	673.09	1,283.39	5,754.40	5,250.18	504.22	1,787.61	9.9	7,037.79	52.3	11.1
East Asia	384.56	52.13	459.90	844.45	2,876.20	3,983.18	-1,106.98	-262.52	-336.3	3,720.66	27.7	5.3
Northeast Asia	9.70	0.09	30.47	40.17	179.31	993.26	-813.95	-773.78	-17.3	219.48	1.6	-13.0
Southeast Asia	374.03	51.21	425.11	799.14	2,696.89	2,989.92	-293.03	506.11	-14.1	3,496.03	26.0	6.9
South Asia	135.78	31.51	171.57	307.35	2,607.79	1,163.70	1,444.10	1,751.45	20.9	2,915.14	21.7	18.2
Central Asia and the Caucasus	46.25	10.69	28.30	74.54	252.53	103.31	149.22	223.77	7.2	327.07	2.4	7.9
ODA for multiple countries in Asia	43.71	43.05	13.33	57.04	17.87	—	17.87	74.91	160.9	74.91	0.6	160.9
Middle East and North Africa	687.85	595.52	125.60	813.45	1,131.23	656.83	474.41	1,287.86	49.1	1,944.69	14.5	36.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	688.69	367.35	397.05	1,085.75	404.32	101.39	302.93	1,388.68	-23.2	1,490.07	11.1	-21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	118.29	14.90	165.30	283.59	145.35	346.55	-201.19	82.39	592.8	428.94	3.2	-2.0
Oceania	80.48	2.03	47.65	128.13	52.64	17.80	34.84	162.97	46.0	180.77	1.3	40.0
Europe	13.95	8.67	17.94	31.90	370.16	66.00	304.17	336.06	598.4	402.06	3.0	259.7
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	612.75	474.46	1,350.93	1,963.68	2.76	—	2.76	1,966.44	16.1	1,966.44	14.6	16.1
Total	2,812.31	1,600.30	2,777.57	5,589.88	7,860.87	6,438.74	1,422.13	7,012.01	14.3	13,450.75	100.0	12.0

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Including assistance to graduated countries.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
- Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.
- 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.
- 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 are shifting to a market

<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 development of quality infrastructure (socio-economic foundations), development of institutions and human resources, promotion of trade, and revitalization of private investment. In recent years, Japan aims 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 areas such as disaster risk reduction,

●Support for Southeast Asia

The member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)¹ 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. In 2015 the ASEAN Community, which aims for an inclusive society and a single market covering 600 million people, was established, and ASEAN has been strengthening connectivity and narrowing the development gaps within the region. In light of ASEAN's efforts, Japan provides ODA support in a range of areas based on the pillars of strengthening connectivity and narrowing the development gaps. These areas include infrastructure development, strengthening the rule of law, maritime safety, disaster risk reduction, health and medical care, and peacebuilding.

With regard to strengthening connectivity, at the ASEAN Summit Meetings held in 2016, ASEAN adopted the "Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025,"* which succeeds the "Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity" that aimed to strengthen "Physical connectivity," "Institutional connectivity," and "People-to-people connectivity" in the region. Japan will continue to support ASEAN connectivity based on this new document.

In 2013, which marked the 40th year of ASEAN-Japan friendship and cooperation, the "Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation" was adopted

economy. Japan has close relationships with these countries in all aspects of politics, economy, and culture, hence 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 to the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries and to the changes in the type of development cooperation required.

environment and climate change, strengthening the rule of law, health and medical care, and maritime safety, in parallel with the assistance for developing infrastructure. 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.

at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting held in Tokyo. The statement presented a medium- to long-term vision for deepening ASEAN-Japan relations. On this occasion, Japan pledged ¥2 trillion of ODA assistance over five years. In the area of disaster risk reduction, Japan has conducted the "Basic Data Collection Study on Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN" since 2015, and the "Basic Data Collection Study on System and Policy Frameworks for the Integration of Disaster Risk Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation in ASEAN" since July 2016. In order to implement these studies, Japan organized fieldwork, workshops, and fora for the 10 ASEAN member states, through which it provided support for strengthening systems, formulating implementation plans, and developing implementation tools with the aim of promoting the building of cities that are resilient against natural disasters, and the integration with disaster risk reduction that is adapted to climate change. These outcomes were approved by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), and reported to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management. Furthermore, Japan has advanced individual support tailored to the needs of each country, and in 2016, launched the Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management for the entire ASEAN region. Going forward Japan is strengthening coordination systems related to disaster

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).

healthcare in the ASEAN region.

In terms of infrastructure development, Japan underscores the importance of “quality infrastructure investment” based amongst others on its experience with its assistance for Southeast Asian countries. At the Japan-ASEAN Summit held in 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced the follow-up measures to the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure,² which fundamentally and systematically expanded it through improvements of Japan’s ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance including the acceleration of procedures of Japan’s ODA loan and the establishment of new types of Japan’s ODA loans, greater collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and structural reforms and management improvements to the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI).

Furthermore, prior to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, and declared that Japan would aim to provide financing of approximately \$200 billion as the target for the next five years to infrastructure projects across the world including in Asia, and at the same time to advance further systematic reforms.

Moreover, with the belief that infrastructure development and development of the industrial human resources that would establish and upgrade the key industries of each country are essential for sustainable growth in Asia, Prime Minister Abe announced at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in 2015 the Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative, under which Japan would assist in the development of 40,000 industrial human resources over the next three years. By March 2017, Japan has developed more than 49,000 industrial human resources in the Asian region. Going forward, Japan continues to actively support the development of industrial human resources in Asia. In addition, on the occasion of the ASEAN Summit in 2016, Japan announced the launch of the Innovative Asia project from FY2017, under which Japan would encourage innovation throughout Asia, including Japan, through ODA support. The project supports the circulation of advanced human resources between Asian countries including ASEAN and Japan, through study programs at Japanese universities or other institutions and internships at Japanese companies, etc. This announcement was welcomed by ASEAN countries.

Regarding the Mekong region which is particularly rich in potential among the ASEAN countries,³ Japan established the assistance policies for this region at the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in Japan (around

once every three years) whereas the Mekong-Japan Summit Meetings are held annually.

Based on the “New Tokyo Strategy 2015” adopted at the Seventh Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in 2015, the Mekong-Japan cooperation is currently under way around 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;⁴ and (iv) Coordination with various stakeholders. At the Ninth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in Manila, the Philippines, in November 2017, leaders of the Mekong countries expressed their appreciation to Japan for its contributions, while highly evaluating the smooth progress of cooperation based on the “New Tokyo Strategy 2015,” including the implementation of two-thirds or more of the ¥750 billion of ODA support over three years announced in 2015. In particular, during the past year, Japan has made progress in cooperation on infrastructural development including the Sihanoukville Port in Cambodia, Yangon-Mandalay Railway in Myanmar, and the high-speed rail project in Thailand.

In August 2017, Foreign Minister Kono attended the Tenth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in Manila, the Philippines, as a chair. During the meeting, he made the remarks that many projects are smoothly implemented under the “New Tokyo Strategy 2015” which was in its second year. He also mentioned that there is progress of initiatives contributing to the strengthening of regional connectivity in both the “hard” (physical) and “soft” (non-physical) aspects. For example, the improvement project of the National Road No. 5, which forms the Southern Economic Corridor, has been implemented over



The 10th Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting was held in Manila, the Philippines, in August 2017, with Foreign Minister Kono presiding over the meeting as the chair.

Note 2: The pillars of the content of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure are (i) Expansion and acceleration of assistance through the full mobilization of Japan’s economic cooperation tools, (ii) Collaboration between Japan and the 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 the JBIC, and (iv) Promoting “quality infrastructure investment” as an international standard.

Note 3: Countries in the Mekong region (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam)

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.

the past year, as well as the North-South Expressway construction project improvement project in Cambodia that forms the Southern Economic Corridor as well as the North-South Expressway construction project in Viet Nam. In addition a “Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand” has been concluded.

Taking into account that Myanmar has been making significant progress to advance democratization among the Mekong region countries, in 2012, Japan reviewed economic cooperation policy in order to back up the rapid process of its reform efforts, and provided a wide range of assistance to Myanmar, based on the following three pillars: (i) Improving quality of life of the nationals including assistance for ethnic minorities; (ii) Assistance for legal and judicial systems development, and human resource development; and (iii) Infrastructure development. In particular, Japan is offering cooperation at the public and private levels to develop the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) located in the suburbs of Yangon, Myanmar’s largest city, while the Government of Japan is contributing to the development of the surrounding infrastructure through ODA. As of September 2017, 85 companies from around the world (of which 43 are Japanese companies)



Entrance to the Thilawa Special Economic Zone that is being developed in the suburbs of Yangon, a commercial city of Myanmar (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

have started their business in the SEZ, while 37 companies (of which 28 are Japanese companies) have already commenced operations. This is a successful example which shows how Japan’s “quality infrastructure investment” is gathering trust of the world.

Furthermore, when State Counsellor of Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi visited Japan in 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would make a contribution of ¥800 billion at the public and private levels over five years from FY2016. This is based on Japan’s policy providing full-fledged support by bringing together the public and private sectors for the consolidation of democratization, national reconciliation, and economic development in Myanmar, along the Japan-Myanmar Cooperation Program.* As a part of that, it was also announced that Japan would provide support of ¥40 billion over the same five years for areas with ethnic minorities in order to support the progress of national reconciliation. Through the Japan-Myanmar Cooperation Program, Japan will provide assistance for balanced development in rural and urban areas by harnessing its knowledge and experience while taking into consideration the situation on the ground in Myanmar. Also, Prime Minister Abe noted that Japan plans to implement people to people exchanges and human resources development for approximately 1,000 people annually to help in nation building.



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuyuki Nakane at a commemorative photo-taking session with local dignitaries, during an inspection of the Siem Reap Water Treatment Plant in Cambodia in January 2018

Glossary

*Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025

This is the action plan for strengthening ASEAN connectivity that was adopted in the ASEAN Summit Meeting in 2016 as the successor document to the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity which sets 2015 as its goal year (adopted in 2010). It consists as a part of “ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together,” which was adopted in 2015. The document stipulates the five major strategies of “sustainable infrastructure,” “digital innovation,” “seamless logistics,” “regulatory excellence,” and “people mobility,” and presents priority initiatives under each of the strategies.

*Japan-Myanmar Cooperation Program

This program extracts issues to be tackled with priority in nine major sectors that are important for the development of Myanmar: (i) Agriculture and agricultural infrastructure development in rural areas, (ii) Enrichment of education widely accessible to the people, and job creation in line with industrial policies, (iii) Urban manufacturing accumulation and industrial development, (iv) Strengthening of transportation infrastructure to connect urban and rural areas, (v) Energy cooperation to enable industrial development, (vi) Urban development/urban transport, (vii) Cooperation for the improvement of the financial sector (policy-based finance/private finance), (viii) Telecommunications, broadcasting and postal services as tools to connect people, and (ix) Improvement of the health sector, which is directly linked to people’s lives.

● Relations with China

In 1979, Japan began providing ODA for China as one of the pillars of the Japan-China relationship. However, the provision of ODA loans and General Grant Aid, which accounted for a large share of Japan's ODA to China, was terminated approximately ten years ago based on the recognition that it had already achieved a certain effort in light of the economic development and improvement of the technology level of China, while ODA loans for existing projects have already been fully disbursed. We recognize that Japan's past assistance 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 the economic ties between the two countries' private sectors.⁵

Currently, ODA to China is implemented to a very limited degree only in areas with genuine need for cooperation, such as cross-border pollution, infectious diseases, and food safety, which directly affect the lives of the Japanese people. Technical cooperation is the main form of cooperation (disbursements of ¥500 million in FY2016),⁶ while Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects is also being implemented

(disbursements of ¥29 million in FY2016).⁷

With regard to technical cooperation, for example, Japan is implementing projects to tackle environmental problems focused on air pollution, including PM2.5, which could have an impact on Japan, and projects to support the drafting of civil laws, patent laws, etc. in China that contribute to facilitating the business activities of Japanese companies operating in China.

Furthermore, as a new form of cooperation that takes into account the economic development of China, Japan has recently been providing cooperation in which its costs are borne by China. For example, in the area afflicted by the Lushan earthquake that occurred in Sichuan Province in 2013, Japan supported China's disaster risk reduction education and construction of disaster risk reduction centers by sharing information on Japan's disaster countermeasures and providing instruction regarding quake-resistant and seismic isolation technologies, with China bearing the costs of the support.

Regarding Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security, Japan has primarily assisted in preventing the burning of fields that causes air pollution, and supported female migrant workers towards promoting the social advancement of women.



■ The Project for Curriculum Reform at Primary Level of Basic Education

Technical cooperation project (May 2014 -)

Since the power transfer to a civilian government in 2011, Myanmar has undergone a large-scale educational reform including revisions of laws and school systems, with the aim of fostering academic levels comparable to international standards. Japan has been providing assistance for spreading a child-centered educational approach to promote student-led learning in Myanmar since it joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1997. On the other hand, as most textbooks used in classes are outdated and have not been revised in nearly 20 years, the rote memory based teaching approach and tests have been obstacles to the child-centered education.

The Project for Curriculum Reform at Primary Level of Basic Education launched in 2014 supports training for instructors of teachers' education programs as well as the development of new curriculum, textbooks, instructional manuals, and evaluation tools that are used by these instructors in order to effectively implement child-centered education. For this project, a curriculum development team consisting of education experts from Japan and Myanmar is jointly working on developing textbooks and teacher's instructional manuals for all grades of primary school (primary education in Myanmar is five years, from grade 1 through 5), including all 10 subjects (Myanmar language, English, arithmetic, science, social studies, physical education, moral and civil studies, music, art, and life skills). As a result, all 1.3 million new first graders throughout Myanmar



Students learning with brand new textbooks using the new curriculum (Photo: JICA)

started school with brand new textbooks in June 2017.

Prior to the adoption of the new textbooks, teacher training was held to introduce the new primary education curriculum between January and May of 2017, which was attended by a total of 100,000 teachers across the entire country. Also, from June of the same year, training has been conducted for instructors and students of teachers' education programs across all 25 teachers' education schools.

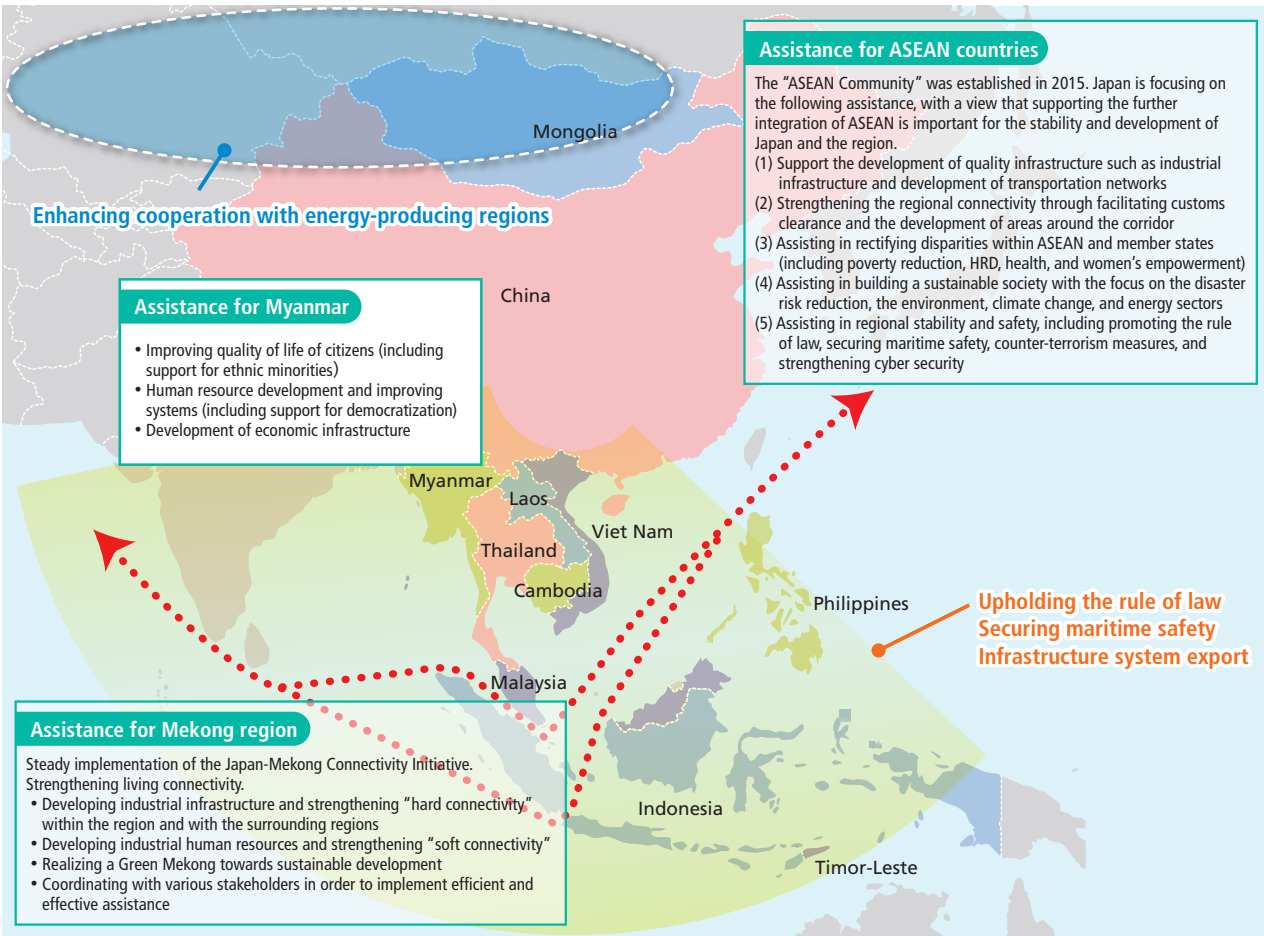
Support for the educational sector directly influences the foundation of a nation's development. In this sense, it is a very valuable that Japan supports the curriculum revision and textbook drafting process for Myanmar's primary education. Going forward, Japan will continue to support the development of Myanmar by helping to improve its quality of education.

Note 5: The cumulative totals until FY2016 were as follows: Loan aid ¥3.3165 trillion (commitment base); grant aid ¥157.6 billion (commitment base); and technical cooperation ¥184.5 billion (amount disbursed by JICA). (However, the new provision of ODA loan and General Grant Aid has already been terminated)

Note 6: Disbursements of technical cooperation in recent years
¥3.296 billion (FY2011), ¥2.527 billion (FY2012), ¥2.018 billion (FY2013), ¥1.436 billion (FY2014), ¥806 million (FY2015), ¥500 million (FY2016)

Note 7: Disbursements of Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security in recent years
¥843 million (FY2011), ¥288 million (FY2012), ¥284 million (FY2013), ¥85 million (FY2014), ¥107 million (FY2015), ¥29 million (FY2016)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the East Asia Region



III
2

Chart III-8 Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions								
1	Viet Nam	9.28	2.76	95.47	104.75	1,478.72	417.41	1,061.32	1,166.06	1,583.47
2	Myanmar	209.58	37.90	97.96	307.54	199.28	—	199.28	506.82	506.82
3	Thailand	11.10	0.02	24.77	35.87	378.18	302.39	75.79	111.66	414.05
4	Indonesia	7.67	—	59.79	67.46	332.46	1,606.26	-1,273.80	-1,206.34	399.92
5	Philippines	20.64	0.05	61.70	82.34	219.17	512.11	-292.95	-210.60	301.51
6	Mongolia	8.72	0.09	24.36	33.08	158.35	16.14	142.20	175.28	191.43
7	Cambodia	76.04	3.14	33.24	109.28	31.64	4.92	26.72	136.00	140.92
8	Laos	16.62	—	30.35	46.97	16.81	4.97	11.83	58.80	63.77
9	Malaysia	0.05	—	12.08	12.13	35.33	141.85	-106.51	-94.38	47.46
10	Timor-Leste	21.99	6.27	9.43	31.42	5.29	—	5.29	36.71	36.71
11	China	0.98	—	6.03	7.01	20.97	977.12	-956.15	-949.15	27.97
	Multiple countries in East Asia	0.82	0.82	4.32	5.15	—	—	—	5.15	5.15
	East Asia region total	384.56	52.13	459.90	844.45	2,876.20	3,983.18	-1,106.98	-262.52	3,720.66
	(ASEAN total)	352.04	44.95	415.68	767.72	2,691.60	2,989.92	-298.32	469.40	3,459.32

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
- 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.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.



Establishing a Pension System in Preparation for an Aging Society

“SINRAI Project” in Mongolia

A growing proportion of elderly people is a phenomenon that is proceeding even in developing countries. Mongolia is no exception. Today, one in 25 Mongolians is age 65 or older, for a population-aging rate*¹ of about 4%. Fifty years later, however, one in five Mongolians is expected to be age 65 or older. Given the vital need of developing a social security system to address this aging trend, Mongolia requires the know-how of Japan’s social security system created in preparation for an aging society, of which central initiatives are the National Health Insurance and the National Pension System for the whole nation. As a result, a technical cooperation project was launched at the end of May 2016 in cooperation with Mongolia’s Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor and Social Insurance General Office in order to strengthen the country’s capacity for social insurance operation.

“Our goal is to provide ‘reliable’ social insurance services to Mongolian people and to disseminate correct knowledge, the benefits and importance of a pension system,” says Mr. Mamoru Yamashita, Chief Advisor who named SINRAI*² Project. He works alongside Mr. Akihiro Takanashi, an expert in social insurance systems with practical experience, and Ms. Erika Kikuchi, an expert in administrative coordination, together with local staff to implement the project.

Mongolia used to be a socialist state until 1992, which had had a pension system since 1942 for all workers, who had received a flat-rate pension after retirement. Later, however, the pension system was reformed following the country’s democratization. As a result, compulsory enrollment was established for employees, while voluntary enrollment was set up for the informal sector,*³ such as the self-employed and the nomadic people. Ms. Kikuchi explains that the system today faces problems including a low enrollment rate among people in the informal sector and a lack of basic understanding about the pension system. The Nomadic people account for 10% of the total population of about 3 million, and most of them are not enrolled into the national pension (the enrollment rate of 20%). It is concerned that “non-pensioners” will be the major social problem in the future.

Ms. Kikuchi, who believes, “A pension is supposed to protect the vulnerable,” has organized 22 seminars to convey the benefits and importance of enrolling into a pension to a broad audience. These seminars have been held at the National University of



Mr. Takanashi visits a nomadic household to tell the importance of enrolling in the national pension system. (Photo: JICA)

Mongolia, Rotary Clubs, and unions of the self-employed and civic lectures and so on. Many people who attended these seminars indicated in feedback that they were able to understand the meaning of social insurance for the first time. Also, people who have read articles of interviews with Mr. Takanashi and Mr. Yamashita by local media, or viewed their Facebook posts, have requested the seminar be held at their own organizations, which indicates there is a growing interest in the national pension system among the Mongolians. Meanwhile, one of the operational issues pointed out by Mr. Takanashi was the customer service of the Social Insurance General Office. Staff members were in a situation where “they did not even pay attention to the customer service,” as they were being unfriendly or did not serve the customers for whom they were not responsible, even though these customers were waiting in line. Within this context, short-term experts were invited from Japan to introduce basic customer service training. As a result, Mr. Takanashi sees a difference in the behavior of the service providers as they now serves all customers.

In addition, training for managers and service leaders was also implemented. By sharing practical work experiences with a Japanese pension office, more and more managers and service leaders have realized problems in the current situation and requested additional training or ways to improve inefficiencies at work.

Currently, Mongolians can receive their pension starting from the age of 60 for men and the age of 55 for women. Mr. Yamashita, who felt this reception age was too early for Mongolia, given its future growth, kept proposing that the minimum pensionable age should be increased to 65. As a result, Mongolia plans to raise this age to 65 gradually from 2018. The sustainable operation of the pension system requires people who are able to predict right sums of payouts and premiums based on the future population and plan correctly following forecasts of expenditures and income. Japan needs to support Mongolia through the development of capable human resources so that Mongolians can be responsible for their own pension system in the future.

The SINRAI Project is expected to help Mongolia prepare for an aging society in the future, and to deepen relationship between Japan and Mongolia.

*1 A population-aging rate of greater than 7% is known as an “aging society,” greater than 14% as an “aged society” and greater than 21% as a “super-aged society.” Japan became an aging society in 1970, an aged society in 1995 and a super-aged society in 2010. Japan’s population-aging rate stood at 27.3% as of 2016, the highest in the world.

*2 SHINRAI means “reliability” in Japanese.

*3 The informal sector is an economic category not included in the national statistics or records of developing countries because these economic activities are not carried out under government supervision.



Chief Advisor Mr. Yamashita gives a presentation at the National University of Mongolia about the importance of social insurance. (Photo: JICA)

2 South Asia

The South Asian region includes countries with enormous economic potential including India, and the region 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 connect 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 population, low school enrollment rate

<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 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, and Japan has provided assistance to India for the development of economic infrastructure, mainly in the fields of power and transport.

In 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 2016, Prime Minister Modi visited Japan, and in the Japan-India Summit Meeting he welcomed the steady progress of the project for the construction of the high speed railway between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. When Prime Minister Abe visited India in September 2017, notes concerning the provision of grant aid and ODA loans including ¥100 billion for the Project for the Development of Mumbai and Ahmedabad High Speed Rail were signed and exchanged. For example, the high speed railway project is expected to enable travel between Mumbai and Ahmedabad in two hours—which takes at least seven hours on existing express trains and approximately one and a half hours by plane—and the travel cost is estimated to be roughly half of the airfare. The ODA of Japan plays a significant role in the growth of India, through infrastructure development, measures to combat poverty, development of the investment environment, human resources development, etc.

With Bangladesh, where there has been remarkable growth and where an increasing number of Japanese companies have been conducting business in recent years, in order to deepen 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) Development of

in primary education, underdeveloped water and sanitation facilities, inadequate healthcare and medical systems, insufficient maternal and pediatric healthcare, the lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases, and unconsolidated rule of law. Poverty reduction is a particularly challenging problem. Approximately 250 million people among the total regional population of approximately 1.7 billion are said to be living in poverty, making it one of the world’s poorest regions.⁸ 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.

economic infrastructure in Bangladesh; (ii) Improvement of the investment environment; and (iii) Fostering connectivity. In 2016, Bangladesh Prime Minister Hasina visited Japan to attend the Outreach Meeting of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and Prime Minister Abe stated that “Japan will continue to support Bangladesh in realizing its vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2021,” and as a part of that, expressed his expectations for the advancement of the BIG-B initiative, as well as for the enhancement of the exchanges of people and the further promotion of trade and investment between the two countries. In March and July 2017, the governments of Japan and Bangladesh signed the Exchange of Notes for the “Economic and Social Development Programme” worth ¥1 billion and ¥500 million respectively, as a part of Japan’s support for capacity building in the fields of counter-terrorism and improving security in Bangladesh.

As for Japan’s cooperative relationship with Sri Lanka, following the visit from President Sirisena to Japan



In January 2017, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Shunsuke Takei, met with State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, Mohammed Shahriar Alam. During the meeting, he expressed gratitude for the safety measures put in place by the Government of Bangladesh in the aftermath of the terrorist attack in Dhaka, and requested for further efforts to ensure the safety of Japanese people in Bangladesh.

Note 8: Source: World Bank website. Population: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=85>
Poverty rate: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY?locations=85>

in 2016 to attend the Outreach Meeting of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Prime Minister Wickremesinghe visited Japan in April 2017. The two countries decided to further deepen and broaden bilateral cooperation under the “Joint Declaration on the Comprehensive Partnership between Japan and Sri Lanka” announced in 2015. At the same time, Japan has provided a total of ¥45 billion in ODA loans for the Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Emerging Regions as well as the Kalu Ganga Water Supply Expansion Project, and ¥1 billion in grant aid for the Development of the Port of Trincomalee. For example, through the Kalu Ganga Water Supply Expansion Project, about 100,000 households are expected to be newly connected to the water supply system in the Kalutara District and Colombo District in the Western Province, which is lagging behind in the expansion of water supply systems.

Japan continues to extend cooperation in the field of development of infrastructure, including transportation networks such as roads and ports as well as electric power infrastructure, to contribute to quality economic development in Sri Lanka as well as to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies operating in the country. Considering Sri Lanka’s history of internal conflict and the development status which increases disparities, 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 for regions that are lagging behind in development.

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 extended support for improving the security capabilities of airports and ports, as well as support for internally displaced persons (IDPs) by military operations to eliminate terrorists. Japan is also implementing support to strengthen border control capacity with respect to illegal drug trafficking and international organized crime, and support to provide equipment and products in the fields of peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance, and counter-terrorism. Furthermore, Japan also provides support for the procurement of vaccines needed to prevent the spread of polio, and for capacity building to the Government of Pakistan in the area of electoral processes, so as to facilitate free and fair general elections to be held in Pakistan in 2018.

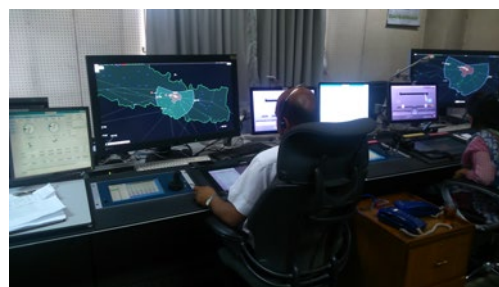
As regards Nepal, where efforts to consolidate and develop its democracy are under way through the transition of the new Constitution, Japan is supporting to improve the governance capacity of the central and local governments, as well as to reflect the needs of residents including the socially vulnerable in government policies. In addition to providing assistance funds to support the School Sector Development Plan, which is an education development plan established by the Government of Nepal to narrow gaps in children’s scholastic abilities and access to education among regions and ethnic groups, Japan also provided support for human resources development by



Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project
The Project for the Development of a Spare Parts Management Center and En-route Radar Control Services
 Grant aid (March 2013 - January 2017) Technical cooperation project (February 2014 -)

Air routes are vital means for the transportation of people and goods in Nepal, an inland country. Tribhuvan International Airport located in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal is the country’s only international airport as well as a hub of domestic flights. However, due to the rapid increase in air traffic and the aging of airport surveillance radar, etc. in recent years, the airport was faced with the imminent challenge of ensuring the safety of its air traffic control.

Given this situation, Japan provided Nepal with grant aid for the “Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project” to update existing airport surveillance radar as well as to install new en-route surveillance radar. In addition, technical assistance was also implemented to help the establishment of regulations and guidance on the proper operation of radar installed through the grant aid, to conduct education and training on air traffic control and to develop capabilities of air navigation equipment operation, maintenance and management, thereby enhancing not only infrastructure but also human resource development. These cooperation projects contribute to the enhanced safety and logistic capabilities of the airport, resulting in the economic growth and improvement of the people’s lives in Nepal through the development of socio-economic infrastructure.



Control desk of air route traffic control at Radar Operation Building, Tribhuvan International Airport

The Government of Nepal also plans to have a centralized control over parts supply for all aeronautical navigation facility installed throughout the country by setting up a Spare Parts Management Center at the Tribhuvan International Airport, in order to enable rapid recovery from damages to any aeronautical navigation facility. In response to this plan, Japan is providing technical assistance for management operations as part of the technical cooperation project.

Japan’s air safety assurance technology continues to support flight safety in Nepal.

(As of December 2017)

covering the tuition and other costs required for young government officials from Nepal to obtain degrees in Japanese graduate schools. Furthermore, in response to the massive earthquake that struck Nepal in 2015, Japan dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams, and provided emergency relief goods, shelter, and commodities amounting to \$14 million (¥1.68 billion) in Emergency Grant Aid through eight international organizations including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which improved the living conditions of 13,592 evacuated households. In addition, 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, Japan provided an assistance package at a scale totaling \$260 million (over ¥32 billion) towards rebuilding a resilient Nepal, focusing on rebuilding houses (approximately 40,000 homes), schools (approximately 280 schools), and public infrastructure. Japan is also providing a range of technical support to reduce the damage from earthquake disasters.

Japan has been building good relations with Bhutan since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1986, and celebrated the 30th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in 2016. Japan’s economic cooperation towards Bhutan serves as the foundation for friendly relations between the two countries. Japan has been providing support mainly through technical cooperation and grant aid, while respecting Bhutan’s national development plan that focuses on the



In July 2017, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kiyoshi Odawara, paid a courtesy call and exchanged views with Mr. Deuba, Prime Minister of Nepal.

country’s fundamental philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). Japan’s assistance has been steadily bearing fruit in fields including the improvement of agricultural productivity and human resources development, as well as the development of economic infrastructure such as road networks and bridges. In December 2017, Japan signed Exchange of Notes on the “Project for the Construction of Disaster-Resilient Emergency Mobile Network” to boost the robustness of Bhutan’s mobile communications networks when disaster strikes. Japan is supporting Bhutan in building up its functions in the field of disaster risk reduction, with the aim of reducing the risk of natural disasters.



The Project for Upgrading Primary Girls Schools into Elementary Schools in Southern Rural Sindh
The Project for Upgrading Primary Girls Schools into Elementary Schools in Northern Rural Sindh
 Grant aid (February 2014 - December 2016, March 2016 -)

While most schools in Pakistan are gender specific, as it is customary for girls to stay at home making it difficult for girls to commute a long distance to attend school, more girl’s schools are actually needed in comparison to boy’s schools. Particularly, most rural areas do not have schools for female students within a commutable distance, which is one barrier to girls attending school.

While the rate of primary school attendance across Sindh is 34%, which is higher than the national average, the rate of attendance by girls (FY2013/14) has remained at 17%. There is a huge discrepancy in the statistics between urban and rural areas of the same province, with an extremely low rate of attendance of just 6% for girl’s primary schools (for ages 10 to 12) in rural areas.

The “Project for Upgrading Primary Girls Schools into Elementary Schools in Southern Rural Sindh” launched in 2014 targeted 29 existing schools (for ages 5 to 9) located in southern rural Sindh. The project consisted of renovation of existing school buildings as well as construction of school buildings for girl’s primary schools. They were completed in November 2016 and classes began in April 2017. Since 2016,



Students studying in a new school building (first year of junior high school) (Photo: Consulate General of Japan in Karachi)

the same project has begun at 25 schools in northern rural Sindh. Upon completion, a combined total of 6,600 female students from both southern and northern Sindh will have a new opportunity for elementary school education.

These projects improve girls’ access to education and contribute to realize a “society in which women shine.”

(As of December 2017)

◆ Japan's international cooperation policy in the South Asia Region

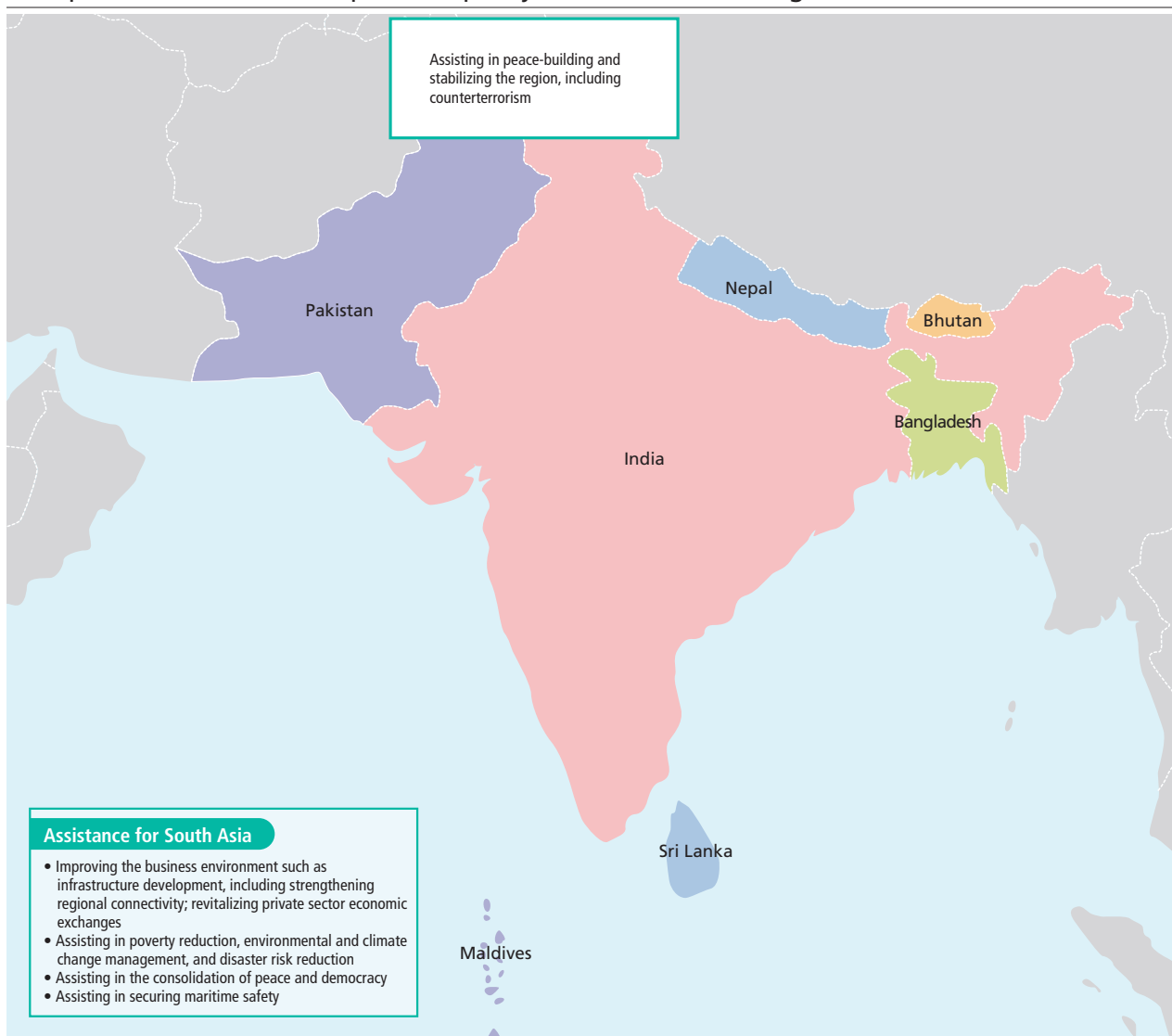


Chart III-9 Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)				
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions								
1	India	7.89	—	48.62	56.50	1,743.96	792.68	951.28	1,007.78	1,800.47	
2	Bangladesh	24.65	—	42.50	67.15	501.13	107.01	394.13	461.27	568.28	
3	Pakistan	58.38	30.84	23.72	82.10	162.60	52.05	110.55	192.65	244.70	
4	Sri Lanka	13.83	0.67	20.57	34.40	164.63	202.63	-38.00	-3.60	199.03	
5	Nepal	16.13	—	22.49	38.62	35.28	8.77	26.50	65.13	73.90	
6	Bhutan	9.29	—	10.31	19.60	0.19	—	0.19	19.79	19.79	
7	Maldives	5.61	—	2.49	8.09	—	0.55	-0.55	7.54	8.09	
	Multiple countries in South Asia	—	—	0.88	0.88	—	—	—	0.88	0.88	
	South Asia region total	135.78	31.51	171.57	307.35	2,607.79	1,163.70	1,444.10	1,751.45	2,915.14	

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
- 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.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.



Imparting Japan's Expertise in Productivity Improvement

"KAIZEN" Aimed at Enhancing the Value of Pakistan's Apparel Products

Pakistan is a country of 195.4 million people, bordered by Afghanistan and Iran to the west, China to the north, India to the east, and the Arabian Sea to the south. It has large agriculture and textile industries, and it is the fourth largest producer of cotton in the world. The textile industry accounts for approximately 10% of the country's GDP, about 50% of the value of all goods exported, and around 40% of the workers employed in manufacturing, which shows the significance of this industry in Pakistan. However, Pakistan has had a major issue to cope with in this key industry for a long time. Most of the textile goods made in and exported from Pakistan are still low-technology and low-added-value home textiles such as bedspreads, sheets and towels. Pakistan is one of the world's largest producers of cotton, and yet, this advantage cannot be utilized for the following reasons.

At first, Pakistan was unable to meet worldwide demand for cheap and high-quality "finished products" because it did not focus on improving added value through processing before exporting, even though it is one of the world's largest producers of cotton. Also, it has been pointed out that Pakistan's strongly rooted traditional belief that women must play household roles has resulted in a shortage of female workers who can carry out the uniform and orderly work required in sewing.

Given this background, the Project for Skill Development and Market Diversification of Garment Industry was launched in June 2016. The goal of this project is to improve the skills of individual workers on production lines to increase competitiveness and to equip all of factory members, especially those in the management, with the perspectives on production management, which means fostering awareness and knowledge towards enhancing quality. Therefore, under this project, technical assistance and instruction was provided to vocational schools in order to develop human resources in the apparel industry.



Presenting a completion certificate for instructor training at a vocational school (Photo: Aya Fujita)

An expert, Mr. Yasuhiro Shoda plays a central role in this project based on his worldwide experience in supporting and leading seminars for developing apparel industry and factory productivity improvement projects. He describes the situation at vocational schools immediately after his arrival as follows, "After careful observation in the field, the first thing I noticed was that the school curriculums did not match the needs of Pakistan's apparel industry. I also found there to be little experience in making Western clothing and a lack of basic skills in technique training, including pattern making. And they did not understand the need for KAIZEN, even though it is now recognized around the world as a method for improving the environment on a production floor and for controlling quality, and especially 5S methodology (Sort, Straighten, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain) for quality improvement. What's more, even if taught, these approaches were not put into practice. This is why I had to repeatedly demonstrate firsthand and explain in detail to emphasize the importance of 5S."

One and half year has passed since the inception of this project, which spans the four-year period from June 2016 to May 2020. The instructor training is finally winding down, focused on 10 basic fields that each instructor must know, including textiles, dyeing, finishing work, quality control, etc. On the work floor, instructors began to teach students about the right attitude and discipline in addition to Shine, a fundamental tenant of 5S methodology. As a result, students began to clean equipment and carry out maintenance work daily. "Instructor training has not been completed, so there is still a long way to go in catching up with Japanese apparel training standards, but I do feel progress is being made each and every day. Pakistan still offers potential, especially today when many companies are relocating a production base to other ASEAN countries because payroll costs are soaring in China. I believe Pakistan will be competitive once it can create good quality products at a low cost. Towards this end, it is essential that people in the industry learn how to plan and design to increase added value and to create a labor environment that makes it easier for women to participate. Our goal is to submit a policy proposal to the Ministry of Textile Industry in the final (fourth) year of this project," says Mr. Shoda.

Currently, the development of the textile industry in Pakistan is one of the important issues involving both the public and private sectors. The country has established the ambitious goal of doubling its current export value of \$13 billion by the year 2019. The steady support of Mr. Shoda and others at this time of major change in Pakistan will encourage the people who will work to make this goal a reality.



Mr. Shoda teaching how to use an industrial sewing machine at a vocational school (Photo: Aya Fujita)

3 Central Asia and Caucasus

Central Asia and Caucasus are areas of geopolitical importance, since they are surrounded by Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, and the stability and development of these regions significantly affect those of the Eurasian region as a whole. These regions are also of strategic importance for Japan, whose diplomacy in the area of resource and energy is aiming to diversify resource supply countries, because these regions include countries abundant of energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals. From this

<Japan's Efforts>

Since the Central Asia and Caucasus countries' independence in 1991 following the collapse of the former Soviet Union, Japan has been providing assistance in diverse areas such as the improvement of infrastructure for economic development (socio-economic infrastructure), human resources development for the transition to a market economy, and the rebuilding of health and medical care and other social systems in order to support the efforts of each country towards the transition to market economies and economic development.

In May 2017, then Foreign Minister Kishida participated in the 6th Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue held in Turkmenistan, and signed the Joint Declaration that symbolizes the broad range of cooperative relations between Japan and the Central Asian countries, in various matters including North Korean issues. He also announced the "Initiative for Cooperation in Transport and Logistics" which sets out the direction for cooperation till now and in the future, in the fields of transport and logistics, based on the belief that strengthening mutual connectivity within and outside the region as a prioritized and practical field of future cooperation can contribute to the development of the region. Under this initiative, he expressed that Japan would be providing support amounting to approximately ¥24 billion. For example, Japan's assistance towards road improvement and disaster risk reduction measures (including landslide countermeasures) through

viewpoint, Japan has been supporting nation-building efforts for long-term stability and sustainable development in these regions, which is designed to establish the firm basis of universal values in the countries in these regions, such as human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law, while taking into consideration a broader regional perspective which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other neighboring regions surrounding Central Asia.

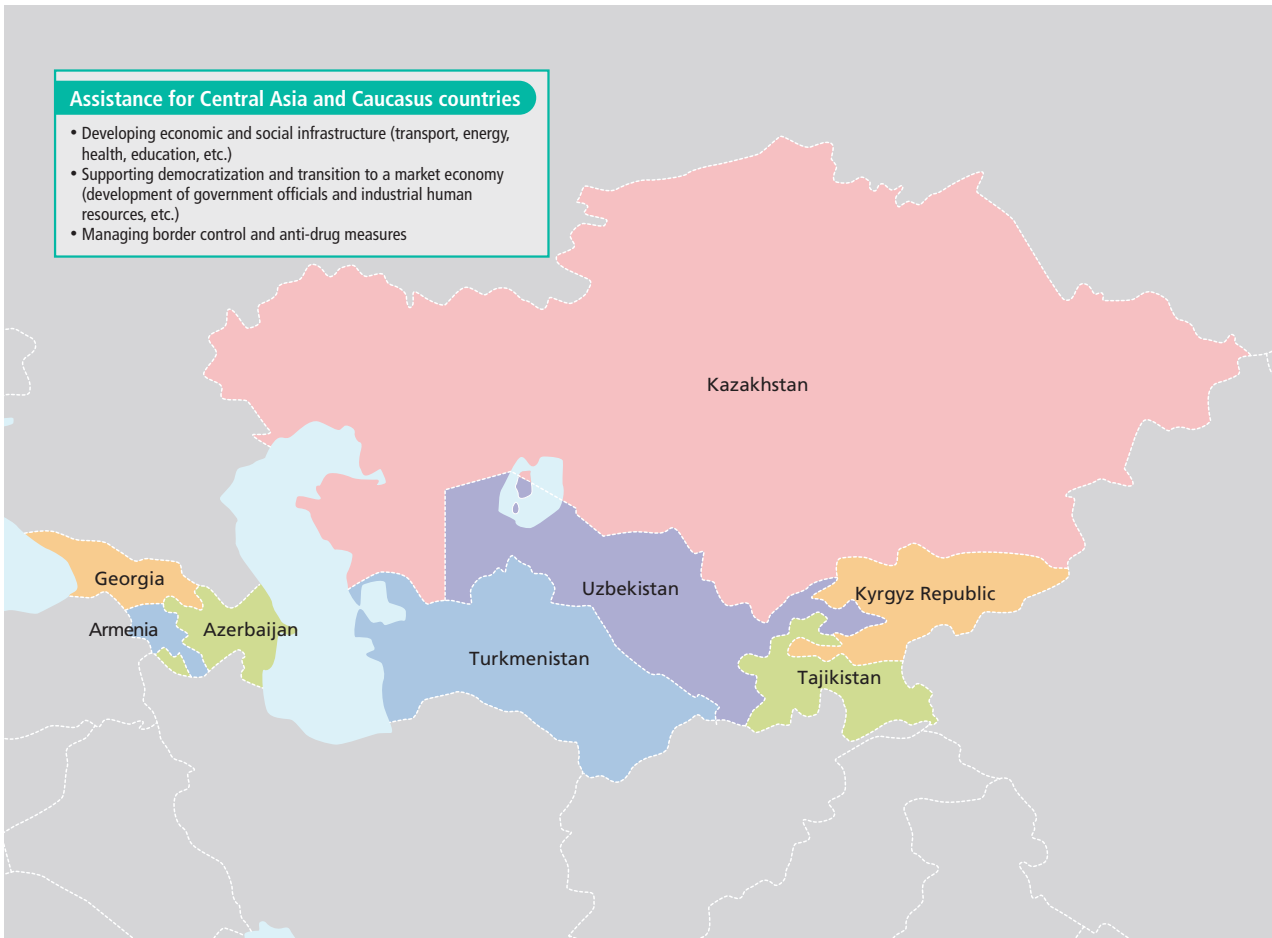
the International Main Roads Improvement Project for the Kyrgyz Republic under this initiative is expected to improve road transportation capability and safety. Furthermore, Japan expressed its intention to accept 2,000 trainees in the next five years. By 2016, Japan has accepted 10,270 trainees from Central Asia and Caucasus, and dispatched 2,303 experts to the region. Japan has also been providing support in the development of the human resources necessary for new nation-building efforts, including the implementation of the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship, which is a study-in-Japan program for young government officials, and the development of human resources for business through Japan Center for Human Resources Development.

Considering the importance of cooperation among countries in this region which are facing common issues, Japan promotes regional cooperation in areas of border control, counter-terrorism and anti-drug measures, disaster risk reduction, and agriculture. Apart from these efforts, Japan provided election-related equipment to the Kyrgyz Republic which is eagerly advancing its process of democratization. This equipment was effectively used in the 2015 parliamentary election and the 2017 presidential election, which facilitated the peaceful elections without any major confusion and consequently contributed to more solid establishment of democracy in the country.



In June 2017, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Motome Takisawa, visited Georgia and held a dialogue with Prime Minister Giorgi Kvirikashvili.

◆ Japan's international cooperation policy in the Central Asia and Caucasus Region



III
2

Chart III-10 Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and Caucasus Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Uzbekistan	9.77	2.42	6.84	16.61	178.49	28.59	149.90	166.51	195.10
2	Azerbaijan	0.46	—	0.92	1.38	57.25	20.44	36.81	38.18	58.63
3	Tajikistan	25.41	8.27	5.63	31.04	—	—	—	31.04	31.04
4	Georgia	1.07	—	0.84	1.92	16.13	2.63	13.50	15.42	18.05
5	Kyrgyz Republic	4.48	—	8.33	12.81	—	0.48	-0.48	12.34	12.81
6	Armenia	2.02	—	2.62	4.64	—	10.32	-10.32	-5.67	4.64
7	Kazakhstan	0.31	—	1.99	2.30	0.66	38.84	-38.18	-35.88	2.96
8	Turkmenistan	—	—	0.50	0.50	—	2.01	-2.01	-1.51	0.50
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	2.72	—	0.62	3.34	—	—	—	3.34	3.34
	Central Asia and the Caucasus region total	46.25	10.69	28.30	74.54	252.53	103.31	149.22	223.77	327.07

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
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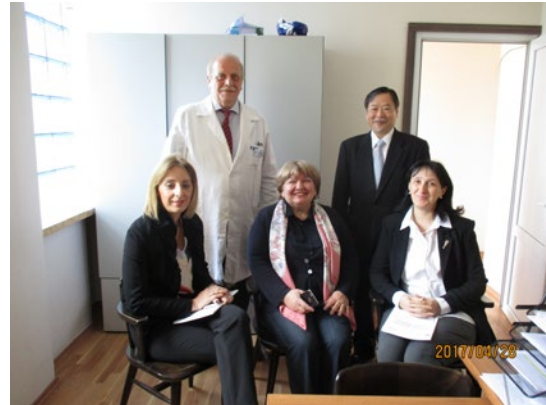
Japan's Non-Project Grant Aid for Introduction of Japanese Advanced Products and Its System (Medical Equipment and Welfare Apparatus Package)

Non-project grant aid (FY2014)

In Georgia, a country with a population of 4 million people and land size about one-fifth of Japan, many people have difficulty in accessing high quality medical services due to obsoleted medical equipment of hospitals. To improve this situation, Japan provided high quality Japanese medical equipment (CT, digital X-ray equipment, ultrasonic diagnostic devices, etc.) for two hospitals in Georgia as well as 140 AEDs* (automatic external defibrillators) for emergency use throughout Georgia as part of this grant aid. The handover ceremony was held in April 2017.

On the day of the handover ceremony, Mr. Toshio Kaitani, Japanese Ambassador to Georgia (title at that time), visited Universal Medical Center and met a woman whose early stage lung cancer was detected by the CT provided by Japan. She was fully recovered from the cancer and expressed her heartfelt appreciation to the Ambassador. The Director of the Center mentioned that she was the first case who was saved by the CT provided by Japan, and without it early detection would not have been possible.

At the handover ceremony, Mr. Davit Sergeenko, the Minister of Health, Labour and Social Affairs of Georgia expressed his gratitude for Japanese aid because the AEDs have increased the rate of patient survival by above 70%.



Director Gvamichava (left back row), Ambassador Toshio Kaitani (back row right), and Ms. Marina whose lung cancer was then cured by early detection (middle front row)

By providing the products made by Japanese companies, it is expected that Japanese businesses overseas will be promoted and economic relationship between the two countries will be strengthened.

* A medical device used to restore normal heart rate through electric shocks in case of cardiac arrest.

4 Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region is a major supplier of energy resources, and accounts for approximately 50% of the world's oil and natural gas reserves. In addition, Japan depends on this region for more than 80% of its crude oil imports, and the core maritime route for commerce between Japan and Europe pass through the region. Thus, this region is critical for Japan's economy and energy security.

The Middle East and North Africa region has experienced major political upheaval since 2011. The democratization process is proceeding in the countries where longstanding regimes collapsed. Encouraging reform efforts in such countries through economic assistance and human resources development, etc. leads to peace and stability, not only in these countries and their neighbors, but also in the entire world.

However, this area is facing various challenges that destabilize the region, such as violent extremism including Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), large numbers of refugees, the Syrian crisis, continued tense relations between Gulf countries, tensions in the north of Iraq, the Middle East Peace Process, and the domestic situations in Afghanistan, Yemen and Libya. In 2014,

ISIL unilaterally declared the establishment of a self-proclaimed "state" which extends across the national borders of Iraq and Syria. With support from the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL led mainly by the United States as well as other efforts, the Government of Iraq declared the liberation of Mosul, which had been an important base for ISIL, in July 2017. In October the same year, the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) also declared the liberation of Raqqa, which ISIL had claimed as its "capital," and the area controlled by ISIL has shrunk remarkably. However, threats remain in the form of "lone-wolf" terrorism; therefore it is a significant challenge for the international community as a whole to continuously tackle the fundamental causes behind the growth of violent extremism including ISIL.

Moreover, it is the feature of this region that there are many countries with large youth populations, and it is important to provide support to these countries so that they can continue to achieve stable growth. Realizing peace and stability in this region facing these kinds of issues is extremely important for the international community as a whole including Japan; therefore the international community is working towards the solution of these issues.

<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 such as Palestine, Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Libya. Since peace and stability in these countries and regions have a major impact on the stability and prosperity of the region and the international community as a whole, it is important 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. In view of such characteristics of the Middle East and North Africa regions, Japan's proactive assistance in these regions is of great significance.

For example, with regard to the Syria issue, which is a pressing concern for the international community, Japan announced the provision of additional assistance totaling \$260 million to address the humanitarian crisis, at the Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region, held in Brussels in April 2017. In view of the urgency of the situation, this assistance was implemented swiftly. The assistance covers support for displaced persons and the recovery of power supplies

as well as the human resources development of youths and the empowerment of women, in order to address the urgent humanitarian need in the region. After the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011, Japan's assistance to Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries has exceeded \$1.9 billion. In Syria, amidst continuing changes of the humanitarian situation including the declaration of the liberation of ISIL bases in Raqqa and Deir ez-Zor, and the return of IDPs and refugees, Japan provides timely and effective humanitarian assistance.

At the First Japan-Arab Political Dialogue convened in September 2017, Foreign Minister Kono proposed the "Kono Four Principles"⁹ as the basic stance for Japan's diplomacy towards the Middle East, and announced five new initiatives¹⁰ as specific proposals towards the realization of the Principles.

Japan will steadily implement the assistance mentioned above and cooperate with the international community to provide not only humanitarian assistance but also support for social stabilization and inclusive growth, including human resources development utilizing the strengths of Japan from a medium- to long-term perspective.



Capacity Development Training for Staffs of Suez Canal Authority

Country-focused training (April 2016 -)

The Suez Canal has supported global logistics and the world economy since it opened in 1869 as the shortest route connecting Europe and Asia without having to detour around the African continent. The Suez Canal collects annual revenue of around \$5 billion (2009), which is a significant source of foreign currency income for Egypt (about 10% of the country's overall foreign currency income). However, a number of changes are taking place on worldwide maritime transport, such as the growing size of vessels, the expansion of the Panama Canal, the opening of Arctic shipping routes, and a worldwide downturn in the maritime industry. The changes require that the Suez Canal evolve with the times. To that end, reinforcing the capabilities of the Suez Canal Authority (15,000 employees) operating the Canal has become an urgent task.

Given these circumstances, Japan held a country-focused training called the Capacity Development Training for personnel of Suez Canal Authority with the goal of enhancing the knowledge and skills needed to properly operate the Suez Canal. This training for employees of the Suez Canal Authority included lectures on, the latest trends in the maritime transport market and site visits to container terminals. The training also consists of analysis and exercises of canal traffic amount prediction modeling and toll setting system in order to improve the necessary practical skills for optimizing income from the Suez Canal.



Lecture and discussion led by experts

This training is expected to reinforce the operational structure and capabilities of the Suez Canal Authority and contribute to the sustainable operational management of the Canal. One of those who participated in the training noted that he was able to acquire important knowledge and expertise needed for the future appropriate operation of the Suez Canal.

Japan's cooperation towards the Suez Canal began with ODA loans to fund the construction of the canal's expansion and deepening and procure ships required for the construction, which was essential for the canal to accommodate the growing size of vessels. Since then, Japan has provided continuous assistance to the Suez Canal Authority and has established a strong relationship of mutual trust. Japan plans to continue providing cooperation so that the Canal can adapt to the quickly changing global maritime transport market. (As of December 2017)

Note 9: (i) Intellectual and human contribution; (ii) investment in "people"; (iii) enduring efforts; and (iv) enhancing political efforts.

Note 10: The five new initiatives are: (i) upgrading the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" initiative; (ii) further contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers: MFO; (iii) expanding cooperation on education and human resources development; (iv) enhancing political efforts; and (v) new humanitarian assistance for refugee and stability.

◆ Japan's international cooperation policy in the Middle East and North Africa Region

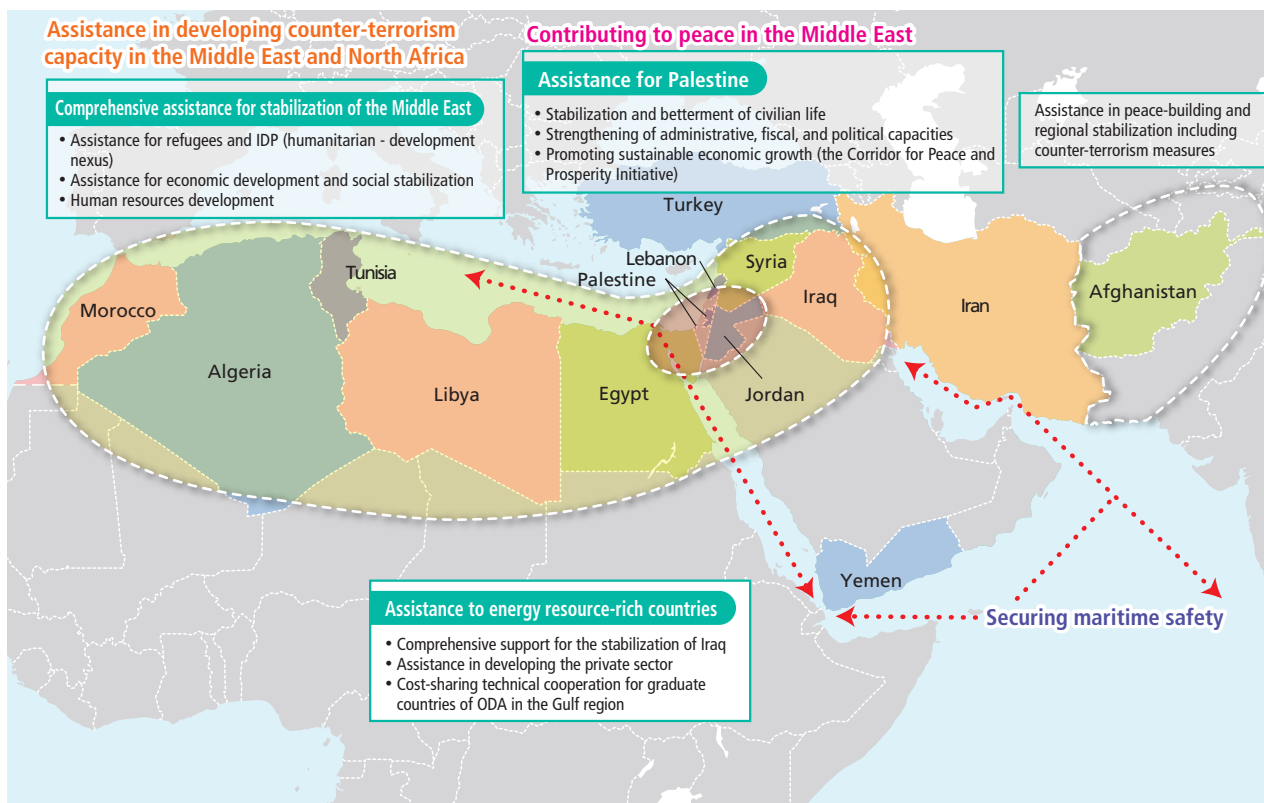


Chart III-11 Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)				
1	Iraq	50.87			48.67			15.22	66.08	562.84	10.26
2	Afghanistan	267.94	263.30	32.89	300.83	—	—	—	300.83	300.83	
3	Egypt	6.68	6.10	20.46	27.15	188.23	186.60	1.62	28.77	215.37	
4	Jordan	51.60	23.18	11.35	62.94	91.91	90.32	1.59	64.53	154.85	
5	Morocco	1.22	—	10.37	11.59	141.03	69.83	71.20	82.79	152.62	
6	Turkey	20.94	20.65	7.40	28.34	89.95	193.86	-103.91	-75.57	118.29	
7	Tunisia	3.94	—	4.85	8.79	51.01	65.53	-14.52	-5.73	59.80	
8	[Palestine]	45.92	32.28	10.82	56.75	—	—	—	56.75	56.75	
9	Syria	42.73	42.73	0.80	43.52	—	—	—	43.52	43.52	
10	Yemen	37.08	31.34	0.01	37.09	—	0.07	-0.07	37.02	37.09	
11	Lebanon	27.80	26.70	0.81	28.61	—	6.40	-6.40	22.20	28.61	
12	Iran	7.57	7.01	7.65	15.22	—	33.21	-33.21	-17.99	15.22	
13	Algeria	0.08	—	0.88	0.96	—	0.74	-0.74	0.22	0.96	
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa	123.09	93.16	1.22	124.31	6.26	—	6.26	130.57	130.57	
	Middle East and North Africa region total	687.85	595.52	125.60	813.45	1,131.23	656.83	474.41	1,287.86	1,944.69	

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

- 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.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- Square brackets [] denote region names.



Restoring Forests and Rangelands and Creating New Income Opportunities

Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Iran

Iran is a major oil producing country with the third largest oil reserves in the world. Most of the country is situated on the Iranian Plateau covered in desert or pasture. The Karoon River, which flows through Southwest Iran and passes through five provinces, has the largest basin of any river in the country. In recent years, the trees and grasses covering the Karoon River Basin are disappearing due to illegal deforestation and over grazing. This has become a cause of natural disasters such as soil erosion, mudslides, and landslides.

Under these circumstances, Japan conducted the Study on Watershed Management Plan for Karoon River covering the upper basin from 2000 to 2002. This study examined the requirements for restoring and improving vegetation and for raising the living standard of local people. Based on the results of this study, the Government of Iran requested Japan to implement a technical cooperation project with the goal of introducing alternative livelihoods for local people and using natural resources in an appropriate manner, while managing and protecting forests and rangelands, in order to prevent destruction of the land caused by excessive deforestation and over grazing.

The result was the initiation of the "Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province" in 2010. This province occupies about 50% of the Karoon River Basin. First, Japan selected five villages as pilot sites together with the Natural Resources and Watershed Management General Office (NRWGO) of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province and then experts from Japan and Iran worked together in an effort to balance forest and rangeland management as well as village development while building up trust with local residents.

Mr. Seiichi Mishima, a leader of the project, describes his initial impression right after the project launched as follows, "Iran's population is growing rapidly and to accommodate this rapid growth, the country required the sustainable development of industries such as pastoral agriculture, even after its agrarian reform. However, Iran has limited forest and rangeland areas that can be used for pastoral agriculture, and no matter the regulations put in place by the national government, the country's forest and rangelands continued to decline and degrade due to over grazing by a number of heads beyond control."



Mr. Mishima (pictured at right) checking the growth of wild garlic together with local people (Photo: Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association [JOFCA])

The project's specific activities began with restoration work involving the planting of seeds of Quercus trees, long used by local communities, and of edible wild plants, a local specialty item lost due to over harvesting, in order to restore vegetation in forests and rangelands. At the same time, check dams were



Briefing on the highland rangeland management plan given at a nomadic village (Photo: Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association [JOFCA])

constructed in places with heavy erosion in order to stop loss of soil and sediment.

"Large acorns from Quercus trees were used in the past as food and more recently as feeding stuff. The process of restoring vegetation, by having the seeds fall to the ground where they bud, mature, and grow into trees or grasses such as pasture and edible wild plants, had one barrier: the presence of free range livestock. Once newly budded and maturing trees and grasses are eaten by livestock, future generations of this vegetation will not grow. To prevent this, we created a protected area by erecting fences or assigned lookouts to prevent livestock from eating the vegetation. At the end of the project, we established a way of protecting the land where livestock could be fed and vegetation restored. I believe the establishment of such a model that can balance both was a major achievement of this project," says Mr. Mishima.

At the same time, this project also carried out activities for the development of local villages. For example, as alternative means of livelihoods, small orchards for growing peaches, chestnuts, grapes, apricots, and other fruits were created, and beans and vegetables were also intercropped on a trial basis. In addition, dress-making training was also given to women in an effort to sell school uniforms. These women-centric activities eventually developed into self-funded microcredit projects. The number of participants increased and a financial service center was established where poor women could obtain small unsecured loans. These funds are used to finance new business ventures by women, including the purchase of sewing machines or nest boxes for raising honey bees.

"The most important points about working together with the village people were never to lie, and to say no to the requests that I could not fulfill. Paying particular attention to these two points, we requested funds so that activities to create new alternative means of livelihood could be sustained through local efforts even after the project ended. One of the greatest achievements of this project was how overjoyed the village people and NRWGO staff were to have the project implemented with Japan. A heart-felt gift of chestnuts I received from the village people at the end of the project was special," explains Mr. Mishima.

After the project ended in 2016, the Government of Iran praised the entire project for transferring participatory approaches to forest and rangeland management in a manner suited to the local community. A similar but expanded project is slated to begin in FY2017 in neighboring provinces located in the same watershed. It is expected that some of the staff who learned under Mr. Mishima's tutelage will be playing an active role as they have been assigned to manage and oversee this new project. (As of May 2017)

5 Sub-Saharan Africa

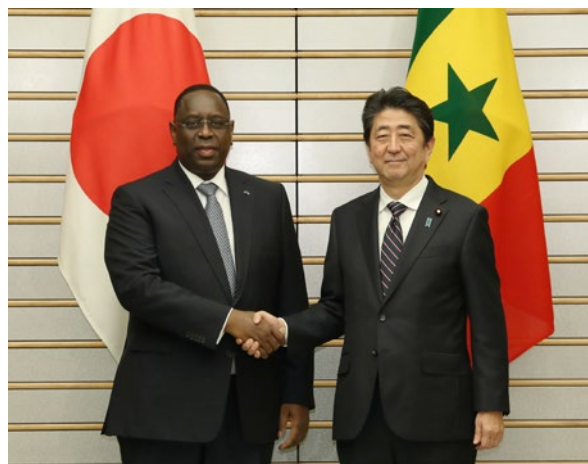
The region of Sub-Saharan Africa, which is located in the south of the Sahara Desert, has immense potential owing to its rich natural resources and a population of 1.2 billion people. In recent years, however, it confronts new challenges including the decline in global commodity prices, a fragile health system, and the rise of terrorism and violent extremism. In response to these issues, the

<Japan's Efforts>

Cooperating with the international community, Japan co-organizes the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) together with the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the African Union Commission (AUC), as a framework for supporting Africa's own efforts. TICAD VI was held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2016 for the first time in Africa. Over 11,000 people, including the representatives of 53 African countries, development partner countries, Asian countries, international and regional organizations, the private sector, NGOs and civil society participated in the conference including side events.

At TICAD VI, intensive discussions were held taking into account the changes in the environment surrounding African development after TICAD V in 2013. The themes of the discussions were: (i) Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification

African Union (AU) Summit held in 2015 adopted the "Agenda 2063," a new development agenda for Africa. In addition, during the same year, the UN newly adopted the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." As such, the international community has started to tackle the challenges by closely supporting Africa's own efforts.



In December 2017, Prime Minister Abe held a summit meeting with President Macky Sall of Senegal during President Sall's visit to Japan to attend the UHC Forum 2017.



School Management Committee Support Project Phase 2

Technical cooperation project (May 2014 - December 2017)

Since 2012, Burkina Faso has been working to improve access and quality of basic education, develop non-formal education* and decentralize the education system under its 2012-2021 Development Strategy Programme of Basic Education (PDSEB2012-2021). The country is also promoting the setup of School Management Committee (COGES) led by local residents as a way to improve the learning environment amid the decentralization of education. In Burkina Faso, which has a low literacy rate of just 34.6% for its population of the age of 15 and over (2014), there are many children whose parents never attended school. To improve the quality of education, it is vital not only to improve school classrooms, but also ensure their parents and community to understand the need for education and provide support to children.

At the request of Burkina Faso, Japan carried out the technical cooperation project called the School Management Committee (COGES) Support Project from 2009 to 2013. The project established an effective COGES model and helped set up 2,780 COGES in the four provinces that served as the pilot areas.

Under the School Management Committee Support Project Phase 2 launched in May 2014, staff at partner institutions newly established at the end of Phase 1 and long-term Japanese experts worked side by side to establish 11,700



COGES monitoring

COGES with the budget of the Ministry of Education and Literacy in the remaining provinces outside the scope of Phase 1. COGES contributes to the improved quality of education through planning and implementation of activities based on the needs of their own schools, and COGES are expected to serve as a key organization of decentralization that distributes school subsidies and provides school lunches in the future.

* Any organized educational activity that takes place outside the formal educational system.

and industrialization; (ii) Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life; and (iii) Promoting social stability for shared prosperity. As the outcome of these discussions, the Nairobi Declaration, which states the direction of African development, was issued.

As a part of the TICAD VI initiatives, the Government of Japan announced that Japan would invest approximately \$30 billion from the public and private sectors in total for the future of Africa, which includes human resources development for approximately 10 million people, benefitting from the strength of Japan (“Quality”), as well as the development of quality infrastructure, promotion of resilient health systems and laying the foundations for peace and stability, etc. for a period of three years from 2016 to 2018. These initiatives also include efforts to develop approximately 30,000 industrial human resources, to increase the number of people with access to basic health services by approximately 2 million people across the whole of Africa, as well as to save 300,000 lives through assistance of more than \$500 million.

The TICAD Ministerial Meeting was held in Maputo, Mozambique, in August 2017. During the meeting, the delegates affirmed the progress status for commitments of TICAD V in 2013 and TICAD VI in 2016, and confirmed the implementation of more than \$5 billion in support efforts since 2016, including the provision of vocational



Foreign Minister Kono emphasized the importance of strengthening connectivity between Asia and Africa during the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Ministerial Meeting held in Mozambique in August 2017.

training for more than 16,000 people and educational opportunities to approximately 2.5 million people. In this respect, many African countries highly appreciated Japan’s assistance. The Government of Japan also held a “Dialogue with Private Sector from Japan and Africa” as one of the side events of the Ministerial Meeting, where participants reaffirmed that the involvement of the private sector is essential to Africa’s economic development.

The next TICAD 7 is scheduled to be held in Yokohama, Japan, in 2019.



The Project for the Construction of Classroom Block at Serameng Primary School in Kweneng District

Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects (February 2016 - February 2017)

Botswana had a population of approximately 1.32 million as of 1991, but its population had grown to approximately 2.26 million as of 2015. Serameng Primary School is a public school located in the Mogoditshane Sub District, approximately half an hour by car from the capital city of Gaborone. This district is in a commutable distance from Gaborone, yet rents and other living expenses are comparatively low. Accordingly, it is a popular area to live in among migrant workers from the rural area and is witnessing striking population growth. As a result, the school did not have enough classrooms to cope with the soaring number of children, which meant some of them were forced to line up their desks outside to study. Under these circumstances, it fell far short of a condition where the children could concentrate and learn, because lessons were affected not only by the weather, but also by the noise from the national highway that runs directly alongside the school.

The recipient organization of the project, the Mogoditshane/Thamaga Sub District Council of Kweneng, had been planning to build a classroom block but was unable to count on financial support from the local government due to a budget shortfall, and there was no prospect of it finding another source of funding either. In such circumstances, Japan provided support to the organization through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project.

Construction of the classroom block began in February

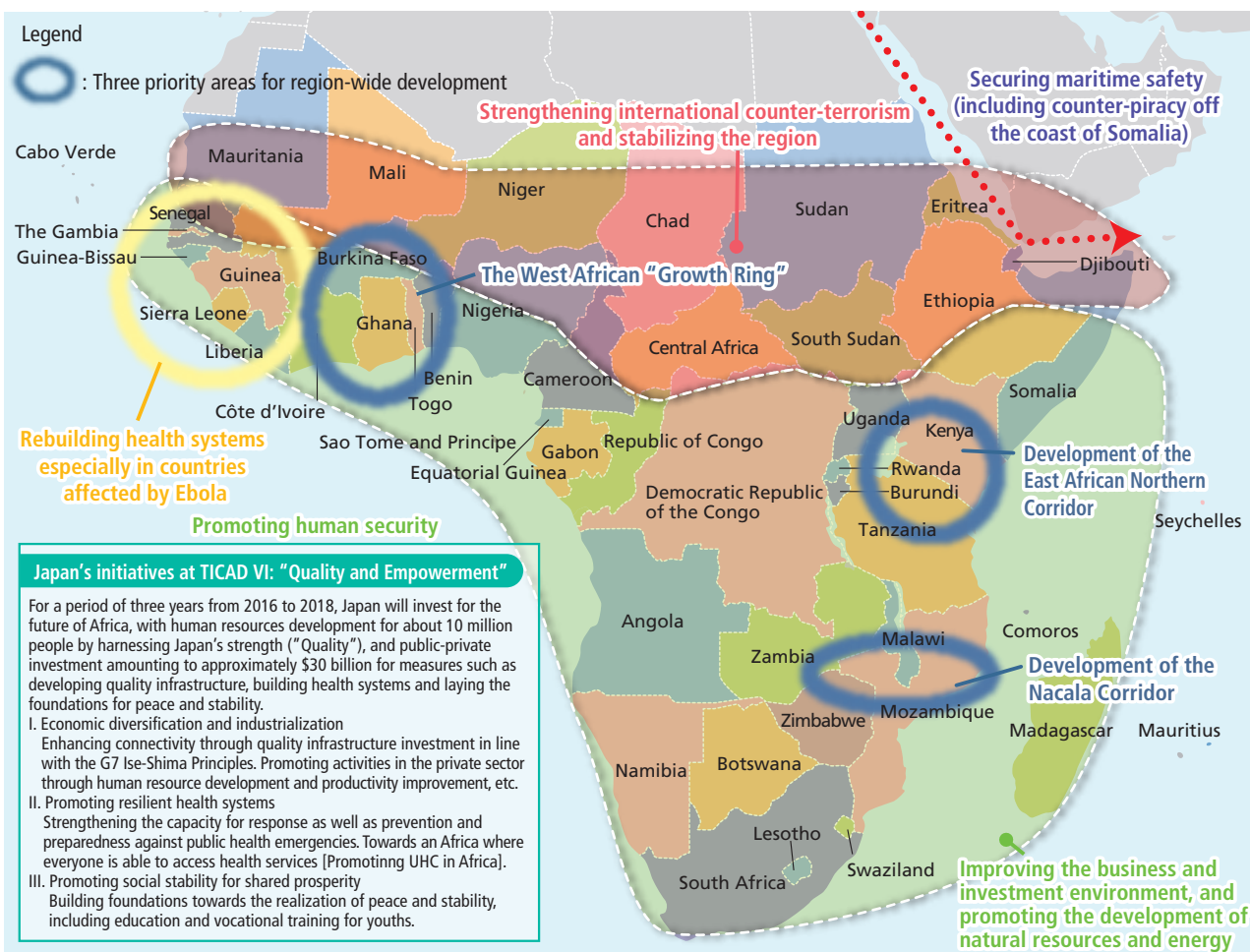


Serameng Primary School children attending the handover ceremony (Photo: Reika Horio)

2016 and was completed in February 2017. It has resulted in approximately 70 children (two classes) at Serameng Primary School being able to newly receive tuition in classrooms. In addition, classes that study outside are also taking turns using the new classrooms for periods of one week, meaning it has become possible for a total of approximately 140 children (four classes) to attend classes inside.

The population in this area is expected to continually increase in the future, and the number of young working people with primary school-aged children is predicted to increase in particular, so the classrooms are likely to continue to be utilized long into the future.

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region



The Project for Improving Mathematics Education in Primary Schools in Kimironko

JICA Partnership Program (JPP) (November 2016 -)

Improving the quality of science and mathematics education is one of the top priorities of Rwanda, a country which pursues socio-economic development through human resource development in the science and technology field. However, Rwanda faces a shortage of competent teachers because of the loss of teachers during the civil war, and the change of its medium of instruction in schools from French to English. Thus, capacity building of teachers is an urgent task for Rwanda.

Think About Education in RWANDA, a Japanese NPO, is engaged in the improvement of teaching ability in mathematics by inviting teachers of Umuco Mwiza School and education administrators from Gasabo District to Japan. During their stay, they learn the school-based in-service training known as "lesson study," which is practiced by teachers at primary schools in Japan. After their return to Rwanda, the method is shared and practiced widely among teachers not only at Umuco Mwiza School, but also its neighboring schools, making it a model project for improving the mathematics teaching ability of teachers in Rwanda.

Furthermore, the Japanese NPO aims to promote lesson



A Japanese education expert demonstrating mathematics teaching methods to teachers from elementary schools in the Kimironko District of Kigali City (Photo: *Think about Education in RWANDA*)

study all across Rwanda through the Rwanda Education Board, in collaboration with the "Project for Supporting Institutionalizing and Improving Quality of SBI Activity (January 2017- December 2019)," JICA's technical cooperation project. An in-school training system was introduced in Rwanda in order to familiarize a new curriculum launched in 2016, but it has confused most of the schools due to their lack of experience. Therefore, expectation is mounting for the two Japanese projects which can demonstrate specific teaching methods. Know-how in the in-school training system that supports Japanese education is spreading in Rwanda facilitated by the synergy between the two Japanese projects. (As of December 2017)

Chart III-12 Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Tanzania	46.33	4.30	35.26	81.58	111.07	—	111.07	192.65	192.65
2	Kenya	33.51	11.52	44.97	78.48	86.47	81.84	4.63	83.10	164.95
3	Mozambique	34.06	0.47	25.41	59.47	30.01	—	30.01	89.47	89.47
4	Uganda	24.87	11.19	18.06	42.94	23.91	—	23.91	66.84	66.84
5	Ethiopia	38.76	14.10	23.85	62.61	—	—	—	62.61	62.61
6	South Sudan	48.24	21.65	6.91	55.15	—	—	—	55.15	55.15
7	Democratic Republic of the Congo	29.23	17.59	12.20	41.43	—	—	—	41.43	41.43
8	Zambia	21.14	2.00	16.03	37.17	1.78	—	1.78	38.94	38.94
9	Sudan	22.28	9.30	14.54	36.82	—	—	—	36.82	36.82
10	Ghana	12.23	—	21.19	33.42	—	—	—	33.42	33.42
11	Burkina Faso	20.44	2.50	9.80	30.25	—	—	—	30.25	30.25
12	Senegal	4.71	0.09	23.33	28.04	—	0.28	-0.28	27.76	28.04
13	Rwanda	14.02	3.79	13.38	27.40	—	—	—	27.40	27.40
14	Liberia	23.72	6.37	2.55	26.27	—	—	—	26.27	26.27
15	Cameroon	7.97	7.70	7.93	15.89	7.83	—	7.83	23.72	23.72
16	Côte d'Ivoire	9.62	1.00	12.93	22.55	—	—	—	22.55	22.55
17	Somalia	20.90	20.80	0.65	21.55	—	—	—	21.55	21.55
18	Malawi	6.92	5.00	13.60	20.52	—	—	—	20.52	20.52
19	Guinea	14.57	11.09	3.48	18.06	—	—	—	18.06	18.06
20	Nigeria	4.27	3.91	11.57	15.85	0.15	—	0.15	16.00	16.00
21	Central Africa	15.70	15.70	—	15.70	—	—	—	15.70	15.70
22	Mauritania	14.77	5.50	0.81	15.58	—	—	—	15.58	15.58
23	Zimbabwe	9.27	2.76	5.79	15.05	—	—	—	15.05	15.05
24	Sierra Leone	7.75	7.41	5.65	13.39	—	—	—	13.39	13.39
25	Botswana	0.33	—	7.41	7.74	4.40	4.15	0.25	7.99	12.13
26	South Africa	1.29	—	9.76	11.05	—	0.86	-0.86	10.18	11.05
27	Benin	6.97	—	3.95	10.92	—	—	—	10.92	10.92
28	Niger	8.68	8.50	2.06	10.74	—	—	—	10.74	10.74
29	Cabo Verde	0.11	—	0.43	0.54	9.59	—	9.59	10.13	10.13
30	Mali	8.29	4.70	0.95	9.24	—	—	—	9.24	9.24
31	Djibouti	5.56	5.39	3.56	9.13	—	—	—	9.13	9.13
32	Madagascar	3.24	2.21	5.25	8.48	—	—	—	8.48	8.48
33	Chad	4.89	4.89	0.19	5.08	—	—	—	5.08	5.08
34	Angola	0.39	—	4.15	4.54	—	—	—	4.54	4.54
35	Gabon	0.31	0.06	4.03	4.34	—	0.87	-0.87	3.47	4.34
36	Mauritius	2.81	—	1.01	3.82	0.46	2.90	-2.44	1.38	4.28
37	Republic of Congo	2.83	2.50	0.99	3.82	—	—	—	3.82	3.82
38	Burundi	2.65	2.65	0.99	3.64	—	—	—	3.64	3.64
39	Togo	1.63	—	1.71	3.34	—	—	—	3.34	3.34
40	Namibia	—	—	2.99	2.99	—	8.63	-8.63	-5.64	2.99
41	Sao Tome and Principe	2.25	—	0.13	2.37	—	—	—	2.37	2.37
42	Gambia	1.19	1.19	0.59	1.78	—	—	—	1.78	1.78
43	Guinea-Bissau	1.19	1.19	0.09	1.28	—	—	—	1.28	1.28
44	Swaziland	0.13	—	1.06	1.18	—	1.85	-1.85	-0.67	1.18
45	Eritrea	—	—	1.12	1.12	—	—	—	1.12	1.12
46	Seychelles	0.07	—	0.91	0.98	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
47	Lesotho	0.15	—	0.25	0.40	—	—	—	0.40	0.40
48	Comoros	0.07	—	0.22	0.29	—	—	—	0.29	0.29
49	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	0.06	0.06
	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	148.37	148.32	13.33	161.70	128.67	—	128.67	290.37	290.37
	Sub-Saharan Africa region total	688.69	367.35	397.05	1,085.75	404.32	101.39	302.93	1,388.68	1,490.07

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
- 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.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.



Restoring People's Trust for Administration through Japan's Support for Moving Forward Together

Capacity Building Project for Government Services in Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire is a West African country with a population of about 22.7 million that gained its independence from France in 1960. It is a major producer of cacao and natural rubber, and in the 1970s after independence the country's rapid economic growth earned it the moniker "Ivory Coast Miracle." However, since the death of the country's first president and father of independence, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, in 1993, Côte d'Ivoire gradually followed a path of instability and by 2002 it had fallen into civil war for all intents and purposes. Thereafter, the country was divided into north and south over roughly ten-year period, resulting in repeated attempts towards peace and reconciliation in the midst of political upheaval.

During this time, Côte d'Ivoire suffered from declining government functions, and basic social services did not reach the people. At a time when the international community provided strong support for improving health, education and access to water in an effort to realize the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the people of Côte d'Ivoire affected by conflict had lost out on opportunities for development.

After the civil war ended in 2011, Côte d'Ivoire worked towards national reconciliation and social integration as well as reconstruction and development. During this time, there were major challenges such as improving the capacity to restore government functions and provide basic social services, restoring trust between people and the government, and reconciling at the community level torn apart during the conflict.

JICA launched the "Project on Human Resource Development for Strengthening Local Administration in Central and Northern Areas of Cote d'Ivoire (PCN-CI)" in 2013, at the re-start of full-fledged cooperation. The project targeted the Gbeke Region, an area situated in the north central part of the country where the impacts of the civil war were still clearly evident. PCN-CI restored basic government services that essentially did not function over the previous 10 years together with the assistance of nine nearby departments and the Ministry of Interior (Internal Security), which have jurisdiction over local administration, and worked systematically on capacity building for sustaining local government. A pilot project was carried out for supplying villages



A school built under the project and its students
(Photo: Oriental Consultants Global Co., Ltd.)

with water, a high priority item for people's basic needs, and building elementary schools. The goal was to form participatory partnerships, including people's participation in planning, the effective use of facilities, and establishment of maintenance associations. At the time, however, there was a deep divide between the central and local government and the people and government in terms of trust. Thus, at first the project did not proceed as an ideal scenario.

Ms. Junko Okamoto, a Sub-leader of Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd. who has participated in the project locally as a Japanese expert since 2013, said the following about the initial response of project partners on the Cote d'Ivoire side, "Everyone including the region's governor had a passive attitude towards the project, and their interest was only when we would start building schools." Ms. Okamoto adds, "However, the response completely changed as we achieved results little by little in the community and both government functions and trust were gradually restored."

The project began with a detailed field study conducted locally together with administrative officials. This is because first the project had to identify what the people needed, what challenges they faced, and what projects should be given priority. To date, a field study of this kind had never been conducted locally, and therefore, even when various projects were implemented, most did not meet the needs of the local people. The results of the study and prioritization of projects were explained carefully to the people, including village representatives comprising the local authorities, and as a result, people's trust in the government was gradually restored as well.

The pilot project aimed at building water supply facilities and constructing schools was implemented each and every step together with local administrative officials. In this manner, the project went through the correct process with them, including surveying the actual situation, selecting the top-priority project, formulating a development plan, receiving bids for project implementation, and executing construction management. As a result, we practically transformed this know-how to them.

This project, which lasted from November 2013 to April 2017, extended or renovated 11 elementary schools and constructed or repaired water supply facilities at 78 locations. While it is important to ensure that these facilities are actually being used by the local people who need them, at the same time, other great achievements of the project included helping to restore government functions, wipe away people's distrust of government, and restore cooperation among people and between people and the government.

Even the region's governor, who initially only showed interest in facility construction, began to state the need for local people to take the initiative and not only rely on others.

This demonstrates that Japan's assistance based on working together is beginning to take root in Côte d'Ivoire.



Commemorative photograph taken with the region's governor, department's governor, mayor of Gbeke and others after the final meeting of the project
(Photo: Oriental Consultants Global Co., Ltd.)

6 Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin America and the Caribbean region is an enormous market, having a population of 600 million and a regional GDP of approximately \$5.6 trillion as of 2015, which makes it an important region in terms of trade strategy. The region has steadily enhanced its presence in the international community through the consolidation of democracy, and also as a supplier of iron ore, copper, silver, rare metals, crude oil, natural gas, biofuels, and other minerals and energy resources, as well as food resources. Moreover, this region traditionally has strong personal and historical ties with Japan, as represented by the existence of over 2.13 million Japanese descendants called “Nikkeis” in

<Japan's Efforts>

The Latin American and the Caribbean region is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions. Therefore, Japan's assistance for this region, utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience in the field of disaster risk reduction, is of great importance. Japan has provided a cumulative total of more than \$260 million for reconstruction support to Haiti, which suffered catastrophic damage from the huge earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 that occurred in 2010, as well as assistance that utilizes Japan's expertise in the disaster risk reduction field to Caribbean countries, and countries facing the Pacific Ocean including Mexico where earthquakes frequently strike. Furthermore, the Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America named “BOSAI,” which aims to share expertise of disaster risk reduction and reduce disaster risks at the local community level, has achieved significant results in the region.

The huge earthquake that occurred in September 2017 (magnitude 7.1) hit a wide region including Mexico City, the capital of Mexico. This earthquake resulted in 369 fatalities (as of October 6, 2017, local time) and serious human and property damage. In response to a request from the Government of Mexico, the Government of Japan decided to dispatch a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR)



A JDR team member and a rescue dog engaged in search and rescue operations in the aftermath of the earthquake that struck Central Mexico in September 2017 (Photo: JICA)

the region. Japan has maintained stable and friendly relations over a long period with this region.

Although the average income level in the region is relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is characterized by significant income disparities between the rich and the poor as well as a large number of people who suffer from poverty. In addition, while it is a region with a rich 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 effort to address environmental issues, climate change and disaster risk reduction.



Emergency relief goods arrived in Commonwealth of Dominica in September 2017, for the people affected by the hurricane disaster

Search and Rescue Team composed of 72 members to engage in search and rescue operations for missing persons. This team conducted search and rescue activities in three locations of the affected areas in the central part of Mexico City. In addition, Japan also supplied emergency relief goods to Caribbean countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Cuba, and others, that had been damaged by successive hurricanes.

In recent years, the Latin America and the Caribbean region have been drawing attention as a manufacturing base and a market, and many Japanese companies have been 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 also in Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil from 2014 to 2016. Through this training, further dissemination of Japanese companies' techniques across the Latin American and the Caribbean region is expected. 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 metropolitan and rural areas. In this respect, the Government of Japan has decided to provide grant aid to Paraguay for the procurement of a dredge ship and equipment, an ODA loan to Nicaragua for bridges and

national road construction project, and grant aid to Bolivia for disaster risk reduction measures for its national roads.

Japan has been providing cooperation on a wide range of environmental issues in the region, including assistance for scientific and technological research on climate phenomena, conservation of biodiversity, broad-range evaluation of carbon dynamics¹¹ in the Amazonian forests, and construction of waste disposal facilities. In the area of renewable energy, which has been receiving wider attention in recent years, Japan has provided support for introducing solar power generation in many countries, as well as for constructing geothermal power plants in Costa Rica, Bolivia, and elsewhere. It has also decided to provide an ODA loan to Jamaica to promote the introduction of energy-saving measures.

Japan also provides various kinds of cooperation for Latin American and Caribbean countries in the fields of medical and healthcare. In the Central American region, Japan has provided cooperation for the development of pre-hospital medical consultation systems and the dissemination of medical technology, as well as technical support to tackle challenges in maternal and child health, including the reduction of the maternal and infant mortality rate. In the area of sanitation, Japan has also conducted numerous projects to assist in the construction and improvement of water and sewer systems in order to ensure the supply of safe drinking water and to promote the recycling of domestic water. In Honduras, Japan decided to provide support for the development of waterworks facilities. In 2016, Prime Minister Abe visited Cuba and expressed Japan's commitment towards strengthening economic cooperation. As a specific outcome of the visit, in March 2017, Japan signed an Exchange of Notes for the provision of equipment to strengthen Cuba's rice seed production capacity, which marks the second large-scale grant aid following the grant aid for the medical sector in 2016. Japan also provides cooperation in the environmental sector, including the provision of equipment for waste disposal.

Assistance in the field of education is extremely important for Latin American and Caribbean countries, because of the existence of poverty and the insufficient educational budget.



Students at a primary school in the El Mestizo district of Ilobasco city, which was built in August 2016 through Japan's Grass-Roots Grant Assistance Project (Photo: Florence Basagoitia / Embassy of Japan in El Salvador)



Ms. Masumi Teruya, a member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Preservation of Cultural Properties), explaining to primary school students on a social studies excursion to the Archaeological Site of Kuntur Wasi, located in the northern part of Peru (Photo: Juan Cabanillas Escalante)

Japan has provided support for building basic educational facilities including the Project for Construction of Basic Schools in Centre and Artibonite Departments in Haiti, as well as dispatched volunteers to improve the capacity of teachers. Such efforts are highly appreciated by the local communities.

For Caribbean countries, Japan has made many efforts to overcome their vulnerabilities particular to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the fields of climate change and natural hazards, taking into account different perspectives other than per capita income level. In the field of the environment and disaster risk reduction, Japan has supported the development of disaster-resilient bridges and emergency communications systems, as well as the provision of equipment that contributes to the enhancement of disaster response capabilities. In addition to the above, Japan has been implementing projects such as region-wide grant aid on climate change and technical cooperation on disaster risk reduction in the eight Caribbean countries. In the fisheries field, Japan has been contributing to promoting the sustainable use of limited living marine resources by improving facilities and dispatching experts.

The examples of achievements among development cooperation lasting many years are the 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.* Furthermore, Japan has signed partnership programs with these countries. For example, Japan worked together with Brazil to provide agricultural development cooperation for Mozambique of Africa in the form of triangular cooperation.* Japan also plans to collaborate with Argentina to provide assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Latin America as well as Africa. In Chile, Japan is conducting human resources development programs for a target number of 4,000 people through triangular cooperation, in order to contribute to disaster risk reduction in Latin American countries.

Japan has cooperated with the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other regional organizations to formulate

Note 11: Changes in the amount of carbon in a given period

wide-ranging projects in order to achieve more effective and efficient development cooperation related to development issues throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

For Colombia, where internal conflict has lasted for more than half a century, Japan has been implementing assistance in the peacebuilding field, including the removal of landmines and support for victims. In June 2017, Japan decided to provide grant aid to cover the supply of landmine removal equipment, while taking into consideration the progress of the peace process.

Under public-private partnership (PPP), Japan has

endeavored to introduce Japanese Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T) standards for terrestrial digital TV. As of December 2017, this system has been adopted by 14 Latin American countries. Japan has supported these countries by transferring technology and training experts to enable the smooth implementation of the system. Japan has also continued to provide support to Nikkei communities in the respective Latin American countries by assisting welfare facilities, accepting trainees, and dispatching volunteers for Nikkei communities.

Glossary

***South-South cooperation (Triangular cooperation)**

South-South cooperation refers to 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/or facing similar development challenges. Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."



The Project on Improvement of Agricultural Extension System for Grain Production in Cuba

Technical cooperation project (January 2017 -)

Cuba has been heavily reliant on imports for its food securing. At the beginning of the 1990s, the Soviet Union, which had supported Cuba's economy, collapsed, which made it difficult for Cuba to procure energy and agricultural equipment and caused its food situation to deteriorate severely. Cuba managed to stave off a crisis by means of temporary measures such as using vacant urban lots to produce vegetables, but its food self-sufficiency rates for major grains remain low, and even as of 2014 its rates were 55% for rice, 53% for frijoles beans and 35% for corn. Therefore, the Government of Cuba positions strengthening food security by improving self-sufficiency rates through boosting agricultural production as one of the country's priority challenges.

Japan began to boost the production of rice, a staple food in Cuba, in 2003, and has continued to provide support over the approximately 14 years since. A central component of the cooperation focused on expanding production of superior rice seeds.

In January 2017, the "Project on Improvement of Agricultural Extension System for Grain Production in Cuba," was launched. Based on the outcomes of the 14 years of cooperation up to then, it was decided to cover three key grains including frijoles beans and corn, rather than limit the crops covered to rice alone. Also, the focus was shifted from the seed production to the promotion of crops production for self-consumption, and the covered provinces were also expanded. The "Project for Extension and Diffusion of Technologies for Certified Rice Seed Production in the Central Zone of Cuba," which was implemented ahead of this project, produced more than four times its initial target of certified seeds (9,824 tons) and was highly appreciated by the Government of Cuba. Therefore, the Government of Cuba requested Japan to build and strengthen agricultural system popularization.



An agricultural association member using a combine in a rice field that is part of the project's coverage (Photo: IIGRANOS Project)

The Government of Cuba began to lend unused state-owned land free of charge in 2007 in order to expand agricultural land, and 1.61 million hectares of land had been lent to approximately 210,000 people, including those who had no agricultural experience by 2015. The remaining state-owned land that is eligible to be lent is limited, at 590,000 hectares, and on top of that in recent years the production environment has been deteriorating, partly due to a decline in the amount of rainfall. Going forward, rather than increasing the scale of agricultural land, boosting the yield per unit area becomes more important theme. For this purpose, it is essential to strengthen farmers' capabilities, and strengthening the framework for disseminating farming technology information to farmers is an urgent task. This project will be an extremely important role for the future direction of agriculture in Cuba, and can literally be described as an opportunity to highlight Japan's agricultural cooperation.

(As of December 2017)

◆ Japan's international cooperation policy in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

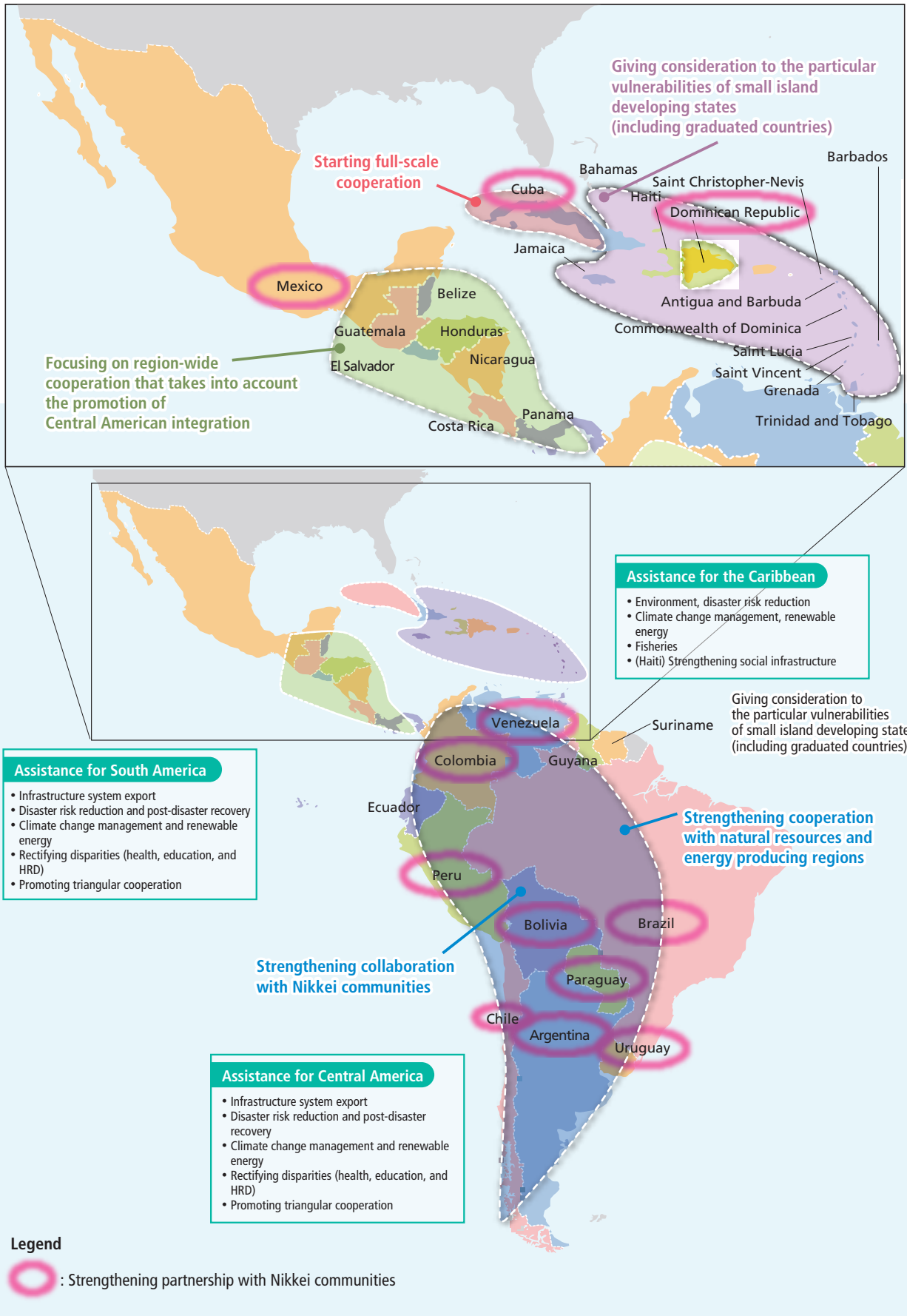


Chart III-13 Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Brazil	2.76	—	18.17	20.93	63.93	99.00	-35.08	-14.15	84.86
2	Costa Rica	2.98	—	4.33	7.31	38.42	17.29	21.13	28.44	45.73
3	Peru	5.64	—	12.54	18.18	25.61	99.76	-74.15	-55.97	43.79
4	Paraguay	12.54	—	10.80	23.34	8.68	35.72	-27.04	-3.70	32.02
5	Nicaragua	10.02	—	9.29	19.32	3.25	—	3.25	22.57	22.57
6	Haiti	18.95	10.23	2.51	21.45	—	—	—	21.45	21.45
7	Cuba	16.40 (1.08)	—	4.08 (4.08)	20.48 (5.16)	—	—	—	20.48 (5.16)	20.48 (5.16)
8	Ecuador	9.78	1.49	9.40	19.18	—	9.14	-9.14	10.04	19.18
9	Colombia	3.93	1.75	9.27	13.21	—	—	—	13.21	13.21
10	Honduras	2.87	0.20	9.87	12.75	—	—	—	12.75	12.75
11	El Salvador	1.72	—	10.07	11.78	0.10	16.66	-16.55	-4.77	11.88
12	Bolivia	1.79	—	8.04	9.83	1.16	—	1.16	10.99	10.99
13	Dominican Republic	0.81	0.09	9.32	10.14	—	9.26	-9.26	0.88	10.14
14	Mexico	0.15	—	9.36	9.51	—	3.35	-3.35	6.16	9.51
15	Panama	0.63	—	5.99	6.62	0.16	16.06	-15.89	-9.28	6.78
16	Guatemala	0.25	—	5.07	5.32	0.84	10.51	-9.66	-4.34	6.16
17	Saint Lucia	4.16	—	1.43	5.59	—	—	—	5.59	5.59
18	Antigua and Barbuda	4.93	—	0.21	5.14	—	—	—	5.14	5.14
19	Grenada	4.25	—	0.09	4.34	—	—	—	4.34	4.34
20	Argentina	0.41	—	3.54	3.95	—	14.36	-14.36	-10.42	3.95
21	Saint Vincent	3.43	—	0.32	3.74	—	—	—	3.74	3.74
22	Chile	0.37	—	2.88	3.25	—	0.93	-0.93	2.32	3.25
23	Jamaica	0.55	—	2.59	3.14	—	14.52	-14.52	-11.37	3.14
24	Dominica	2.90	—	0.01	2.91	—	—	—	2.91	2.91
25	Uruguay	0.67	—	1.62	2.29	—	—	—	2.29	2.29
26	Belize	0.09	—	1.10	1.20	—	—	—	1.20	1.20
27	Guyana	0.08	—	0.59	0.66	—	—	—	0.66	0.66
28	Venezuela	0.12	—	0.51	0.63	—	—	—	0.63	0.63
29	Suriname	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.27	—	—	—	0.27	0.27
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	1.04	1.04	11.99	13.04	3.19	—	3.19	16.23	16.23
	Latin America and the Caribbean region total	118.29 (102.97)	14.90 (14.90)	165.30 (165.30)	283.59 (268.27)	145.35 (145.35)	346.55 (346.55)	-201.19 (-201.19)	82.39 (67.07)	428.94 (413.62)

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- Figures in brackets () indicate amounts excluding debt relief.



Aiming to Improve Maternal and Child Health

Strengthening the Healthcare Service System in Honduras

Honduras has one of the highest poverty rates*¹ of any Latin American country, while mortality rate for children under 5 at 22.2 per 1,000 live birth in 2013, and the maternal mortality rate at 129 per 100,000 live birth in 2015.*²

In Latin America, recently, the model of primary health care (PHC) has become mainstream, where local residents aim to address health care issues for themselves by thinking and taking action on essential medical health services. In Honduras, a National Health Model was formulated based on the ideas of PHC. This model proposes for the provision of inclusive healthcare services as a top priority in which family health teams consisting of doctors and nurses provide home visiting clinic.

However, Honduras requested technical assistance from Japan as it did not have the know-how to standardize such healthcare services. Following this request, in 2013 Japan selected Lempira Department, an area that is well governed locally but has one of the high poverty rates in the country, and El Paraíso Department, an area with poor local governance but an average health service network, as two unique pilot areas to implement healthcare services under the National Health Model, with a focus on maternal and child health (project to continue until 2018).

This project aims to establish a system based on PHC to enable residents and the local governments to work together in addressing local healthcare issues, which will result in continued improvement of people's health. Also, in this process, it aims to strengthen the ability of family health teams, which serve as the core of service improvement.

Since the formulation of the National Health Model in Honduras, a survey targeting all households has been continually implemented in order to assess the health status of the residents. The results of the survey have surfaced a number of challenges in healthcare. For example, very few pregnant women attend prenatal check-ups, or many of those who actually attended the check-up had waited for many months after becoming pregnant. For such occasions, there were many cases where it was too late for pregnant women although they were rushed to a medical facility at the last minute under a dangerous condition without knowing their actual due date.

Mr. Takaharu Ikeda of IC Net Limited, who is working at the project site for the project under contract, describes his experience as follows. "First of all, I started by promoting the importance of getting an early prenatal check-up among the local residents. I explained the reasoning behind getting check-ups during early pregnancy as well as the purpose of knowing one's due date, by providing



Mr. Ikeda teaching supervision methods for family health surveys (Photo: Takaharu Ikeda)

examples in detail." Through these efforts conducted continuously as part of the family health team, the rates of seeking a prenatal check-up and birthing at the medical facility have gone up remarkably in the two pilot areas.

In addition, the portable ultrasonic diagnostic device brought from Japan serves a great contribution during the activities of the family health team. This device allows a doctor to see inside a person's body. A portable, compact version of the device made possible with Japanese technology was very effective in rural areas without medical facilities, as pregnant women can see how their babies are growing inside their uterus without leaving their village.

Furthermore, the device can also accurately calculate the due date of a delivery to avoid endangering a mother and her baby due to improper record keeping, and the device can detect abnormalities earlier. Additionally, the family health team shares the diagnostic data and strengthens collaboration to get appropriate advice from them with specialists at hospitals, making it possible to provide specialized diagnosis and early treatment. Moreover, through home visits in person to provide check-ups, the home health team gained increased trust in healthcare among the residents.

According to Mr. Ikeda, "Since I participated in the project, I tried to make sure local people acquire the knowledge and skills needed to continue the project independently. At first, they were just observers who cooperate with us, Japanese people. However, as I explained that we were not here to do as we like, but rather to help local people to carry out their duties based on the National Health Model, they understood the purpose of this project, and were delighted."

The results of the project, guidelines and details of the training were shared with the Government of Honduras. Also, the same materials are utilized in lectures and training on family healthcare in national universities. By sharing the knowledge and experience with current students, future graduates of medical schools, and others, it is expected that the know-how in improving healthcare system can be utilized in other regions in the future.

*1 Statistics used by the World Bank to estimate poverty level corresponding to the socio-economic environment by country. If the income per household member falls below the sum of cost of food needed to meet their calorie requirement (food poverty line) and the cost of minimal required non-food items to fulfill their basic needs (non-food poverty line), then the individual is considered to be in poverty.

*2 Source: Millennium Development Indicators (The Official United Nations Site for the MDG Indicators)



Instructor training for a family health team (Photo: Takaharu Ikeda)

Reviving the Sesame Industry in Paraguay!

– Towards Improvement of Production Management Technology and the Development of New Markets –

Agriculture and livestock industry is the core industry in Paraguay, with approximately 250,000 small-scale farmers operating in the country. This number accounts for approximately 83% of all the farmers, and the majority live in the eastern part of the country where the poverty level is high.

Until the mid-1990s, cotton was the main product for these small-scale farmers. However, with a decline of cotton prices the international market, sesame became the main crop since around 2005. Sesame was chosen particularly because its cultivation requires fine manual work and it is appropriate for small-scale farmers.

The sesame industry in Paraguay is in fact deeply related to Japan. Originally, the industry was begun in 1989 by a Japanese immigrant, Mr. Toshikazu Shirokawa. The majority of the sesame produced was shipped to Japan, and during a certain period, Paraguay was the largest exporter to Japan, supporting Japan's demand for sesame for food use. However, export of sesame has been dropping as a result of the decrease in its production due to the negative effects of mono-cropping and the reinforcement of Japan's residual agrichemical standards. Besides, the number of competing regions with low production costs, such as Africa, has increased and the price of sesame has dropped as a result, which made sesame production less attractive for many small-scale farmers.

In these circumstances, a Japanese manufacturer of sesame products Wadaman Science Co., Ltd., headquartered in Kyoto, started a two-year project "Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Management of the Production of Processed Sesame Products to Add Value to Products of Small-Scale Farmers" in 2016 with the cooperation of JICA in order to revive the sesame industry in Paraguay and help small-scale farmers to develop better living environment.

The project activities were developed based on three themes.

The first theme is to transfer sesame processing technology and make the sesame products more high value-added through processing. Wadaman Science first attempted to transfer its sesame processing technology to the Paraguayan people involved in sesame industry, such as companies and sesame farmers. The ability to produce processed sesame products there would increase domestic consumption and open up the possibility to export high value-added processed products in the future, in addition to the current exports of raw sesame.

The second theme is to create a Paraguayan domestic market by developing sesame products which meet local needs. The sesame market in Paraguay might disappear if the international price of sesame became more competitive, which would lead to a decrease in Paraguay's export. To avoid this situation, Wadaman Science aimed to develop a domestic market and expand that market to

neighboring countries as a future target.

To achieve this aim, Wadaman Science carried out a project which covers from market research to product development in cooperation with the National University of Asunción as the local partner, resulting in seven prototype products. They conducted a market survey to test consumer reaction, the results of which were extremely positive. For example, "sesame sugar," which is mixture of sesame and sugar, became extremely popular with local people. Besides, technical seminars were also held for sesame related companies for the purposes of providing them with technical support to carry out their own product development.

The third theme is to disseminate a culture of consuming sesame. In fact, very few Paraguayan consider sesame a food, in spite of its popularity as an export product. Therefore, Wadaman Science repeatedly held seminars for sesame farmers to introduce how to use it and demonstrated grinding sesame using mortar in order to let the Paraguayan people know that sesame is a delicious and healthy food.

Mr. Katsunori Fukahori, CEO of Wadaman Science, explains how the Paraguayan farmers viewed the company's activities and changes they brought about.

"The Paraguayan people have great trust in the Japanese people, thanks to the presence of the Japanese immigrants and JICA. At the early stage of our project, unfortunately we did not find strong interest in learning the technologies for sesame products. However, they gradually became aware of our sincere desire to make the world better using sesame, and as a result we became able to exchange ideas more openly. In particular, women attracted by the appealing point that sesame is useful as beauty supplement participated proactively in our activities."

These changes among participants also brought about a change in the awareness among officials of the Departamento de Extensión Agrícola (Agricultural Extension Department) of the Paraguay Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and members of Paraguayan farmer's associations who assisted with the seminars. It has also been reported that farmers who participated in the seminars have begun using sesame as an edible material at home, and local restaurants have started selling products using sesame.

In the near future, Wadaman Science plans to import sesame oil processed in Paraguay to mix it with salad oil and to sell mixed sesame oil in Japan for making delicious fried foods, showing progress in the development of new high value-added products using sesame. The export of processed sesame products through this project is a new step for Paraguay's sesame industry that had previously only exported raw sesame.



Mr. Fukahori and the participants in a seminar of pounding sesame, held in San Pedro (Photo: Wadaman Science Co., Ltd.)



Participants' group photo at the final report meeting, held in Asunción (Photo: Wadaman Science Co., Ltd.)

7 Oceania

The Pacific island countries are not only Japan's "neighbors" that are bound by the Pacific Ocean, but which also have historical ties with Japan. Having an enormous Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), these countries are the cornerstone of Japan's maritime transport, and 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 relatively new independent states that face the urgent task

<Japan's Efforts>

In order 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 assistance for the entire region. In addition to promoting cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF),¹² a framework for regional cooperation composed of the Pacific island countries, Japan has been hosting the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), a summit meeting between Japan and the Pacific island countries every three years since 1997. Furthermore, the Ministerial Interim Meeting has been held every three years since 2010 midway between the PALMs, while the Japan-Pacific

of becoming economically independent. In addition, they have common problems that are specific to small island countries, such as small economies dependent on primary industries, territories being geographically stretched across the sea, difficulty in access to the international market, and vulnerability to natural hazards. Based on this situation, Japan provides assistance for supporting their self-reliant and sustainable development, as a good partner with the Pacific island countries.

Islands Leaders Meeting has been held at the time of the UN General Assembly every year since 2014.

In order to start preparing for PALM8, at the Third Ministerial Interim Meeting of PALM held in Tokyo in January 2017, discussions were held among the participating countries regarding follow-up to the support declared at PALM7 and cooperation, taking into account the common issues shared by Japan and the Pacific island countries, etc.

Based on the assistance package announced at PALM7, Japan is implementing bilateral cooperation, including developing basic infrastructures, such as ports, along with technical cooperation spread across several countries.



Assistance to the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) in Response to the Drought Disaster

Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects / Economic and Social Development Plan (2015 -)

The Marshall Islands is a country of low-lying atolls that are two meters above sea level on average, and dealing with vulnerability to natural disasters, including the damage from storm surges, is a major challenge. Additionally, droughts occur frequently in periods when there is small amount of rainfall. In recent years, the country has suffered from two serious droughts*¹ in 2013 and 2016, but again in May 2017, another drought occurred in the northern atoll region. In each case a state of emergency was declared.

As the most part of land areas of the Marshall Islands are atoll islands consisting of coral, it is difficult to secure water. Therefore, the country relies on rain water for drinking and domestic water supply. Water shortages caused by droughts are a serious problem that involves people's lives. Since 2015, Japan has been implementing the "Project for Construction of Water Cistern in Mejit Island," the "Project for Construction of Water Cistern at Jaluit High School in Jaluit Atoll," and the "Project for Renovation of Classrooms and Water Cistern at Ine Elementary School in Arno Atoll" by Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, resulting in the construction and renovation of a total of three water cisterns.*² This has improved the capacity of the respective regions to store water and thus enabled them to prepare for future droughts.

In addition, in February 2017 Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises



From the left: Acting Chief of JICA / JOCV Marshall Islands Office Ezaki, Ambassador Mitsuoka, Minister of Works, Infrastructure and Utilities Anthony M. Muller. They are each holding the recent aid supplies.

Products was used to procure three seawater desalination units for within the grounds of Majuro Hospital in the capital city of Majuro. This means that even if outlying islands face water shortage due to droughts etc., it has now become possible to supply them with water produced using these seawater desalination units.

Countermeasures for climate change are one important component of Japan's development cooperation plan for the Marshall Islands, and combining Japan's grant aid schemes effectively is making it possible to undertake broad-ranging support that extends from support with preparing for disasters to support when disasters occur. (As of December 2017)

*1 Generally, the amount of rainfall is small every year during the dry season from November to March. Particularly in 2016, due to the strong impact of the El Nino phenomenon from 2015, there was a severe drought situation that led to an extreme water shortage.

*2 Includes the construction of one 5,000-gallon water cistern and one 4,000-gallon water cistern, and the renovation of one 3,000-gallon water cistern.

Note 12: PIF member countries and regions: Australia, Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, French Polynesia, and New Caledonia.



Site of the Port Vila Lapetasi International Wharf Development Project in Vanuatu. Excavation works are carried out for the installation of drainage pipes. (Photo: Mr. Takeda / ECOH CORPORATION)

For “disaster risk reduction,” as one of the priority areas of cooperation, Japan promotes mainstreaming disaster

risk reduction, and extends comprehensive assistance for building disaster-resilient societies in the Pacific island countries. Drawing on Japan’s expertise and experience, it provides support in such areas as training meteorological agency personnel of each country and developing appropriate evacuation systems for the residents.

Furthermore, to support the Pacific island countries in addressing climate change, Japan cooperates with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), which is a regional international organization based in Samoa, to work on activities to train officials concerning countermeasures against climate change in their countries. In order to support Fiji, the presidency of the 23rd conference of the parties to the UNFCCC (COP23), the governments of Japan and Australia co-hosted the Pre-COP Workshop in Suva, the capital of Fiji in September 2017. This workshop was attended by government officials from small island countries, and discussions were held there on topics such as adapting to climate change, the relationship between climate change and security (vulnerability), and approaches to effective international frameworks, from a technical and practical perspective.



Dispatch of Experts for Rural Water Supply by Ecological Purification System (EPS) Technology

Expert/Senior Volunteer Dispatch (June 2014 -)

In Fiji’s constitution, it is stipulated that access to safe water is a right for all Fijians, and according to its national development plan, Fiji is aiming to achieve the provision of safe water to its people, including those living on remote islands, by 2030. Fiji’s Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport has been engaging in the expansion of water supply systems under the policy to develop water supply infrastructure in remote locations using community-based construction. However, the number of subject areas is more than 2,000, and most of the inhabitants of these areas are forced to use water that has not been purified and does not meet the country’s water quality standards. For this reason, there is an urgent need to provide a durable water supply system that can be easily operated and maintained.

A JICA technical training participant from Fiji who participated in JICA’s Knowledge Co-Creation Program “Management of Water Resources and Water Supply Services for Pacific Island Countries” took back the Ecological Purification System (EPS) taught in the program to Fiji and introduced it there. The EPS is a clean water system that uses a food chain mechanism of microscopic organisms, adopted in Miyakojima Island in Okinawa and elsewhere. As this water purification system does not use electrically-driven equipment, it is designed to be low cost as well as easy to operate and maintain, and thus it has a low environmental load. Fiji’s Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport evaluated the EPS as a system suited to supply water in rural areas and requested Japan’s cooperation with the aim of large-scale implementation of the system in rural areas.

On the basis of that request, in January 2013 Japan held a workshop in Suva as Follow-up Cooperation, and subsequently, since November 2014 Japan has been implementing support such as formulating plans related to the establishment of rural water supply systems that utilize EPS, the instruction of appropriate construction, operation



JICA Expert Dr. Nakamoto carrying out instruction on-site (Photo: JICA)

and maintenance of EPS, and the preparation of manuals, by continuous presence of an individual expert of ongoing projects and Senior Volunteers dispatched from January 2015.

Though this project is on a small-scale, it combined schemes such as the Knowledge-Co-Creation Program, Follow-up Cooperation, individual experts and volunteers. Thus, so far EPS has been established in a total of more than 75 locations: 53 locations on Viti Levu Island and 22 locations on Vanua Levu Island. More than 20,000 people are benefiting from this, and in rural areas in Fiji where water supply infrastructure is undeveloped, this cooperation, which supplies safe water using EPS at a low cost and low environmental impact, is directly useful for villagers. It has also been highly appreciated by the Government of Fiji, which has made an allowance in this fiscal year’s budget for EPS to be installed in additional 30 locations. This technology is highly adaptable and durable in various environments; therefore, further development of this cooperation is expected to make it possible to provide access to safe water in most of the target areas.

(As of December 2017)

◆ Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceania Region

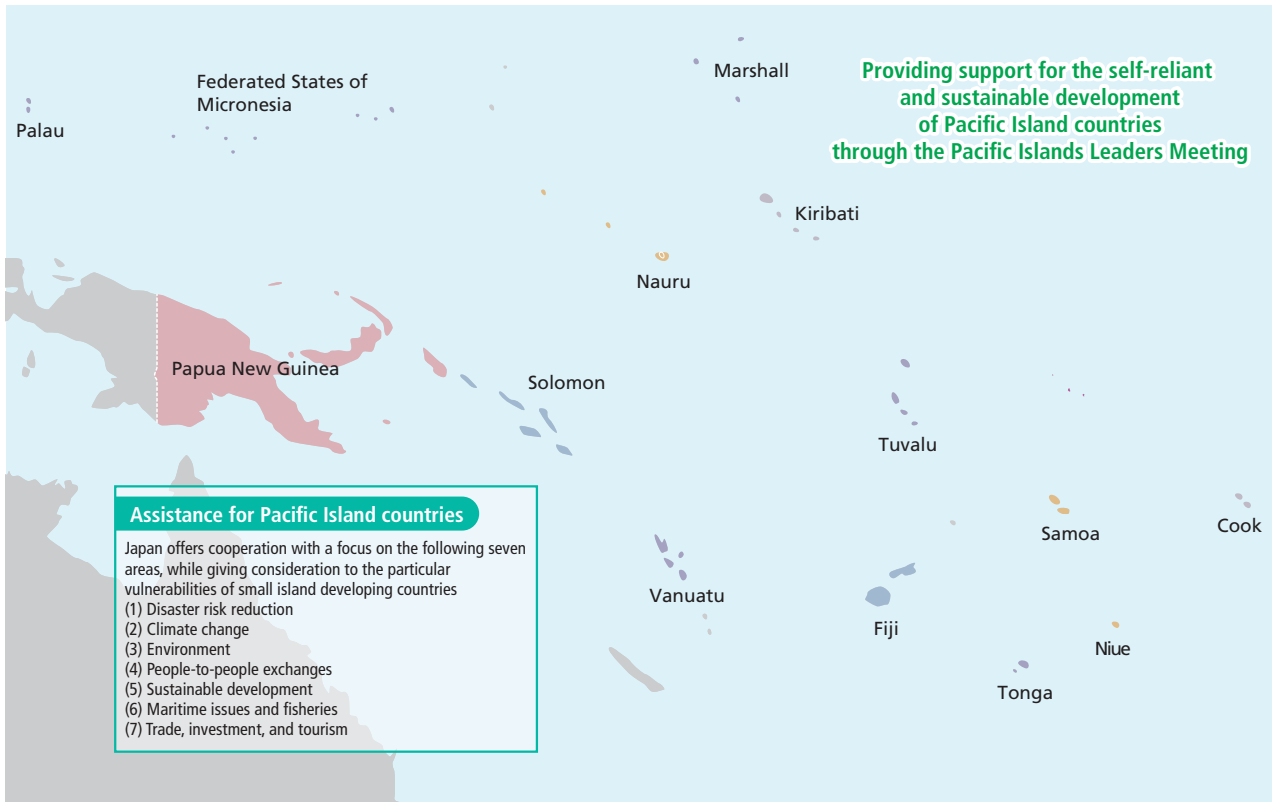


Chart III-14 Japan's Assistance in the Oceania Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions								
1	Papua New Guinea	19.76	1.10	12.59	32.34	28.74	16.68	12.06	44.40	61.08
2	Vanuatu	0.49	—	3.53	4.02	23.82	—	23.82	27.84	27.84
3	Solomon	15.25	—	3.87	19.13	—	—	—	19.13	19.13
4	Samoa	11.66	—	4.89	16.55	0.08	—	0.08	16.63	16.63
5	Tonga	10.41	—	2.50	12.91	—	—	—	12.91	12.91
6	Fiji	3.97	—	6.80	10.77	—	1.12	-1.12	9.66	10.77
7	Palau	8.20	—	2.28	10.48	—	—	—	10.48	10.48
8	Federated States of Micronesia	3.56	—	2.17	5.74	—	—	—	5.74	5.74
9	Marshall	2.25	—	1.62	3.87	—	—	—	3.87	3.87
10	Kiribati	0.72	—	2.13	2.85	—	—	—	2.85	2.85
11	Nauru	2.06	—	0.13	2.19	—	—	—	2.19	2.19
12	Tuvalu	0.57	—	1.28	1.85	—	—	—	1.85	1.85
13	Niue	0.18	—	0.05	0.24	—	—	—	0.24	0.24
14	Cook	0.17	—	0.06	0.23	—	—	—	0.23	0.23
15	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
	Multiple countries in Oceania	1.22	0.93	3.72	4.94	—	—	—	4.94	4.94
	Oceania region total	80.48	2.03	47.65	128.13	52.64	17.80	34.84	162.97	180.77

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- Square brackets [] denote region names.



Solving Garbage Disposal Issues and Introducing a Recycling System

Plan to Build a Recycling Center in the Marshall Islands

Republic of the Marshall Islands is a small country situated 800 km north of the equator in Micronesia consisting of more than 1,200 islands and a population of over 50,000 people. It is called the "Pearl necklace of the Pacific" because of its beautiful round shape.

Today, this small country faces a garbage disposal problem in the capital city, Majuro. In Marshall, the people have lived a traditional life and most of their waste was returned to nature. In recent years, however, various goods have been imported as the people's lives have become westernized, resulting in large amounts of garbage that cannot be decomposed naturally, such as plastics and metals that had never existed on the land before. Additionally, the amount of garbage has rapidly increased from around 23 tons to 30 tons per day over the past four years since 2013. Yet, Marshall did not have a garbage disposal facility nor the technologies for garbage disposal. Marshall was not able to cope with this change, and thus the garbage continued to pile up into a mountain due to a lack of the capacity for garbage disposal.

Given these circumstances, Marshall requested to Japan to provide technical assistance for the proper management of waste and the promotion of recycling. To resolve this issue, Mr. Masahiro Tomino, a Senior Volunteer from JICA, was dispatched as an expert in garbage disposal. He described the situation when he first arrived as follows.

"When I arrived, the pile of garbage was already nearly 10 meters high, which was over the point where it could not be spread by a strong wind. The garbage contained a large amount of materials which are difficult to decompose, such as plastics and metals. It was assumed that this garbage could be scattered over these beautiful islands and plastic bags could float over the country's coral reefs."

There are unique aspects of the Marshall Islands in the back ground of this garbage disposal issue. Nearly the entire country is made up of atolls formed by coral reefs. This means the country is



The garbage disposal area of Majuro Atoll Waste Company. The mountain of garbage reaches around 10 meters tall in some places. (Photo: The Embassy of Japan in Marshall)

entirely flat and could not bury garbage in valleys like in Japan. As a result, garbage is just piled up like a mountain. Another aspect is that the country does not have enough soil to cover the garbage, making it easy for flies and harmful insects to breed.

Mr. Tomino's activities took two ways in order to solve these issues. The first way was to reduce the mountain of garbage. He focused on removing recyclable items from the pile and treated them appropriately, and introduced an incineration facility of general garbage tentatively to examine whether it could be used sustainably, while checking impacts on the surroundings. The second way was to promote recycling activities to homes, stores and schools, which generate garbage.

At the time of Mr. Tomino's arrival in Marshall, a recycling center was constructed by Majuro Atoll Waste Company, which is responsible for garbage disposal in the Majuro Atoll, using a grant aid from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and one waste metal compactor and one PET bottle compactor had just been installed there.

Mr. Tomino provides technical guidance to facilitate the introduction of the equipment for local people to understand how to operate it and be able to manage the equipment on the daily life.

He also continues to participate in outreach meetings in homes, schools and communities to raise awareness about the reuse of items that used to be thrown away as garbage and the need for recycling.

Currently, the garbage disposal issue has become one of the most important issues for the entire Marshall, and various attempts have been made to resolve it. For example, it is regulated by law not to use material that is difficult to decompose such as trays, cups made from styrofoam and plastic shopping bags. The country also plans to introduce a system for collecting a deposit for cans and PET bottles at the time of purchase that can be refunded after collection.

"The garbage disposal issue cannot be solved in only one or two years, when you think about the goal of exporting materials made from recycling. This means I will not be able to see all within my term here. However, I hope that a garbage sorting and collection system can be completed in around five years and a system for exporting high value-added recycled materials using scale merits will be established within 10 years through cooperation with neighboring Pacific Island countries. I am working hard on activities today with an eye on these goals for the future," says Mr. Tomino, whose activities continue with high expectations.



The waste metal compactor being used at the recycling center built with a grant from Japan. Mr. Tomino is the second man from right. (Photo: The Embassy of Japan in Marshall)

8 Europe

Many countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the European regions of the former Soviet Union that had previously been under communist regimes have subsequently achieved democratization and liberalization. They are currently pursuing economic development based on market economies under democratic administrations. Japan has provided assistance to these regions for efforts

<Japan's Efforts>

Reforms had once slowed in the Western Balkans¹³ due to the 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 development cooperation based on the three main pillars of “consolidation of peace,” “economic development,” and “regional cooperation” as its priority areas, which 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. Japan continues to provide assistance especially for the “promotion of sustainable economic growth” as its priority policy in developing countries in the Western Balkans.

Ukraine and Moldova, part of the former Soviet Union, are geopolitically important since they are located between Russia and the EU. The stability and sustainable development of these countries are indispensable for the stability of Europe as a whole. Assistance in their efforts to consolidate democracy and establish market economies is needed. In response to the worsened situation in Ukraine since 2014, Japan announced assistance amounting to approximately \$1.86 billion, which is one of the

such as the 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 further strengthen relationships based on shared universal values (such as human rights, democracy, market economy, and rule of law, etc.).

largest scales on an individual country basis. As such, Japan is providing support for Ukrainian reforms in the areas of health and medical care, recovery of democracy, finance, and basic economic infrastructure. Moreover, Japan is steadily implementing assistance to Eastern Ukraine where the situation has been worsened. This support is aiming at improving water and hygiene conditions, providing shelter for IDPs and others, repairing social care institutions for the most vulnerable groups such as children, women, the disabled, and the elderly. Japan also assists in removing landmines and repairing housing. In addition to the provision of funds, Japan is implementing support for democratization including assistance for administrative and financial reforms, anti-corruption measures, and the media through technical cooperation.

In light of disparities in economic development in Europe, Japan gradually reduces assistance to EU member countries, deeming them as having graduated from ODA, and encourages them to become donors to more actively provide development cooperation to developing countries in Europe. Regardless whether the country is receiving aid or not, Japan focuses more on results, and provides 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 receiving educational supplies at Kindergarten No.43 in Mykolaivka located in Donetsk, Ukraine in August 2016. The supplies were provided through UNICEF funded by Japan's support for the recovery of eastern Ukraine. (Photo: UNICEF Ukraine)

Note 13: Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia (Croatia has graduated from ODA as it has become a member of the EU).

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Europe Region



III
2

Chart III-15 Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region

Calendar year: 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions								
1	Ukraine	6.82	5.94	4.19	11.02	339.78	8.56	331.22	342.24	350.80
2	Albania	0.09	—	1.76	1.84	16.05	3.12	12.92	14.77	17.89
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.55	—	2.42	2.97	9.20	1.24	7.96	10.94	12.17
4	Serbia	4.05	2.73	3.85	7.90	0.47	0.51	-0.05	7.85	8.37
5	Moldova	1.09	—	1.03	2.12	0.60	—	0.60	2.72	2.72
6	Kosovo	0.33	—	0.97	1.30	—	—	—	1.30	1.30
7	Montenegro	0.46	—	0.66	1.12	—	—	—	1.12	1.12
8	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.39	—	0.53	0.91	—	4.81	-4.81	-3.90	0.91
9	Belarus	0.16	—	0.06	0.22	—	—	—	0.22	0.22
	Multiple countries in Europe	—	—	2.10	2.10	—	—	—	2.10	2.10
Europe region total		13.95	8.67	17.94	31.90	370.16	66.00	304.17	336.06	402.06

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
- 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.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

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 but 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 cases of frauds committed in implementing ODA projects, or they failed in delivering expected outcomes or encountered delays due to unforeseen circumstances. Sometimes ODA projects had unanticipated impact on the environment or local communities, or resulted in accumulated debt. Occasionally the Government of 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 have been in vain, and strives to turn them into lessons for the future. To this end, the government has improved evaluation schemes, endeavored to enhance 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 the Government of Japan to continue to make these diligent efforts ceaselessly, in order to implement more effective and appropriate development cooperation.

1 Implementation of 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 under 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 Structure to Implement Development Cooperation

A. The implementation structure of the government

The International Cooperation Bureau of MOFA plays a central role in the comprehensive planning of policies regarding development cooperation, including ODA, and the coordination of overall policies of the entire government. The Bureau strives to implement ODA effectively by mobilizing the three schemes of assistance—loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation—in an integrated manner, as well as coordinating bilateral and multilateral cooperation (cooperation through international organizations). In addition, MOFA shares information and exchange its views with relevant ministries and agencies so that it can reflect their insights and experiences in relevant policies. One of the efforts for strengthening collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies is the Management Council for Infrastructure Strategy. This Management Council was set up under the Chief Cabinet Secretary for deliberating important matters concerning overseas economic cooperation and for strategically and efficiently implementing Japan's cooperation. 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 Government of Japan discusses a variety of themes and promotes development cooperation implemented by the government as a whole, in order to effectively and efficiently carry out development cooperation.



Ms. Ichikawa, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) (elementary school teacher), conducting a teaching seminar from the children's viewpoints at an elementary school in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso (Photo: Miki Urabe)

B. Strengthening functions of representation overseas

In order to strengthen policy dialogue with the governments of developing countries, MOFA has established a “Country-based ODA Task Force,” consisting of a Japanese diplomatic mission (Embassy of Japan), overseas offices of JICA and other agencies, in each recipient country of Japan’s ODA in principle.¹ The Task Force participates in the decision-making process for ODA policies such as Country Development Cooperation 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 moves towards formulating and reviewing the development strategies, sector programs (comprehensive project plans), etc. of the relevant country, as represented by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).* Japan has been assigning coordinators for economic cooperation to specific 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 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. 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 for MOFA 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

challenges in relation to Japan. In providing development cooperation, the Government of Japan strives to strengthen coordination between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation; effectively combine grants, loans, and technical cooperation, and improve related systems and operate them flexibly. Furthermore, the Government of Japan conducts thorough evaluation 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 engages in 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 ownership (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 align those requests with Japan’s ODA policy, by gaining a thorough understanding of the development policies and assistance needs of the 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 that are needed to achieve these objectives are implemented.

For example, to achieve the “objective” of reducing

C. Country Development Cooperation Policy

A Country Development Cooperation Policy is Japan’s country-specific ODA 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 aim, basic policy and priorities of the development cooperation to each recipient country, and thereby, intends to show a clear

D. Development Project Accountability Committee

The Development Project Accountability Committee is convened by MOFA to exchange views with independent committee members who have knowledge and experience in the relevant fields, in order to verify validity of ODA projects and enhance 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

E. Enhancement of evaluation

To enhance the transparency of ODA projects and to improve accountability, Japan has so far been working on the thorough implementation of the following measures: (i) enhancing the PDCA cycle; (ii) strengthening the Program Approach; and (iii) reinforcing “visualization.”

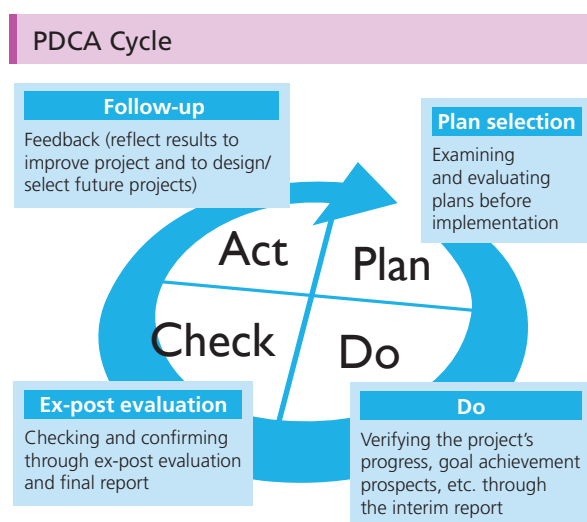
With regard to enhancing the PDCA cycle, ongoing efforts include: (i) formulating Country Development Cooperation Policies for all recipient countries of Japan’s ODA; (ii) convening the Development Project Accountability Committee; (iii) setting indicators for individual projects; and (iv) strengthening the evaluation mechanism.

Taking into consideration recommendations by the “Project Team on the Evaluation of International Organizations” under the Foreign Affairs Division of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Basic Policy on Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2016 (Cabinet Decision) of June 2016 and recommendations by the administrative project review team under the LDP Administrative Reform Promotion Headquarters of December 2016, MOFA established the Division for Evaluation of International Organizations in the Minister’s Secretariat in January 2017 with the aim of carrying out objective evaluation of contribution to international organizations and other agencies from a neutral

the maternal mortality rate in a specific region, “necessary projects,” such as hospital construction using grant aid and midwives training through technical cooperation could be implemented. At present, MOFA is implementing the Program Approach on a pilot basis, and will draw on the experiences and results to strengthen this approach.

direction for the development cooperation implemented through “selection and concentration.” The Policy is to be formulated, in principle, for all countries eligible for ODA, and as of October 2017, Country Development Cooperation Policies (formerly referred to as “Country Assistance Policies”) for 122 countries have been formulated by MOFA.

projects with greater 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 conducts 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.



position independent from the policy bureaus.

Under this structure, MOFA has evaluated contribution of more than 140 items in accordance with the following evaluation criteria that are improved based on the feedback and opinions of external experts: (i) outcome and influence of activities in specialized fields of the international organizations or other agencies; (ii) organizational and financial management; (iii) usefulness in Japan’s

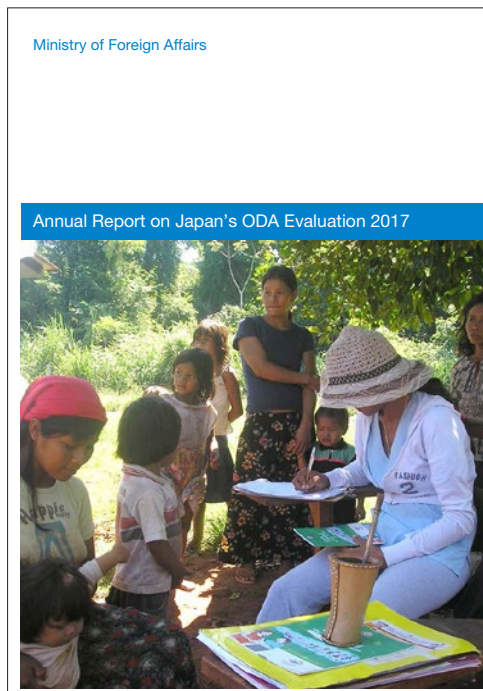
implementation of its diplomatic agenda; (iv) circumstances of Japanese staff and posts, etc.; and (v) ensuring the operation of PDCA cycle in the execution management of Japan's contributions, etc. MOFA announced the result of the evaluation in August 2017, and applied it to the request for FY2018 budget.

In order to implement ODA projects more effectively and efficiently, strengthening of the PDCA cycle at not only the project level but also the policy level is required. To this end, MOFA implements ODA evaluations by third parties, who approach the evaluation from a neutral position. In addition, MOFA also conducts policy evaluations of economic cooperation policies based on the Government Policy Evaluations Act (GPEA).

Regarding third-party evaluations, evaluations are mainly carried out at the policy-level (e.g., country assistance evaluations and priority issue evaluations) and from the development viewpoints based on three evaluation criteria, namely, whether the policies and programs match the dominant ODA policies of Japan and the needs of the aid recipient countries (relevance of the policies), whether the goals that were initially planned have been achieved (effectiveness of the results), and whether an appropriate process was carried out until implementation of the policies (appropriateness of the processes). Moreover, based on the idea that confirmation of how the implementation of said policies and programs affect diplomacy is important in an evaluation, diplomatic viewpoints have been introduced since 2011 as evaluation criteria in addition to the developmental viewpoints. As an example of how Japan's ODA is perceived overseas, in the Opinion Poll on Japan in Ten ASEAN Countries² conducted in 2017, close to 90% of the respondents indicated that Japan's ODA has been helpful in the development of their countries.

Furthermore, the widespread publication of the evaluation results through websites and other means also plays a role in fulfilling the accountability responsibility in the aspects of how ODA is used and what effects it has had.³

Meanwhile, JICA conducts evaluations of the respective grant aid, loan aid and technical cooperation projects as well as thematic evaluations on the respective projects. JICA conducts consistent monitoring and evaluations in



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the pre-implementation, implementation, and post-implementation stages for each project, 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 that exceed a certain cost. JICA also takes steps to enhance impact evaluations,⁴ recognizing the importance of quantitatively assessing the effects of its operations.

MOFA takes response measures for the recommendations and lessons drawn from the results of the ODA evaluations, and reflects them in the policy formulation and the implementation of ODA.

MOFA also conducts ex-ante evaluations* on projects exceeding a certain project budget, and ex-post evaluations on pending projects that have not begun as well as incomplete projects*. These evaluations are carried out pursuant to the GPEA.

Glossary

***Ex-ante evaluation**

Based on the GPEA and the relevant government ordinances, MOFA conducts ex-ante evaluation on loan aid projects which maximum amount of loan offered through an Exchange of Notes (E/N) is ¥15 billion or more, and on grant aid projects which maximum amount of aid offered through an E/N is ¥1 billion or more.

***Pending projects/incomplete projects**

"Pending projects" 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. "Incomplete projects" are projects for which loan disbursements have not been completed after ten years have elapsed following the decision to implement the project.

Note 2: Results of an opinion poll on Japan commissioned by MOFA and conducted by a public opinion research agency, on 10 ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) in March 2017. The poll targeted 300 respondents aged 18 to 59 in each country, and was conducted through a combination of online surveys and partially through face-to-face interviews. URL: https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001780.html

Note 3: ODA evaluation: <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/index.html>

Note 4: 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.

(1) Development Cooperation as a Peace-loving Nation

Under the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan is committed 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.

The Development Cooperation Charter does not change the consistent principle that Japan will not use ODA for military purposes; it stipulates “contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes” and firmly maintains policies to promote development cooperation that is suitable to Japan as a peace-loving nation. On the other hand, in recent years, the armed forces or members of the armed forces have played an important role in non-military activities such as measures to combat infectious diseases, public welfare for recovery and reconstruction after conflict, assistance for disaster relief, etc. There have been an increasing number of situations in which the cooperation of these people for non-military purposes is necessary in order to address the important development issues in the international community.

Based on these points, the Development Cooperation

Charter clarified Japan’s policies about dealing with the armed forces or members of the armed forces engaging in development cooperation for non-military purposes, that had not been sufficiently clear before, under the principle of “avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts.” Furthermore, Japan has been proactively contributing to fighting against terrorism and peacebuilding, and ensures that the principles of the Charter are fully respected in all situations in order to prevent the use of Japan’s aid supplies and financing for military purposes. At the same time Japan thoroughly implements pre-screening by the Development Project Accountability Committee and post-monitoring in order to ensure the appropriateness of cooperation.

Japan also 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

The environmental footprint and the impact on local communities need to be taken into consideration in the process of economic development. Japan utilizes its experience of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease, in the careful implementation of Japan’s ODA to avoid and minimize adverse effects on the environment.

When implementing development cooperation, Japan checks whether the counterpart governments or relevant implementing organizations 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, Japan 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



Villagers in Sao Tome and Principe which has no water supply gather at the river every morning to do the washing. (Photo: Nao Muramoto / Embassy of Japan in Gabon)

and social considerations.

Japan also gives consideration to make sure 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 announced the new Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations in 2010, and 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 (verification of target achievement status).

(3) Anti-Corruption

The Development Cooperation Charter also includes new principles for securing appropriateness including preventing fraud and corruption.

Since Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent practices associated with ODA projects are inexcusable. Those practices will not only disturb the appropriate and effective implementation of development cooperation, but also undermine public trust in ODA projects.

The Government of Japan and JICA have taken various measures to prevent the recurrence of fraudulent practices, including increasing the maximum period for bid suspended measures. However, even in recent years, such fraudulent practices related to ODA project still exist, and therefore there is a need for the Government of Japan and JICA to take further action.

In response to the detection of fraudulent practices involving an ODA loan project in Bangladesh in 2017, the Government of Japan and JICA took measures against the

corporation that had undertaken the fraudulent practices to suspend its eligibility for participation in ODA projects for a fixed period of time.

To prevent such fraudulent practices, it is necessary to ensure that organizations are aware that those practices will be found and severe penalties will be imposed. Therefore, in light of practices, the Government of Japan and JICA have taken measures to enhance its monitoring systems, including strengthening the function of the Consultation Desk on Anti-Corruption and expanding third-party checks, etc., as well as measures to reinforce penalties, including raising the amount of penalty charges for breaching contracts and introduction of a point-deduction system on corporations that repeatedly engage in serious fraudulent practices, etc.

The Government of Japan will continue to take firm steps to prevent fraudulent practices in cooperation with JICA, under the strong resolve that fraudulent practices in association with ODA project are unacceptable.

(4) Securing the Safety of People Involved in International Cooperation Projects

The security situations are complex in developing countries where not only the JICA staff, experts and volunteers but also a variety of people involved in international cooperation projects including consultants, contractors and NGOs are working. The situations differ from country to country, and are constantly changing.

In response to the terrorist attack in Dhaka in July 2016, MOFA and JICA together with the relevant ministries and experts, reviewed safety measures for people involved in international cooperation projects, and released the new safety measures (the Final Report) in August the same year. Taking into account the recent international situation, this Final Report recognized that "safety is no longer free of cost" and it has become essential for the top of their organizations to take the lead in taking safety measures. In order to secure the safety of

a wider range of people involved in international cooperation projects and NGOs, the report put together the following measures: (i) strengthening the collection, analysis, and sharing of threat information; (ii) code of conduct of project partners and NGOs; (iii) physical and non-physical protective measures, and strengthening training and drills; (iv) post-crisis response; and (v) raising crisis management awareness and improving organizational structure of MOFA and JICA. After the release of the report, MOFA and JICA made the "Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects" a permanent council with the attendance from governments, companies, and NGOs. The council has convened four meetings to date, and the new safety measures have been steadily implemented.

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 impact 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 assist JICA in conducting 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.

Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development Using ODA

In Japan, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for 99.7% of all the companies there, and roughly 70% of workers are employed at SMEs. While SMEs include a variety of types of companies, from long-established companies to venture companies tackling new business, many of them possess reliable technology and know-how as well as experience, human resources, products and services. Therefore, they have potential to be able to solve development issues in developing countries. “Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development Using ODA” is a program that aims to contribute to solving these issues by utilizing the technology and products of Japanese SMEs, while providing support to them to expand their business overseas.

However, for SMEs that generally have little experience in business overseas, entering foreign markets can be highly challenging. In particular, there are some risks when SMEs enter into the markets of developing countries with different history, culture, and level of economic development. For them, there seems to be a lot of information to be confirmed and challenges to overcome, such as whether their products and technologies can be helpful for developing countries or whether there are sufficient needs in the market and have to link their business with existing needs in the market. Given these challenges, the JICA’s “Support for Japanese SMEs Overseas Business Development Using ODA” program allows companies to plan and submit proposals under their own ingenuity regarding the ways of utilizing their products and services. The companies are adopted through proposal competition. Selected companies are obliged to investigate the local market and verify the applicability of their product to the country as a JICA-commissioned survey. When selected companies investigate market research, The Japanese Embassy and JICA’s overseas office of each country support these companies based on their mutual trust with local parties, such as local government officials.



Traffic congestion information delivering system
(Photo: ZERO-SUM LTD.)

This program has already been conducted for five years since it began in 2012. To date, over 600 companies have used the program, producing positive examples both in terms of contributing to solving development issues and overseas business expansion. For example, a technology of a construction equipment manufacturer located in Tokyo, which constructs sewerage system through a non-open-cut pipe jacking method that does not cause traffic congestion during construction, was highly regarded and adopted as a public works project in Indonesia. Additionally, an IT company in Kyoto developed a system for delivering information on traffic congestion for India using mobile communications and cloud computing, resulting in a 30-year contract to provide the said service. Also, a company in Tottori prefecture that develops, manufactures, and sells glass foam materials worked to spread water-conserving agricultural methods in Morocco by using soil improvement material made from waste glass. This project was successful in reducing water consumption by half and increasing the yield of tomato crop by 30%. These various cases are examples of win-win relationships between Japanese SMEs and developing countries in a variety of fields and countries.

The benefits of this program for SME are not only limited to their overseas business, such as securing new business partner/clients, or the provision of local production/services. Rather, it has a wide range of benefits. As the company’s vision extends to overseas markets, it exerts positive influence on employee awareness, human resource development, and leads to greater recognition of the company, their own products and services as well as revitalization of the local economy where these SMEs are located.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA continue to support the overseas expansion of Japanese SMEs utilizing ODA as a “catalyst” to connect the SMEs with developing countries while working to solve the development issues in developing countries.



Excavator (Photo: Iseki Poly-Tech, Inc.)

3 Efforts for Strengthening Partnerships

As Japan's development cooperation is carried out in partnership with diverse actors, 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 JBIC, NEXI, the 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 (Japan ICT Fund). In addition, the government also endeavors to enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing and assembling 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 currently exceeds the total amount of ODA. Therefore, it is increasingly important to promote the contribution of private finance to development in order to address the financing needs of developing countries.

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 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 consultations and proposals from private companies regarding public-private partnership (PPP)* projects in which activities of private companies that are conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries are coordinated with ODA.

Meanwhile, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and Base of the Economic Pyramid (BOP) businesses* have been drawing increasing attention in recent years. CSR activities conducted by private companies aim to contribute proactively to solving the issues within the local communities in which they operate, while BOP businesses target low-income groups and are expected to contribute to improving livelihoods and 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 and other

Furthermore, in order to ensure that a wide range of relevant organizations and people cooperate to promote Japan's efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs, the Government of Japan has established the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings to accelerate the efforts on SDGs, with the aim of drawing on the collective wisdom of diverse stakeholders including the administrative sector, NGO/NPO, academia, private sector, international organizations, and various groups. The first "Japan SDGs Award" ceremony was held on the same day of the fourth meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters organized by the Government of Japan in December 2017. By sharing good practices and initiatives by corporations and organizations, Japan is promoting the further efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs.



Tomato harvests in Senegal have increased through support by a Japanese company.

organizations, preferred slots were created within Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects.* Japan also actively supports matching of private-sector actors to facilitate cooperation within the non-public sector, and authorized 20 such projects in FY2016.

In addition, the Government of Japan carries out PPP* that aims to implement projects of a highly public nature 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 (PSIF) and ODA loans.

Furthermore, international organizations, such as UNDP and UNICEF, promote inclusive businesses* by Japanese companies on the basis of the organizations' extensive experience and expertise in developing countries.

A. Preparatory surveys for PPP infrastructure projects

In recent years, there has been a growing global trend to improve infrastructure through public-private partnership (PPP) aiming at further enhancing effectiveness and efficiency not only at the construction phase, but also in post-construction operation, maintenance and management in emerging and developing countries. For such PPP infrastructure projects, it is important to engage in PPP from the initial stages of project formulation in order to share roles between the public and private sectors. As

such, JICA supports the formulation of business plans by calling for proposals widely from private companies that are planning to participate in infrastructure projects intended to utilize PSIF or ODA loans, and entrusting feasibility surveys* to the companies proposed. Since the launch of the program in 2010, JICA has selected 70 projects in various fields such as water resource, urban development, natural resources and energy, and transportation (as of the end of November 2017).

B. Surveys for problem-solving businesses in developing countries (SDGs businesses)

In order to bring countries out of poverty and realize sustainable development, greater emphasis has been placed on linkages among various stakeholders, and contribution of private companies is expected in this regard. Thus, JICA launched “Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion” in 2010, with the aim of developing BOP businesses based on proposals from private companies. By 2016, JICA has selected 114 BOP business

promotion proposals. Furthermore, in response to the formulation of the SDGs by the UN in recent years, the target of the projects has been expanded from BOP businesses to SDGs businesses that contribute to the achievement of SDGs in developing countries, which is a more comprehensive challenge. This was launched in 2017, and JICA has selected nine proposals to date.

C. Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for the Social and Economic 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 in Japan and locally-held seminars primarily for government officials from developing countries. JICA calls for proposals from private companies, and entrusts the implementation of selected projects to the companies that make the proposals. As a result, the projects and the private companies’

subsequent execution of the projects contribute to resolving 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 recipient country, as well as detailed execution of businesses of a highly public nature, and networking with government officials in developing countries. Since the launch of the program in 2013, 94 projects have been selected (as of December 2017).

D. Partnership with Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

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, many businesses have been unable to take the steps for overseas business expansion due to insufficient human resources, knowledge, or 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 in developing countries.

In response to these circumstances, MOFA and JICA proactively support the overseas business expansion of Japanese SMEs and other entities through ODA. Specific examples include: surveys for collecting basic information and formulating project plans necessary for the overseas business of SMEs and other entities that contribute to resolving the issues of developing countries, based on proposals from SMEs (Promotion Survey); surveys

for studying the feasibility of utilizing SMEs’ products or technologies in government projects and ODA projects in recipient countries (Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects); and surveys for verifying ways to enhance products or technologies’ compatibility with developing countries and disseminating them, based on proposals



Site of verification experiment (cultivation of agricultural crops). Refer to “ODA Topics” on page 140. (Photo: Tottori Resource Recycling Inc.)

from SMEs (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 the excellent products and technologies of Japanese SMEs. From FY2012 to FY2017, 666 SMEs' surveys and Verification Surveys were selected. As a result, questionnaire surveys to companies on 296 projects which have completed Promotion Surveys, Feasibility Surveys, and Verification Surveys by the end of May 2017, indicate that approximately 80% of companies with the effective response have ongoing overseas activities in the relevant countries.

As participating companies, business organizations and others have expressed many requests for further expansion of such efforts, MOFA and JICA continue to proactively support the overseas business expansion of SMEs and other entities through ODA.

Furthermore, MOFA provides grant aid (provision of equipment using SMEs' products) to support the overseas expansion of SMEs and other entities. By providing Japanese SMEs' products based on the requests and development needs of developing country governments, MOFA

supports not only the socio-economic development of developing countries, but also 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 in the development of global human resources required by SMEs and other entities, the Government of Japan established the "Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System"* in 2012, 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. Through this system, Japan proactively supports companies to expand their businesses overseas.

Similarly, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) supports human resources development by accepting trainees in Japan and dispatching experts overseas, in order to foster local human resources necessary for overseas expansion of Japan's SMEs. Through these activities, METI provides technical cooperation to boost the economic growth of developing countries by harnessing the strengths of private companies.



Feasibility Survey for Pre-Cast Concrete Products to Accelerate Social Infrastructure Development
Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development (Project Feasibility Survey) (June 2015 - May 2016)

With continued rapid urbanization, there is a growing demand for concrete structure for infrastructure development such as roadside gutters and river embankments, bridges and harbors due to frequent river floods in the rainy season that inundate roads and houses. Under these circumstances, four companies that are involved in the manufacturing of secondary concrete products, including Toyota Kohki Co., Ltd., carried out a feasibility survey in three cities in Maharashtra State, Gujarat State and National Capital Territory of Delhi, under JICA's Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development. The feasibility survey was aimed at responding to accelerating infrastructure development demand in Indian cities by utilizing Japanese precast concrete manufacturing technology to spread the use of concrete products for that infrastructure development. The term "precast concrete products" refers to concrete products that are "cast" by pouring concrete into molds in factories in advance. Since precast concrete products are manufactured according to designs in factories, the feature of the product is making it possible to build high quality infrastructure in a short term, simply by transporting the cast products to the construction site and installing them.

During the feasibility survey period, in January 2016, Fuji Concrete Industry Co., Ltd.'s Indian subsidiary Fuji Silvertech Concrete Private Limited, which jointly carried out the survey with Toyota Kohki Co., Ltd.'s Indian subsidiary Toyota Forms India Private Limited, completed constructing a local factory in the suburbs of Ahmadabad City, Gujarat State. The precast products that are manufactured using Japanese-made molds boast a level of versatility and quality that is top class even worldwide, with



A precast product for drainage. The quality is equal to that of products in Japan, and it is highly regarded as a top-quality product in India.

Toyota Kohki Co., Ltd.'s products at the top of the list.

The new factory has begun operating, and as a result of working with JICA to proactively introduce, at a local level, technologies for manufacturing precast concrete, which possesses strengths that include significantly shortening the construction period as well as flood prevention and earthquake-resistant properties, the businesses are also going to full-scale operation, including receiving orders for over 100 km of gutter projects. Furthermore, Toyota Kohki Co., Ltd. and Fuji Concrete Industry Co., Ltd.'s advances into the India market have been reported in concrete industry journals and newspapers in Japan. The dissemination of their products is contributing to establishing a social foundation in the form of infrastructure that supports the life of Indian people, particularly in cities, and also proves its usefulness for disaster risk management and countermeasures.

E. Grant aid for business/management rights

In FY2014, the Government of Japan introduced grant aid for business/management rights. It is extended to public work projects that comprehensively implement the continuum of activities from facility construction to operation, maintenance and management with the involvement of private companies. As such, this grant aid aims to facilitate the acquisition of business and

F. Improving Japan's ODA loans

In recent years, 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 particularly close relationships with Japan, and to 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.

In 2013, Japan re-categorized former priority areas into either "environment" or "human resources development," and added "disaster risk reduction" and "health and medical care and services" as new priority areas. Additionally, it introduced the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) scheme to promote "Visible Japanese Development Cooperation" through the transfer of Japan's advanced technologies and know-how to developing countries, and improved the system by expanding the scope of application and lowering interest rates. At the same time, Japan has been taking additional measures such as the establishment of the Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery (SECURE).⁵ Furthermore, the Government of Japan introduced the Equity Back Finance (EBF) loan⁶ and the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) loan.⁷ These instruments are designed to support the development and application of various measures by recipient governments as needed, to promote the steady formulation and implementation of PPP infrastructure projects.

In 2014, Japan embarked on the full-fledged utilization of the "Sector Project Loan" that provides Japan's ODA loans comprehensively for multiple projects of the same sector, etc. Japan also further accelerated the implementation of its ODA loans by integrating the pre-qualification with project tender processes for Japan's

management rights by Japanese companies and utilize Japan's advanced technologies and know-how for the development of developing countries. In FY 2016, this grant aid was provided for three projects; a project to address water leakages in Myanmar, a project to address medical waste in Kenya, and a project to expand water supply systems in Cambodia.

ODA loan projects when Japanese companies' engagement are expected. In addition, Japan decided to introduce a new Contingent Credit Enhancement Facility for PPP Infrastructure Development (CCEF-PPP).⁸

In 2015, the Government of Japan announced follow-up measures of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure⁹ that would improve Japan's ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) by accelerating Japan's ODA loan procedures and creating a new ODA loan scheme, among other measures. Specifically, the following measures are included: the government would 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 the most for important projects and to approximately two years at the 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 that have income levels equal to or higher than those of middle-income countries as well as the establishment of dollar-denominated forms of Japan's ODA loans, Preferential Terms for High Specification, 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 of developing countries, the government would exempt the Government of Japan guarantee as an exception on a case-by-case basis at the Ministerial Meeting on Strategy relating to Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation if various conditions, including economic stability of recipient countries and sufficient commitment by recipient governments, are met. In addition, it was decided that the Government of Japan would implement pilot/test-marketing projects through grant

Note 5: This is a mechanism under which Japan concludes international agreements for Japan's ODA loans in advance with developing countries that are potentially affected by natural disasters that occur in the future, enabling a swift lending of funds for recovery if a disaster does occur.

Note 6: 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, if a Japanese company is among the implementing parties of a PPP infrastructure project in which the government of a developing country, state enterprise, or other parties have a stake.

Note 7: 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, if a Japanese company has a stake in a PPP infrastructure project implemented by the government of a developing country.

Note 8: CCEF-PPP refers to loans that are provided based on the requests from SPCs to perform guarantee obligations, 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.

Note 9: The pillars of the content of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure are (i) Expansion and acceleration of assistance through the full mobilization of Japan's economic cooperation tools, (ii) Collaboration between Japan and ADB, (iii) Expansion of 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.

aid, etc. In 2016, in the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure,¹⁰ the Government of Japan announced the further acceleration of Japan's ODA loan procedures, and decided to streamline the period between the initiation

of the project feasibility study (F/S) and commencement of the construction work to one and a half years at the fastest, and aim for increased "visibility" of the term necessary for respective procedures.

G. Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF)

Private financial institutions are often reluctant to finance projects by private companies in developing countries for reasons including the high risk involved. In such situations, Japan uses JICA's PSIF* to directly invest in and provide loans for, and thereby assist the development projects by private companies in developing countries.

The Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Corporations announced in 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 funds for implementing 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 2011.

JICA fully resumed PSIF in 2012. As of the end of FY2016, a total of 16 investment and loan agreements have been signed, including the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (Class A Area) Development Project in Myanmar. In order to reduce the exchange rate risk of Japanese companies participating in infrastructure projects overseas, the Government of Japan announced in

succession the introduction of local currency-denominated PSIF (2014) and U.S. dollar-denominated PSIF (2015) for the PSIF scheme to supplement the existing yen-denominated PSIF. In 2015, the Government of Japan announced acceleration of PSIF, expansion of the coverage of PSIF, and strengthening of the collaboration between JICA and other organizations as follow-up measures of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure. The measures set out that JICA would start its appraisal process, in principle, within one month after an application is filed by private companies, etc., while the standard period for JBIC to respond to inquiries on projects is to be two weeks. The measures also set out that the government is to enable JICA to co-finance with private financial institutions, while 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 are impossible.

In 2016, in the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, Japan decided to consider accommodating regulations on the largest share of equity allowed, such as the expansion of JICA's share of equity from 25% to 50% (the percentage should not make JICA the largest shareholder) for flexible operation and review of JICA PSIF, and to consider the possibility of Euro-denominated PSIF.

Glossary

*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 and management 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.)

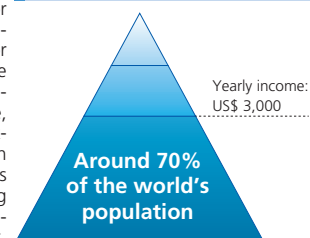
*Base of the Economic Pyramid (BOP) business

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: models that aim to improve nutrition through sales to the poor of nutrient-enhanced food for infants, models that aim to increase incomes by improving crop yields and quality through technical support related to high-quality mung bean cultivation for poor farmers, 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.

BOP Business Image



Note 10: The Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure was announced by Prime Minister Abe at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016. It incorporates the provision of financing of approximately \$200 billion through Japan-wide efforts as the target for the next five years to infrastructure projects across the world, including Asia, at the same time aiming for further improvement of measures, and strengthening the institutional capacity and financial grounds of Japan's relevant organizations, including JICA.

***Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project**

This grant assistance provides the funds necessary for comparatively small-scale projects that directly benefit residents at the grass-roots level with the objective of realizing socio-economic development in developing countries, taking into account the philosophy of human security (as a general rule, the limit of provision amount is ¥10 million or less). The organizations eligible for this grant assistance are non-profit organizations such as the NGOs active in developing countries (local NGOs and international NGOs; however, organizations covered by Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects are excluded), local public entities, educational institutions, and medical institutions. Projects in partnership with the companies and local governments of Japan are also actively recommended.

***Inclusive business**

Inclusive business is a generic term for a business model advocated by the UN 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 contributes to the development of global human resources and overseas business expansion of the companies. The country of dispatch, 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 the volunteering activities. They are also expected to 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.

***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. However, 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, but 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.

A. Collaboration with universities

Some of the roles of universities are: to contribute to the development of developing countries; to develop human resources that will be responsible for international cooperation; and to organize and disseminate the philosophy and theories of Japan's assistance. Taking these roles into account, Japan is promoting civil participation projects in cooperation with various universities, including technical cooperation, ODA loan projects and JICA Partnership Program (JPP), with the aim of broad intellectual cooperation regarding all aspects of the cycle of assistance, from organizing the theories of assistance to putting it into practice and giving back to the Japanese people through education.

For example, with the objective of developing advanced human resources who will be the core of socioeconomic development in developing countries, Japan utilizes the JICA Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) to accept young officials, etc. from developing countries as international students in a cumulative total of 36 universities. In FY2016, 266 students were newly accepted.

Furthermore, under an initiative for the development of African industrial human resources through industry-academia-government cooperation (ABE initiative), 123 departments in 67 universities throughout Japan are accepting trainees. Moreover, Japan has implemented the



A trainee from Myanmar conducting research in the pathology doctoral course at the Nagasaki University School of Medicine (Photo: Nagasaki University School of Medicine)

ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Project* as a JICA technical cooperation project, in which Japan is working to strengthen the network among Japanese and ASEAN universities, collaborating with the industrial sector, and engaging in joint research with neighboring countries.

These kinds of cooperation contribute to the development of developing countries and also to the internationalization of Japanese universities.

B. Collaboration with local governments

Various kinds of know-how possessed by the local governments of Japan are necessary for the development of the economies and societies of many developing countries throughout the world. For example, against the remarkable growth and urbanization of developing countries in recent years, responses to environmental issues and infrastructure issues have not been keeping up with the pace of growth. Therefore, the cooperation of the local governments of Japan, which have accumulated rich expertise in the fields of water, energy, waste disposal, and disaster risk reduction, etc., is becoming increasingly necessary. For this reason, Japan has promoted the participation of local governments in ODA. Furthermore, from the viewpoint of the needs of the local governments, Japan is actively promoting the overseas expansion of local governments in order to stimulate the revitalization and globalization of the local regions of Japan.

In FY2016, Seminars on Collaboration between Local Governments were held 15 times with the objectives of enhancing the potential of the local governments, etc. that will participate in development and international cooperation in developing countries, and thereby revitalizing the regions through internationalization, promotion of industry, etc. This is achieved through the sharing of the experience, know-how, networks, etc. of local

governments that have overseas expansion experience with other local governments and local companies including SMEs, and deepening their collaboration. In FY2017, the Government of Japan has been engaged in further efforts to promote overseas expansion by enriching the contents of the seminars so as to enable even more personnel to learn about the appeal of implementing projects overseas and know-how of the field.

In 2015, the Government of Japan launched grant aid projects (local public entities proposal types), and adopted the “Project for Trenchless Sewerage Pipe Rehabilitation in Ho Chi Minh City” in Viet Nam proposed with some conditions by Osaka City in FY2015, and the “Septic Tank Sludge Treatment Construction Project for Metro Cebu” in the Philippines proposed by Yokohama City in FY2016. In 2016, the Government of Japan established the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects in collaboration with local governments, and set preferred slots in order to actively adopt projects that encourage the local governments of Japan to collaborate with local NGOs and public entities, etc. in the recipient countries. Since then, Japan has been actively supporting matching them. Through these various initiatives, Japan is further promoting cooperation with local governments.

Glossary

*ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net)

AUN/SEED-Net was launched in 2001 as a university network comprising 26 top-ranking engineering universities in 10 ASEAN member countries, and 14 partner universities from Japan. It implements various research and education activities to produce advanced human resources in the engineering sector, with the aim of realizing sustainable development in Southeast Asia and Japan. This initiative is implemented with support from the Government of Japan through JICA, in cooperation with the governments and universities of Southeast Asia and Japan.

(3) Partnership with Civil Society

In the current international community, a wide 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 high quality of growth in developing countries. In this regard, collaboration with

civil society centered around NGOs is essential from the viewpoint of deepening public understanding and participation in development cooperation, and further expanding and strengthening social foundations that underpin 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 a good example of “Visible Japanese Development Cooperation.” The JOCV program dispatches skilled Japanese people between the ages of 20 and 39 to developing countries, while the Senior Volunteers (SV) program dispatches people between the ages of 40 and 69 with a wide range of skills and a wealth of experience to developing countries. Under these



Mr. Keitaro Taniguchi, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV), providing guidance on making leather and fabric handicraft products at a vocational training school in Mongolia (in the center of the photo) (Photo: Keitaro Taniguchi)

public-participation-type programs, the volunteers stay in developing countries in principle for a two-year-term to assist economic and social development in the countries, while living and working as volunteers with local residents.

These volunteer programs contribute not only to the economic and social development of the relevant countries, but also to deepening local people's affinity for Japan, thereby strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and these countries. Additionally, in recent years, the programs have drawn attention in the

respect that the volunteers return their experiences to the society. For example, some returned volunteers contribute to business expansion of Japanese private companies in developing countries.

In order to promote these initiatives, the Government of Japan has been putting effort into making it easier for people to take up positions in these volunteer programs through supporting returned volunteers in pursuing their careers further, and disseminating information on participation in the programs by taking advantage of career breaks.*



Glossary

*Participation in the volunteer programs by taking advantage of career breaks

Those who are currently working at companies, national or local governments, or schools can participate in the JOCV program and SV program by taking advantage of such arrangements of career breaks and 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 landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) 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 earthquakes and typhoons. Thus, 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. Accordingly, Japanese NGOs can provide assistance at the grassroots level by reaching out to local needs that are difficult to address through assistance from governments and international organizations. Furthermore, MOFA

regards Japanese NGOs that embody “Visible Japanese Development Cooperation” as indispensable partners in development cooperation, and therefore attaches importance to collaborating with NGOs. Specifically, MOFA: (i) provides financial support for the development cooperation activities of NGOs; (ii) provides support for the capacity building of NGOs; and (iii) engages in dialogues with NGOs.

In addition, under the Development Cooperation Charter, MOFA and NGOs have jointly developed a plan outlining the direction of their collaboration over the next five years and announced the plan in 2015. Subsequently, MOFA has been following up on this plan with NGOs annually, releasing an FY2016 progress report for the plan in June 2017.

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 projects and

emergency humanitarian assistance projects in developing countries and regions.

■ Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

MOFA provides financial support for the socio-economic development projects that Japanese NGOs implement in developing countries through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project scheme. In FY2016, 54 organizations utilized this framework to implement 102 projects amounting to ¥4.35 billion in 29 countries and 1 region, in fields such as medical care and health, education and human resources development, vocational training, rural development, water resource development, and human resources development for landmine and UXO clearance.



Medical examinations are given to improve nutrition of child victims in Palestine. Refer to the column on page 68 for details. (Photo: Campaign for the Children of Palestine)

■ Japan Platform (JPF)

Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization, was established in 2000 through partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business community, and 47 NGOs are its members as of July 2017. JPF utilizes ODA funds contributed by MOFA as well as donations from companies and citizens to carry out emergency humanitarian assistance such as distribution of living supplies and livelihood recovery, when a major natural disaster occurs and a vast number of refugees flee from conflicts. In FY2016, JPF implemented 77 projects under 10 programs, including humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, assistance for the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, assistance to refugees and IDPs in Iraq and Syria, humanitarian assistance in Gaza Strip in Palestine, assistance in South Sudan, and assistance towards Mongolia for snow damage.



Staff from the JPF Secretariat planting trees in the elementary school established under JPF's program for the support of South Sudan in Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya (Photo: JPF)

■ NGO Project Subsidies

MOFA provides subsidies to Japanese NGOs that conduct project formulation studies, post-project evaluations, and seminars and workshops in Japan and overseas for socio-economic development projects. The subsidies are provided at a maximum of ¥2 million up to half of the

total project cost. In 2017, 12 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

JICA's technical cooperation projects are outsourced to the private sector including Japanese NGOs in some cases, so as to make use of the expertise and experience of NGOs, universities, local governments, and a variety of other organizations. Furthermore, as part of its ODA activities, JICA conducts the JICA Partnership Program (JPP)* in which JICA entrusts projects proposed by Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments etc. that are related to cooperation activities directly assisting local residents in developing countries. In FY2016, a total of 260 projects were implemented in 51 countries in the world. (Note: Projects implemented in FY2016 for all assistance schemes.)



Specialty products for tourists developed in an ethnic minority village under the human resources development program for regional revitalization through resident-led efforts in the ethnic minority region of Nam Giang District in Viet Nam (Foundation for International Development/Relief) (Photo: 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 including public interest corporations that have an interest in international cooperation activities.

JPP has three types of support schemes depending on the size and the type of the organization:

- (i) Partner Type (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)
- (iii) Local Government Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥30 million and to be implemented within three years. Project amount in the Special Category of Local Government Type not exceeding ¥60 million.)

D. Creation of an enabling environment for NGOs

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

■ NGO Consultant Scheme

Under this scheme, MOFA commissions highly experienced NGOs in Japan (16 organizations were commissioned in FY2016) to address inquiries and respond to requests for consultation from the public and NGO workers, regarding international cooperation activities, NGO organizational management methods, and approaches

■ NGO Intern Program

The NGO Intern Program aims to open doors for young people seeking employment in international cooperation NGOs in Japan and to train them to 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

organizational arrangements and project implementation capabilities of Japanese NGOs, as well as develop their human resources. Specifically, MOFA carries out the following four programs.

for providing development education, etc. NGO consultants also make themselves available for free lectures and seminars at international cooperation events and other educational events, and provide opportunities for many people to enrich their understanding of NGOs and international cooperation activities.

accept and train interns, and pays for a certain amount of the training costs.

The NGOs that accept interns may apply to extend the internship duration for "new interns" hired for 10 months, by another 12 months as "continuing interns" for a maximum of 22 months of intern training. In FY2016, 10 interns were newly accepted into NGOs through this program.



The Project to improve living environment through youth development and community empowerment approach in the south-eastern part of Tegucigalpa

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2016 - February 2018)

Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, is not safe enough. This situation stands as a serious impediment to the growth of the country as a whole. Moreover, the age of criminals is becoming much younger. The lack of security in daily life apparently has made it difficult for residents of the city to interact among them. Amidst this, AMDA Multisectoral & Integrated Development Services (AMDA-MINDS), a Japanese NGO, has undertaken projects for cultivating young people, who comprise a large percentage of both victims and perpetrators in the crimes committed in Tegucigalpa, and improving the community environment including safety.

AMDA-MINDS is working for prevention and countermeasure against crimes committed by youth, which is one of Honduras' biggest challenges, through improving local communities including youth. For example, the NGO is encouraging the formation of extracurricular clubs within schools on the subjects of sciences, music, and sports that may interest young leaders and other youth, and supporting these clubs. In addition, it also promotes community events modeled after Japanese local community activities. In May 2017, a soccer tournament planned by a community group was held under the slogan "Fostering friendship through sports and sharing healthy leisure time," which aimed to



A community activity held in Hato de Enmedio, Tegucigalpa. A peace parade led by local residents was held to pray for peace in the community. (Photo: AMDA Multisectoral & Integrated Development Services)

serve as the first step towards restoring the community environment as a place for youth to enjoy sports in a healthy manner.

In addition, these communities are trying hard to make the activities sustainable in cooperation with local authorities including community police, which have garnered long-term support from Japan.

■ 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, aiming at strengthening their organization through human resources development. 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 of international development projects and the relevant policy recommendations, in order to build up the participant's practical capabilities;

and "Training Enrollment" through which participants enroll in fee-based programs offered by overseas training institutions, aiming at improving their expertise. Trainees can establish training themes flexibly based on the issues that their organizations are facing. Upon returning to Japan, trainees are expected to utilize the fruits of their training for their organizations' activities, and contribute to enhance the capabilities of Japanese NGOs as a whole by sharing information with other Japanese NGOs. In FY2016, 13 people received the training through this program.



■ Rehabilitation of School in Erbil, Republic of Iraq
Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (FY2016)

Repairs to schools were unable to be made in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, many of which were damaged and in a dangerous condition, because of repeated conflicts and local economic crisis caused by a drop in oil prices. Students were forced to attend schools under inferior conditions of dark classrooms with broken lighting and toilets that would not flush. Furthermore, a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons flowed into the region, causing a dramatic increase of students, which in turn led to further deterioration of school facilities. Making schools secure and hygienic was an urgent issue.

To address these issues, IVY, a Japanese certified non-profit organization, implemented a project to rehabilitate four deteriorated schools located in Iraq's Erbil Governorate. After the rehabilitation, the IVY held workshops for teachers in an



A classroom at Mam Elementary School whose walls and ceiling were repainted a brighter color (Photo: IVY)



Elementary school students disposing of garbage at the designated location (Photo: IVY)

effort to establish a school maintenance and management system.

This project enabled some 4,000 students to receive education in safe and hygienic conditions. A school principal of the school, which is located facing a road with heavy traffic, causing several students' death each year expressed his gratitude to a new gate that was built after the rehabilitation, saying that Japan's assistance saved students' lives. During the workshops, IVY introduced voluntary clean-up activities at schools by students in Japan, which attracted some teachers to introducing the same practice in Iraq, and finally led to students' engagement in clean-up activities in Iraq by using equipment provided by Japan. This illustrates that the project helped to change the mentality of teachers and students, too.

■ NGO Study Group

MOFA supports Japanese NGOs in organizing study group meetings to build up the capabilities and expertise of NGOs. Specifically, NGOs that are commissioned to implement the program conduct studies, seminars, workshops (participatory lectures), and symposiums in cooperation with other NGOs. This program is designed for NGOs to strengthen their organizations and capacities by accumulating experience through the above activities and reporting or suggesting improvement policy in detail. In FY2016, study group meetings were held based on three themes: (i) “Creating Tools for Monitoring and Evaluating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

■ NGO Activities Support Project

Apart from the support provided by MOFA, JICA also conducts support programs, etc. in various forms for NGOs and NPOs, public interest corporations, educational institutions, and local governments, etc., that carry

■ NGO-JICA Japan Desk

In addition to supporting NGO’s on-site activities, JICA has also established NGO-JICA Japan Desks in 20

that the Whole NGO Sector Can Work With”; (ii) “Establishing Methods for Further Dissemination and Raising Awareness of International Standards on the Quality and Accountability through Development of Training Guidelines and Materials for Humanitarian Aid Workers”; and (iii) “Education Support for Fragile States and the Role of NGOs - Providing Quality Education to the Socially Vulnerable Especially in the Middle East, and Collaboration with NGOs and Other Actors.” Activity reports and outcomes are available on the ODA website of MOFA.

out international cooperation activities. It is designed for them to conduct and promote more effective and constructive projects.

countries outside of Japan in order to strengthen projects jointly conducted by NGOs and JICA.

E. Dialogue with NGOs

■ NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meetings

To promote a stronger partnership and dialogue between NGOs and MOFA, the NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meetings was launched in FY1996 for sharing information on ODA and regularly exchanging opinions on measures for improving partnerships with NGOs. In addition to the General Meeting held once a year, there are currently two subcommittees,

the ODA Policy Council and the Partnership Promotion Committee. Both subcommittees are convened three times a year as a general rule. At the ODA Policy Council, opinions are exchanged on general ODA policies, while at the Partnership Promotion Committee, the agenda focuses on support for NGOs and partnership policies.

■ 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.

At the meetings, NGOs and other actors exchange their views on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA.

■ NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting

Based on equal partnership with the NGOs, JICA holds the NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting four times a year to promote the realization of more effective international

cooperation, as well as public understanding and participation in international cooperation.

(4) Partnership with International and Regional Organizations

A. The need for partnership with international organizations

In recent years, the international community is strongly required to make unified efforts to address the transnational and global issues that cannot be solved by a single country alone, such as poverty, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and health issues. In this regard, collaborating with international organizations that have a high level of expertise and broad networks covering dangerous

regions is critically important for realizing Japan's policy goals based on the principle of Proactive Contribution to Peace.

The Government of Japan also collaborates with a variety of other Japanese actors, including Japanese companies and NGOs, so as to implement assistance through international organizations.

■ Examples of policy coordination with international organizations

In the process of drafting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Japan has worked closely with the international community and led discussions towards the formulation of the new international development goals.

In 2016, Japan returned to the OECD Development Centre,¹¹ which is a think tank in the OECD that carries out surveys and research regarding the development issues of developing countries. Not only the OECD member states but also emerging countries and developing countries that are not members of the OECD participate in the Centre. It plays an important role as a forum for policy dialogue on development in a variety of regions. Japan intends to actively cooperate with the Centre and take part in its activities, and to fulfill a role in further strengthening relations between the Centre and Asia. In April 2017, Japan co-organized the First International Economic Forum on Asia in collaboration with the OECD Development Center and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). At the Forum, participants engaged in discussions about quality infrastructure investment, circular economy, and sustainable cities. The participants also shared the recognition that it is important to increase



Mr. Angel Gurría, Secretary-General of OECD, delivering a speech at the First International Economic Forum on Asia jointly organized by Japan and the OECD in April 2017

the supply of quality infrastructure in accordance with international standards, in order to meet infrastructural demands in Asia, and therefore it is necessary to work closely in cooperation with the OECD.

B. Examples of partnership with regional organizations

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has positioned the strengthening of intra-regional connectivity as the highest priority, and established the ASEAN Community at the end of 2015, which is comprised of the "Political-Security Community," "Economic Community" and "Socio-Cultural Community." Japan has supported ASEAN's efforts to strengthen connectivity by making use of its experience with development of infrastructure and investment environment, based on the viewpoint that turning a more integrated ASEAN into a

regional cooperation hub is essential for the region's stability and prosperity.

Building the ASEAN Community and the subsequent integration requires even greater initiatives to solve remaining various issues including strengthening intra-regional connectivity and narrowing development gaps. Japan will continue to advance proactive cooperation for the integration of ASEAN, while deepening the bonds of trust and friendship between Japan and ASEAN.

C. Partnership with other donors

Japan coordinates its development cooperation with that of other donors. In 2017, Japan held a high level development policy dialogue with 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

Note 11: Japan joined the OECD Development Centre at the time of the Centre's founding in 1962 but withdrew in 2000 due to issues including governance of the Centre. However, based on the improvements that have been observed with regard to the Centre's governance, as well as the increase in the number of new countries taking part, Japan decided to return to the Centre.

other donors to effectively utilize the limited ODA budget and address development issues by the international community as a whole.

With respect to Japan's relationship with the United States, cooperation has also been advancing through the Japan-U.S. Economic Dialogue between Deputy Prime Minister Aso and Vice President Pence, which was agreed to launch by the two leaders in February 2017.

At the second round of the Japan-U.S. Economic Dialogue held in October 2017, the delegates affirmed that infrastructure projects in the Indo-Pacific region should be consistent with market competition and transparency, responsible financing arrangements, open and fair market access, and high standards of good governance. Furthermore, at the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting held in November the same year, the leaders highlighted their commitment to cooperate on investment opportunities in energy, infrastructure, and other critical sectors to support development in emerging markets. They also shared the view that cooperation should take place between the relevant bodies that will jointly carry out infrastructure

D. Proactive contribution to international discussions

Amid ongoing globalization, the extent to which countries in the world influence and depend on one another has rapidly increased. There are many threats and issues such as poverty, conflict, infectious diseases, and environmental problems, that concern not only a single country but also the whole international community, and require concerted efforts to tackle.

Since before the international community fully engaged in discussions, Japan had been leading in establishing a truly effective new agenda and its adoption as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by hosting the MDGs Follow-up Meeting, organizing informal policy dialogues, holding UN General Assembly side events, and proactively participating in the intergovernmental negotiations from 2015. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted in 2015 emphasizes the "mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction," a concept that comprises the following three key points: positioning disaster risk reduction as a priority issue in policies by the respective governments; incorporating the disaster risk reduction perspective into all development policies and plans; and thereby expanding investment in disaster risk reduction. At the UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters held in July 2017, Japan expressed its intention to promote international efforts to build national resilience. Japan will lead the international community mainly through the UN to realize a sustainable and resilient society by making full use of its knowledge.

Meanwhile, the OECD-DAC seeks to increase the quantity of assistance for developing countries and to enhance its efficiency, by strengthening collaboration with diverse actors engaged in development, such

development in third countries.

Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, the so-called traditional donor countries, have been taking a leading role in carrying out development cooperation in the international community. However, emerging donor countries such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Turkey also have had a significant influence in recent years 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 developed countries, but also with emerging and developing countries. Japan facilitates discussions by encouraging emerging donor countries to participate in various meetings in order to assist in aligning their development cooperation with other international efforts.

Japan has experienced transition from an aid recipient to a leading donor, and works with countries including emerging countries to promote triangular cooperation that supports South-South cooperation.

as emerging countries and the private sector, as well as through more effective mobilization and utilization of public and private finance. Specifically, discussions are underway on revision of measurement methods for the proper assessment of each country's ODA disbursements, and approaches to statistically capture a wide range of non-ODA development finance, including private sector investment and financing from emerging donor countries.

In addition, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) has been engaged in efforts to increase not only the "quantity" of aid, but also to the effectiveness of aid ("quality"), in order to achieve international development goals including the SDGs.

At the Second High-Level Meeting of GPEDC in 2016, meaningful discussions were held on the effective contribution of development cooperation towards the achievement of the SDGs. In particular, the necessity of further utilizing private sector investment in development was affirmed. Furthermore, regarding triangular cooperation, which is one of the effective tools for the achievement of the SDGs, Japan explained its approach for effective implementation including cost sharing.

Japan has hosted the Asian Development Forum in cooperation with the Republic of Korea and other countries since 2010. At this Forum, participants discuss topics such as the effective use of ODA and how Asia's development experience can be applied to resolving development issues in and outside of Asia. They also form and disseminate "Asian voices" in response to international discussions about development.

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 (decided by the Cabinet in 2015) highlights the importance of gaining public understanding and support for sustainable 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, MOFA and JICA provide opportunities 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, MOFA and JICA recognize the

importance of human resources development, research cooperation, and public-private partnership (PPP) in order to respond appropriately to the increasing diversity and complexity of development issues. Similarly, it is important to enhance understanding in the international community towards the concept of Japan's development cooperation, and cooperation with NGOs as well as educational and research institutions such as universities is becoming increasingly important.

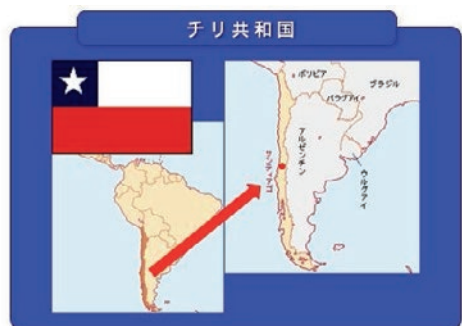
Furthermore, ensuring that Japanese assistance is known by many people not only in Japan but also in developing countries, is an essential process for the implementation of ODA projects. Thus, Japanese diplomatic missions and overseas JICA offices are making coordinated efforts on public relations activities in developing countries.

A. Strengthening public relations, information disclosure, and information dissemination

MOFA and JICA are making efforts to release and disseminate accurate information by linking to each other's ODA-related websites.¹² In addition, MOFA publishes an ODA email magazine, which introduces field experiences and episodes about development cooperation by the staff of Japan's overseas diplomatic missions, members of JICA, employees of NGOs, and employees of private sector companies stationed in the field.



ODA メールマガジン第 364 号は、チリ共和国からシリーズ「周年記念と開発協力」第 9 弾として「太平洋を挟んだ隣国「チリ」日本チリ外交関係樹立 120 周年と経済協力」を、ジャパン・プラットフォームから「ジャパン・プラットフォームによる緊急人道支援【第 2 弾 シリア難民支援の今】」をお届けします。なお、肩書は全て当時のものです。



ODA e-mail newsletter published by MOFA, which provides information on Japan's assistance to various countries

Since 1993, MOFA has been putting effort into broadcasting TV programs to raise the Japanese people's interest in international cooperation, and to enhance their understanding. In 2017, the special program "Team Earth Smile of the Interstellar Spacecraft Oriental" was broadcast on TV Tokyo's six-station network, and the mini-series "MA-SA's Discovery: Smile Earth" was broadcast four times on TV Tokyo. The programs focused on Japan's development cooperation which brings smiles to people around the world. In addition, the programs presented the current status of Japan's development cooperation implemented around the world, and explained about the SDGs adopted by the UN in 2015 as well as the significance of Japan's development cooperation. MOFA also disseminated information on development cooperation to the public through various media besides TV

programs, including manga, websites, and social media.



Learning about development cooperation through manga - "ODA Girl and Househusband Boy"

Note 12: MOFA's ODA website: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html>

JICA's website: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html> JICA's ODA Mieru-ka Site: <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda>

Japan's largest international cooperation event called Global Festa JAPAN is held every year around the International Cooperation Day (October 6).¹³ In 2017, MOFA, JICA, and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) co-organized this event at Symbol Promenade in Odaiba, Tokyo on the weekend of September 30 and October 1. A total of 266 companies and organizations, including NGOs, international organizations, embassies in Tokyo, enterprises, and relevant ministries and agencies took part in the event, which welcomed 120,861 visitors.



Children learning about SDGs through the stamp rally at the Global Festa Japan 2017

In addition, Japanese diplomatic missions conduct public relations activities overseas to promote a deeper understanding of Japan's proactive international contribution through ODA. Specifically, they disseminate information while utilizing local news organizations by providing press releases on the occasion of signings and

B. Website for visualization of ODA

In 2010, the ODA Mieru-ka Site (a website for visualization of ODA) was launched in the JICA website to provide a concise explanation of overview and outcome of ODA projects, and to further enhance public understanding and support for ODA. JICA publishes photographs, ex-ante/ex-post evaluations, and other related information on the website in order to keep the public more informed about ODA loan, grant, and

C. Promoting development education

MOFA sends its staff to junior-high and high schools, universities, NGOs, and other places to deliver lectures in order to provide information and explanation about Japan's international development cooperation and ODA. Similarly, JICA sends former JICA volunteers and others as lecturers for the "International Cooperation Lecture" to speak about life in developing countries and share stories of their experiences, aimed at promoting cross-cultural and international understanding, in response to requests from schools and other organizations. JICA also organizes "Visit



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Iwao Horii introducing international cooperation together with Oriental Radio, a popular comedy duo in Japan, at the Global Festa Japan 2017 held in Odaiba, Tokyo



handover ceremonies related to development cooperation. The diplomatic missions also plan site-visit tours of Japan's development cooperation projects for the local media to provide opportunities for them to report on Japan's cooperation initiatives. In addition, the diplomatic missions host various lectures and create websites, PR pamphlets, and other sources of information both in English and local languages.

technical cooperation projects around the world.

Likewise, the MOFA website publishes summaries of the status of specific achievements and lessons from the past Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects and Cultural Grant Assistance projects, including projects which proved to be effective or deficient, in order to promote more effective implementation of ODA.

JICA," which welcomes visits by schools to domestic offices and JICA Global Plazas, which are showcase facilities located in Tokyo, Nagoya, and Sapporo. In addition, JICA conducts the "JICA Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and Senior High School Students" and also various training programs for teachers 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 of utilizing their overseas experiences to deliver lectures.

Note 13: 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 assistance to developing countries, established following World War II in 1951), leading to Japan's initiation of economic cooperation. In this connection, October 6 was designated as "International Cooperation Day" by the adoption of a Cabinet understanding in 1987.

D. On-site ODA experience

Providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience development cooperation sites and see the actual situation of ODA, is one of the most effective ways to foster public understanding of ODA. In this respect, JICA places much emphasis on support for on-site ODA observation through study tours (e.g. university seminars), and support for sending teachers and local government officials to ODA project sites. JICA also launched a program called “International Cooperation Reporters,” which invites participants from the general public and provides them with opportunities to visit ODA project sites in person. Under this program, participants were dispatched to Ghana in 2017.

E. Promotion of discussion and dialogue

The Government of Japan is holding information sessions throughout Japan regarding ODA-related initiatives including assistance for SMEs through ODA. Likewise, lectures and symposiums are held to introduce trends in international cooperation and Japan's efforts, offering opportunities to engage in dialogue with people who are interested in how foreign policy and ODA should be implemented.



A MOFA official delivered a lecture about Japan's ODA at Nakamura Gakuen Girls' High School in Fukuoka City in July 2017

Furthermore, JICA organizes roundtables and lectures with representatives from local industries, government officials, experts, and local university and school officials, by utilizing its domestic offices. Through these efforts, JICA aims to encourage the sharing of the experience of international cooperation from the different regions of Japan, as well as to promote regional revitalization.

(2) Developing Human Resources and Solidifying the Intellectual Foundations for Development Cooperation

In FY2015, MOFA reformed its existing human resources development program and launched the “Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development” with the purpose of identifying, training, and developing 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 willing to pursue careers in the peacebuilding and development fields; and “Mid-Career Course,” which supports the career advancement of individuals who already have practical experience in those fields. In addition, “Career Development Support,” which imparts skills and knowledge necessary for appointment 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 related to development cooperation, and are willing to play an active role in this field in the future. In FY2017, 119 individuals were offered internships at various workplaces including the worksites of development consultants. In addition, the “Human Resources Information Center for International Cooperation” within JICA provides recruitment information related to international cooperation, human resources 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/>). This initiative is based on the recommendations of the 2002 Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform, and aims to provide professionals who have specialized knowledge and diverse experience with opportunities to apply their talents at ministries and agencies, JICA, NGOs, and international organizations. In addition, JICA offers the Associate Expert Program and the Capacity Enhancement Training among other types of training so as to develop and secure international cooperation professionals.

Furthermore, the Government of Japan secures human resources with highly specialized capabilities and abundant work experience in developing countries through the Senior Advisor System. The JICA Research Institute 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 assistance.

The Government of Japan will work with universities and research institutions, and strive to reinforce the intellectual foundations to plan and disseminate development cooperation by promoting joint policy research and intellectual networking among researchers from Japan and developing countries, while utilizing Japan's strengths.

“Reporting Directives,” the Rulebook of Official Development Assistance

While this white paper contains various ODA statistical data, rules on what type of cooperation applies under ODA and how it should be reported are defined internationally by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). These rules are compiled under the document entitled “Reporting Directives,” of which the original English version consists of three PDF files totaling nearly 300 pages in A4 format.

According to the Reporting Directives, ODA is defined to (i) be provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, (ii) be administered with the economic development of developing countries as its main objective, and (iii) be concessional in character (when ODA loans are provided, the loan conditions, such as interest and repayment period, must be beneficial to the borrowing country). These three requirements may be called the basic principles of ODA. The document also includes sections that provide detailed explanations on matters for which it is difficult to determine the ODA eligibility, such as administrative costs, debt relief, costs for receiving students from developing countries, and costs related to refugees in donor countries. The document also requires that when each country reports its results to the DAC, the report must include the data for each project, such as executing agency, project description, amount extended, purpose (sector) code, ODA recipient, and whether there was a specific policy goal.

The Reporting Directives were first prepared by the DAC in 1962, and have been revised as needed according to the issues faced over time. For example, the definitions of ODA listed under (i) to (iii) above were determined between 1969-1972. The current revision of the Reporting Directives was done in April 2016. The main point of the revision was the adoption of the grant equivalent



The DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) held at OECD in Paris in January 2018

measure for ODA loans beginning with the 2018 disbursements. With the existing net flow approach, all expenditures are recorded as a positive amount while all principal recovery is recorded as a negative amount, so the result will be zero if the loan is repaid on schedule. However, with the new grant equivalent measure, the predefined formula is applied to the terms and conditions of the loan to calculate the grant equivalent, which is calculated on the terms and conditions of disbursement (the more lenient the loan calculated, the larger the grant equivalent), and the repayment is not recorded as a negative amount.

The DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics is currently working towards the adoption of the grant equivalent measure and discussing the calculation methodology for ODA to the private sector using this new approach. Some measures are also being considered to meet contemporary demands such as contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the mobilizing of a wide range of development funds including from the private sector.



The DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) held at OECD in Paris in January 2018

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Chapter 1 Japan's ODA Budget

Section 1 FY2017 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart IV-1 ODA Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2016			FY2017		
	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	5,519	98	1.8	5,527	8	0.1
Project budget (net)	11,673	272	2.4	13,704	2,031	17.4
Scale of projects (gross)	18,553	495	2.7	21,000	2,448	13.2
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥120			¥110		

Note:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. 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: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2016			FY2017		
	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	5,075	137	2.8	5,076	0	0.0
1. Bilateral Grants	4,153	69	1.7	4,155	2	0.1
(1) Economic development assistance, etc.	1,629	24	1.5	1,631	2	0.1
(2) Technical cooperation	2,508	45	1.8	2,508	1	0.0
(3) Others ^(*1)	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0
2. Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	923	67	7.8	921	-2	-0.3
(1) UN and other international organizations	599	39	7.0	607	8	1.4
(2) MDBs	324	28	9.5	313	-11	-3.3
II Loans	444	-39	-8.1	452	8	1.8
JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	444	-39	-8.1	452	8	1.8
III Total	5,519	98	1.8	5,527	8	0.1

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

*1 "Others" here refer to grants disbursed to Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI).

(The category name changed from "Transfer to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account" in 2016 edition to "Others" in 2017 edition; the "Trade Reinsurance Special Account" was abolished at the end of FY2016, and NEXI succeeded to the assets and liabilities of its account with effect from the beginning of FY2017.)

Chart IV-3 Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2016				FY2017			
	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	7,942	-36	-0.5	42.8	8,090	149	1.9	38.5
Loans	10,611	531	5.3	57.2	12,910	2,299	21.7	61.5
Total (project scale)	18,553	495	2.7	100.0	21,000	2,448	13.2	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-6,879	—	—	—	-7,296	—	—	—
Net	11,673	272	2.4	—	13,704	2,031	17.4	—

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.
- 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: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2016			FY2017		
	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	7,942	-36	-0.5	8,090	149	1.9
1. Bilateral Grants	4,843	8	0.2	4,851	8	0.2
(1) Economic development assistance, etc.	1,629	24	1.5	1,631	2	0.1
(2) Technical cooperation	3,198	-16	-0.5	3,205	7	0.2
(3) Others ^(*)	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0
2. Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	3,099	-44	-1.4	3,239	140	4.5
(1) UN and other international organizations	1,020	34	3.5	999	-22	-2.1
(2) MDBs	2,078	-78	-3.6	2,240	162	7.8
II Loans	10,611	531	5.3	12,910	2,299	21.7
(1) JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	10,525	640	6.5	12,720	2,195	20.9
(2) Others	86	-109	-55.8	190	104	121.3
III Total (project scale)	18,553	495	2.7	21,000	2,448	13.2
(Reference) Amount received	-6,879	—	—	-7,296	—	—
Net	11,673	272	2.4	13,704	2,031	17.4

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

*1 Others here refer to grants disbursed to Nippon Export and investment insurance (NEXI).

(The category name changed from "Transfer to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account" in 2016 edition to "Others" in 2017 edition; the "Trade Reinsurance Special Account" was abolished at the end of FY2016, and NEXI has succeeded to the assets and liabilities of its account with effect from the beginning of FY2017.)

FY2016 project budget		FY2017 project budget	
Gross ¥1.8553 trillion (2.7% increase)		Gross ¥2.1000 trillion (13.2% increase)	
Expenditure by type of assistance	Budgetary sources	Budgetary sources	Expenditure by type of assistance
Grant aid 162.9 billion (1.5% increase)	General account 551.9 billion (1.8% increase)	General account 552.7 billion (0.1% increase)	Grant aid 163.1 billion (0.1% increase)
Technical cooperation 319.8 billion (0.5% decrease)			MOFA 434.3 billion (0.0% increase)
Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 117.7 billion (0.5% decrease)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 118.4 billion (0.6% increase)	Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)
UN and other international organizations (Contributions) 102.0 billion (3.5% increase)			UN and other international organizations (Contributions) 99.9 billion (2.1% decrease)
MDBs (Contributions/issuance of government bonds for contributions) 207.8 billion (3.6% decrease)	Special account 2.2 billion (87.9% decrease)	Special account 1.4 billion (36.8% decrease)	MDBs (Contributions/issuance of government bonds for contributions) 224.0 billion (7.8% increase)
ODA loan, etc. 1.0611 trillion (5.3% increase)	Subscriptions/ issuance of government bonds for contributions 216.9 billion (4.7% decrease)	Subscriptions/ issuance of government bonds for contributions 231.2 billion (6.6% increase)	ODA loan, etc. 1.2910 trillion (21.7% increase)
	Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 1.0843 trillion (6.5% increase)	Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 1.3147 trillion (21.3% increase)	
[Net ¥1.1673 trillion (2.4% increase) Amounts received ¥687.9 billion]		[Net ¥1.3704 trillion (17.4% increase) Amounts received ¥729.6 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	FY2016	FY2017		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	14	14	0.5	4.0
Financial Services Agency	124	131	8	6.1
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	850	795	-55	-6.5
Ministry of Justice	256	362	106	41.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	434,187	434,329	142	0.0
Ministry of Finance	77,298	77,842	544	0.7
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	14,463	15,019	556	3.8
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,751	6,402	-348	-5.2
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,742	2,642	-100	-3.7
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	14,313	14,077	-236	-1.6
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	283	513	230	81.0
Ministry of the Environment	637	607	-30	-4.7
Total	551,918	552,734	816	0.1

Notes:

- 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.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

IV
1

Chart IV-7 ODA Budget Changes by Each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

Category	FY2016	FY2017		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	14	14	0.5	4.0
Financial Services Agency	124	131	8	6.1
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	850	795	-55	-6.5
Ministry of Justice	256	362	106	41.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	475,646	472,836	-2,809	-0.6
Ministry of Finance	1,329,137	1,566,294	237,157	17.8
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	14,463	15,019	556	3.8
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	7,350	6,979	-370	-5.0
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	11,330	21,651	10,320	91.1
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	15,029	14,713	-316	-2.1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	283	513	230	81.0
Ministry of the Environment	775	725	-50	-6.5
Total (project scale)	1,855,256	2,100,033	244,776	13.2
(Reference) Amount received	-687,912	-729,605	—	—
Net	1,167,344	1,370,428	203,084	17.4

Notes:

- 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.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

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 (163,064)	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

(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	(14)	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	(551)	(1) Carries out dialogue on policies and facilitates researcher exchange with other countries in the information and telecommunications field. (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. (3) Through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Japan supports the creation of high-quality telecommunications networks; fosters training of IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific region; supports pilot projects to eliminate the digital divide; and supports improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
Ministry of Justice	(258)	(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. (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 through seminars and training. Conducts comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and strengthens the overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for Technical Cooperation etc. through JICA (150,296)	(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 contribute to 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 also contributes to the improvement of the local technologies as well as establishment and development of local institutions and organizations. (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, collaborating with them, experts develop, raise awareness of, and promote the use of technologies and institutions that match the local context. (ii) Acceptance of Technical Training Participants: Japan offers technical training and supports acquiring new knowledge in various fields for government officials and engineers who are expected to play a leading role in developing countries. (iii) Provision of Equipment: Japan provides equipment for the purpose of technical cooperation, including such activities by experts. (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. (v) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Japan assists to prepare policymaking and formulation of public plans in recipient countries. It also aims to transfer some essential skills to conduct surveys such as research techniques, analysis methods, and planning approach. The scope of the cooperation could include surveys of emergency assistance for reconstruction and revitalization projects, as well as topographic mapping and underground water surveys. (vi) Securing and Developing 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. (vii) Citizen Participatory Cooperation: Carries 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. (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 of 20 and 39 for two years in principle; and The Senior Volunteers that dispatch Japanese seniors between the ages of 40 and 69 for two years in principle. (2) Disaster Relief Activities: Contributes 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 or man-made disasters, upon the request of the government of the affected country or international organizations. (3) Operations to support overseas expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 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). • 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). (4) Various surveys: Japan implements various surveys to create synergies among three schemes (Grant Aid, Loan Aid, Technical Cooperation) by ensuring mobility and speed at the preparatory stage of project formation. They include a survey aimed at gathering and analyzing basic information to review development cooperation policies by region and country, as well as assistance policies and/or approaches related to specific development issues and programs. In addition, Japan implements a survey to design and develop individual projects as well as confirms their relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency, etc. (5) Project evaluation: Carries out a systematic evaluation of each project so as to improve future operations and fulfill accountability to the people. The evaluation covers planning and ex-post phases of a project in addition to its operations. (6) Others: Provides assistance and guidance to emigrants abroad.
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,641)	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 (62,619) *Including facilities maintenance expenses	(1) Conducts policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establishes country-by-country aid programs, and strengthens functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) assesses the effectiveness etc. of aid through examinations towards more efficient and effective aid; (3) expenses necessary for supporting the improvement of the environment for Japanese NGOs' activities and for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (4) administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total	219,556

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Resources needed for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (70,270)	(1) Holds seminars and training 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 provides technical assistance related to these ODA financed projects (technical assistance financed under JICA's Finance and Investment Account).
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of acceptance of international students (14,610)	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 239,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education and Japanese language schools (May 2016), with approximately 84,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2015). 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.
	Others (334)	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	14,944
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(953)	(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 endemic 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	(1,076)	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 promotes 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) Promotes sustainable usage of international marine resources and secures overseas fishing locations necessary for healthy advancement of Japan's fishery industry and stable supply of fishery products.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Feasibility Survey Project aimed at overseas development of quality infrastructure (850)	Formulates master plans and/or implements feasibility survey projects to promote overseas development of Japan's quality infrastructure system by taking part in the infrastructure plans of counterpart countries from the planning stage of "upstream."
	Projects to develop emerging markets through the use of technical cooperation (4,167)	In order to promote the development of overseas markets by Japanese companies and the economic development of emerging countries, the following initiatives are implemented: (1) improvement of the business environment by transferring Japan's industrial policies and systems; (2) training of and dispatch of experts for fostering local human resources in developing countries; (3) overseas internships for young Japanese people and internships in Japanese companies for overseas human resources; (4) assistance in development of products and services to solve social issues in developing countries, and formation of a community with a network of people who know about Japan well; and (5) Japanese language seminars for candidates for nurses and care workers.
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (6,998)	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 (10)	Participation in APEC meetings and various working groups, etc.
	Total	12,024

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(415)	Conducts the following initiatives in various fields (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.) relating to land, infrastructure, and transport: (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	(349)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative and operational expenses for supporting projects such as reduction of fluorocarbon in developing countries (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: costs for the promotion of activities of global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia), promotion of projects for Co-benefits type environmental pollution control in Asia. (3) Waste management and recycling measures: Strengthens efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling-based societies in Asia.

Note:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

(iii) Others

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Grant to Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (1,600)	Grant to Nippon Export and Investment Insurance to cover part of bad debts as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debts relief measures for HIPC's (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. (117)	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 (244)	Contributions to ASEAN and assessed contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
Ministry of Justice	Contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (104)	Implements and strengthens technical cooperation in the criminal justice area with countries mainly in the Southeast Asia region through contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Also, promotes close contacts and coordination with the UNODC Secretariat and other planned preparation for holding the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Congress) in Japan.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (4,242) Assessed Contributions to Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (3,297)	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; and (4) To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
	Contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) (781)	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, landmines, refugee problems, drugs, and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (7,246)	The UNDP, the core development organization in the UN system, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. It delivers activities in 170 countries and regions focusing on sustainable development process, democratic governance, and building resilient communities. Japan provides contributions to its core fund, and also establishes and contributes to a range of context-specific funds to undertake efforts to tackle international development challenges and assist developing countries.
	Contributions to environmental issues (4,175)	Contributions to environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN — mainly the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and environment-related multilateral treaties that conduct and assist various projects which deal with the global environment such as monitoring, research, technical cooperation to developing countries, implementation of, and compliance with treaties.
	Green Climate Fund (GCF) (38,507)	The GCF, whose establishment was decided in COP16 in 2010, is a fund to assist the reduction of greenhouse gases (mitigation) as well as adaptation to the impacts of climate change in developing countries. On May21 2015, Japan signed a contribution arrangement for providing \$1.5 billion. As the GCF could start its operation once 50% of the total amount pledged had been made available following Japan's pledge, the GCF started its operation.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,236)	The UNFPA provides assistance for family planning, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and population-related efforts such as the national census in developing countries. Funds are distributed with a focus on the African, Asia-Pacific, and Middle East regions.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (4,197)	The UNHCR works to: (1) provide international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) provide living assistance to refugees, including water, healthcare, and shelter; (3) promote durable solutions for refugee issues (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement); (4) promote the adoption of International Instruments concerning protection of refugees; and (5) strengthen international cooperation for the protection of stateless persons
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2,092)	UNICEF offers mid-to long-term assistance for children, such as promoting maternal/child health, improving nutrition, HIV/AIDS, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), education, and child protection, 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), and welfare (operating community rehabilitation centers, etc.) through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (606)	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.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Technical Cooperation Fund (1,097)	In order to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the IAEA established Technical Cooperation Fund and conducts technical cooperation activities based on the request of developing countries, including provision of equipment, dispatch of technical experts, and acceptance of trainees in the field of nuclear power applications as well as non-power applications such as health, medical care, food and agriculture.
	Assessed Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2,954)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations and aims to contribute towards an expanding world economy and ensuring human's freedom from hunger, through activities in the areas of foods, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including development and implementation of international standards, collection and analysis of data and statistics, provision of fora for international consultation, provision of technical advice and technical cooperation in developing countries.
	Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (—)	With the objective of eliminating hunger and poverty in agricultural areas, IFAD is providing grant aid and concessional funds for the recipient developing countries in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage, processing, etc. IFAD is currently in the 10th replenishment period (2016-18) and Japan fulfilled its contributions for this period in 2016.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (3,417)	UNESCO aims to further promote justice, the rule of law, 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.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1,394)	UNIDO 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) (203)	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 (4,675)	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. Japan is to contribute to the Fund for 2017 ¥32.5 billion through FY2016 supplementary budget and ¥4.675 billion through the FY2017 initial budget.
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (191)	The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, prisoners of war, 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) provides additional financial resources to support IAEA activities in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and enables flexible and quick assistance by the IAEA in response to unpredictable emergency situations, such as outbreaks of Ebola virus and Zika virus as well as flood and earthquake disasters. Since it was launched at the NPT (the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons) Review Conference in 2010, the initiative has received over 100 million euros in contribution and supported more than 240 projects in over 150 countries. The PUI assists a variety of IAEA activities to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy not only in the field of nuclear power applications but also in the field of non-power applications, such as health, medical care, food, agriculture, water resource management, industry, and the environment.
	Contributions to the UN Women (600)	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 International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (853)	The IPPF promotes initiatives in the field of maternal, newborn and child health, and reproductive health in developing countries. With support of 142 member associations from approximately 170 countries, 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. Through the FY2016 supplementary budget, Japan contributed ¥2.28 billion, making total contributions ¥2.3 billion for 2017.	

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) (—)	The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) engages in humanitarian assistance and development assistance through 1) infrastructure development, (2) procurement, and (3) sustainable project management in locations facing difficulties, such as conflicts and post-disaster environments, along with UN agencies, the government, and other partners. Japan provides contributions mainly through its supplementary budgets.
	Others (7,023)	Various donations and contributions are disbursed to UN organizations and other international organizations.
	Total 90,216	
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (15,269)	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 support financed by the IBRD and IDA to provide 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) (111,843)	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) (1,758)	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.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (8,183)	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 small-scale poverty reduction projects, and overall skills development in the developing countries.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (34,344)	Asian Development Fund (ADF) provides grants to countries with low debt capacity in developing countries across the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (622)	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) (2,242)	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) (25,566)	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) (1,310)	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 Investment Corporation (IIC) (1,075)	The IIC provides loans by raising funds from the international capital market through issuing bonds based on the subscriptions from member countries.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (275)	The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member countries of the Soviet Union in strengthening democracy, shifting their economies towards market-based economies, and fostering the private sectors of these countries. 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 financial 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.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Other Contributions (6,538)	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 224,025	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions etc. (75)	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)(4,104)	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 people around the world. Japan provides assessed contributions as a WHO member.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (1,226)	With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are disbursed to the WHO, which takes countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which promotes AIDS control measures.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (703)	(1) Assessed contributions to the ILO. (2) Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO and other organizations, and to the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific.
	Total 6,033	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (501)	With the aim to achieve world food security and to address global issues, conducts initiatives including creation of statistical information, climate change control, improving nutrition, drafting of international standards related to sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), support for the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), assistance related to building food value chains in Asia and Africa, and technical assistance related to promotion of sustainable fisheries.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (181)	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), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and the Bioversity International (Bioversity), which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.
	Contributions to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) (96)	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 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) (198)	The Center implements training, surveys, information dissemination, and other activities in a wide range of areas, including fishing labor, fishing tools and methods, fishery surveys, resource evaluations, marine product processing, and development and improvement of breeding technology, to provide technical assistance for sustainable advancement of the fishery industry in the Southeast Asia region.
	Contributions and others (590)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), World Food Programme (WFP), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), Mekong River Commission (MRC), World Bank (WB), Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and other institutions in order to contribute towards solving various issues in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.
	Total 1,566	
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions to United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (190)	Contributions to the operation of projects such as the promotion of investment and technology transfer in developing countries by Japanese companies conducted by the Investment and Technology Promotion Office, Tokyo (UNIDO ITPO Tokyo) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in order to promote sustainable industrial development in developing countries.
	Contributions and others (899)	Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, contributions to the WIPO, ASEAN-Japan Centre (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Business Advisory Council, and the OECD Development Centre.
	Total 1,089	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (98)	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.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (375)	Contributions and assessed contributions to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), 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.

Note:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

2. Loans and Other Aids

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance (1,272,000)	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" which provide loans or equity 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 (19,009)	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.

Chapter 2 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, %)

Item		Calendar year	2015	2016	Percentage change from previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	5,017	5,590	11.4
		Grant aid	2,645	2,812	6.3
		Technical cooperation	2,372	2,778	17.1
		Loan aid	1,117	1,422	27.3
		(Bilateral) Total	6,134	7,012	14.3
	Contributions to multilateral institutions		3,037	3,368	10.9
	(ODA) Total		9,171	10,380	13.2
	(% of GNI)		(0.20)	(0.20)	
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Export credits (over one year)		126	657	420.2
	Direct investment finances		-403	3,491	966.2
	Loans to multilateral institutions		—	—	—
	(OOF) Total		-277	4,148	1,599.2
Private Flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)		2,250	2,640	17.4
	Direct investment		44,505	35,774	-19.6
	Other bilateral securities investments		2,845	1,220	-57.1
	Loans to multilateral institutions		193	-484	-350.7
	(PF) Total		49,793	39,150	-21.4
Grants by private non-profit organizations		498	683	36.9	
Total resource flows		59,186	54,361	-8.2	
(% of GNI)		(1.30)	(1.07)		
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion)		4,553.3	5,099.7	12.0	

Notes:

- The 2015 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥121.0023; the 2016 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥108.8027 (both exchange rates designated by the OECD Development Assistance Committee, DAC).
- Including assistance to graduated countries.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- 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, %)

Item		Calendar year	2015	2016	Percentage change from previous year
Grants			5,009.6	5,582.7	11.4
	Technical cooperation		1,763.7	2,070.9	17.4

Note:

- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

Chart IV-10 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

Income group	2015	2016	Number of Japan's ODA recipients (2016)
LDCs* ¹	2,480.6	2,568.3	48
LICs* ²	187.2	129.2	3
LMICs* ³	1,820.7	2,077.8	36
UMICs* ⁴	-492.8	-221.8	54
Unclassifiable	2,170.1	2,494.9	—
Total	6,165.8	7,048.5	141

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spread across multiple recipient groups.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- See Chart IV-37 of page 233 DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.
- The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

*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.

*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,045 in 2013.

*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.

*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.

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

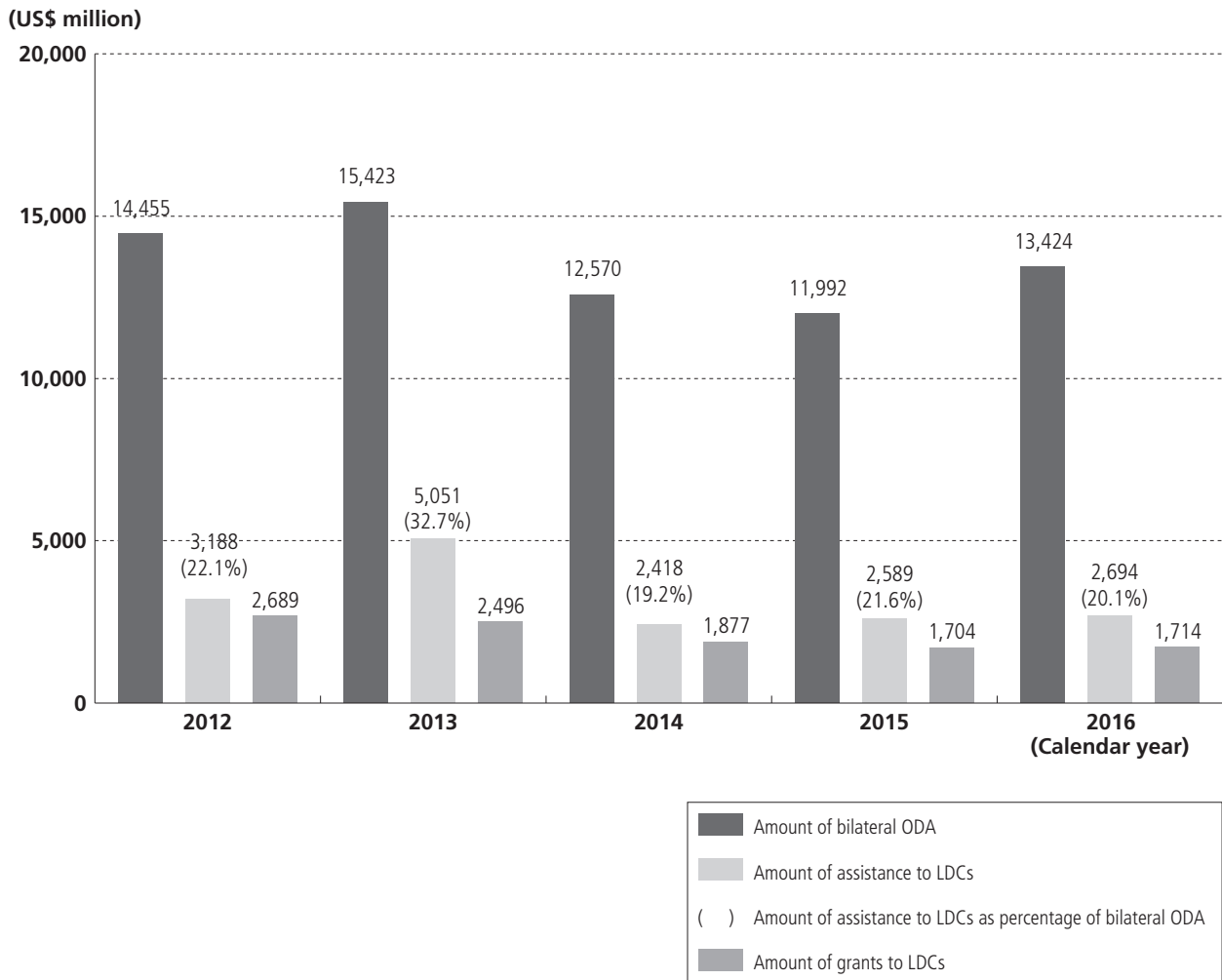
The Human Assets Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrollment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

(*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) merchandise 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.

Source: DAC documents

Chart IV-11 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



Notes:
 - Gross disbursement basis.
 - Excludes debt relief.
 - Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type (2016)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Japan's ODA							Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
	Type	Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			Total (A)-(B)
Asia	610.29	137.37	673.09	1,283.39	5,754.40	5,250.18	504.22	1,787.61	7,037.79	
East Asia	384.56	52.13	459.90	844.45	2,876.20	3,983.18	-1,106.98	-262.52	3,720.66	
Northeast Asia	9.70	0.09	30.47	40.17	179.31	993.26	-813.95	-773.78	219.48	
China	0.98		6.03	7.01	20.97	977.12	-956.15	-949.15	27.97	
*[Hong Kong]			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	
Mongolia	8.72	0.09	24.36	33.08	158.35	16.14	142.20	175.28	191.43	
Southeast Asia	374.03	51.21	425.11	799.14	2,696.89	2,989.92	-293.03	506.11	3,496.03	
*Brunei			0.04	0.04				0.04	0.04	
Cambodia	76.04	3.14	33.24	109.28	31.64	4.92	26.72	136.00	140.92	
Indonesia	7.67		59.79	67.46	332.46	1,606.26	-1,273.80	-1,206.34	399.92	
Laos	16.62		30.35	46.97	16.81	4.97	11.83	58.80	63.77	
Malaysia	0.05		12.08	12.13	35.33	141.85	-106.51	-94.38	47.46	
Myanmar	209.58	37.90	97.96	307.54	199.28		199.28	506.82	506.82	
Philippines	20.64	0.05	61.70	82.34	219.17	512.11	-292.95	-210.60	301.51	
*Singapore	1.07	1.07	0.28	1.35				1.35	1.35	
Thailand	11.10	0.02	24.77	35.87	378.18	302.39	75.79	111.66	414.05	
Viet Nam	9.28	2.76	95.47	104.75	1,478.72	417.41	1,061.32	1,166.06	1,583.47	
(ASEAN)* ¹	352.04	44.95	415.68	767.72	2,691.60	2,989.92	-298.32	469.40	3,459.32	
Timor-Leste	21.99	6.27	9.43	31.42	5.29		5.29	36.71	36.71	
Multiple countries in East Asia* ²	0.82	0.82	4.32	5.15				5.15	5.15	
South Asia	135.78	31.51	171.57	307.35	2,607.79	1,163.70	1,444.10	1,751.45	2,915.14	
Bangladesh	24.65		42.50	67.15	501.13	107.01	394.13	461.27	568.28	
Bhutan	9.29		10.31	19.60	0.19		0.19	19.79	19.79	
India	7.89		48.62	56.50	1,743.96	792.68	951.28	1,007.78	1,800.47	
Maldives	5.61		2.49	8.09		0.55	-0.55	7.54	8.09	
Nepal	16.13		22.49	38.62	35.28	8.77	26.50	65.13	73.90	
Pakistan	58.38	30.84	23.72	82.10	162.60	52.05	110.55	192.65	244.70	
Sri Lanka	13.83	0.67	20.57	34.40	164.63	202.63	-38.00	-3.60	199.03	
Multiple countries in South Asia* ³			0.88	0.88				0.88	0.88	
Central Asia and the Caucasus	46.25	10.69	28.30	74.54	252.53	103.31	149.22	223.77	327.07	
Armenia	2.02		2.62	4.64		10.32	-10.32	-5.67	4.64	
Azerbaijan	0.46		0.92	1.38	57.25	20.44	36.81	38.18	58.63	
Georgia	1.07		0.84	1.92	16.13	2.63	13.50	15.42	18.05	
Kazakhstan	0.31		1.99	2.30	0.66	38.84	-38.18	-35.88	2.96	
Kyrgyz Republic	4.48		8.33	12.81		0.48	-0.48	12.34	12.81	
Tajikistan	25.41	8.27	5.63	31.04				31.04	31.04	
Turkmenistan			0.50	0.50		2.01	-2.01	-1.51	0.50	
Uzbekistan	9.77	2.42	6.84	16.61	178.49	28.59	149.90	166.51	195.10	
Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	2.72		0.62	3.34				3.34	3.34	
Multiple countries in Asia* ⁴	43.71	43.05	13.33	57.04	17.87		17.87	74.91	74.91	

(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)			Total (A)-(B)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Middle East and North Africa	687.85	595.52	125.60	813.45	1,131.23	656.83	474.41	1,287.86	1,944.69	
Afghanistan	267.94	263.30	32.89	300.83				300.83	300.83	
Algeria	0.08		0.88	0.96		0.74	-0.74	0.22	0.96	
*Bahrain			0.03	0.03				0.03	0.03	
Egypt	6.68	6.10	20.46	27.15	188.23	186.60	1.62	28.77	215.37	
Iran	7.57	7.01	7.65	15.22		33.21	-33.21	-17.99	15.22	
Iraq	50.87	48.67	15.22	66.08	562.84	10.26	552.58	618.66	628.93	
*Israel	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.41				0.41	0.41	
Jordan	51.60	23.18	11.35	62.94	91.91	90.32	1.59	64.53	154.85	
*Kuwait			0.06	0.06				0.06	0.06	
Lebanon	27.80	26.70	0.81	28.61		6.40	-6.40	22.20	28.61	
Morocco	1.22		10.37	11.59	141.03	69.83	71.20	82.79	152.62	
*Oman			0.04	0.04				0.04	0.04	
[Palestine]	45.92	32.28	10.82	56.75				56.75	56.75	
*Qatar			0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01	
*Saudi Arabia			0.62	0.62				0.62	0.62	
Syria	42.73	42.73	0.80	43.52				43.52	43.52	
Tunisia	3.94		4.85	8.79	51.01	65.53	-14.52	-5.73	59.80	
Turkey	20.94	20.65	7.40	28.34	89.95	193.86	-103.91	-75.57	118.29	
*United Arab Emirates			0.11	0.11				0.11	0.11	
Yemen	37.08	31.34	0.01	37.09		0.07	-0.07	37.02	37.09	
Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa*5	123.09	93.16	1.22	124.31	6.26		6.26	130.57	130.57	
Sub-Saharan Africa	688.69	367.35	397.05	1,085.75	404.32	101.39	302.93	1,388.68	1,490.07	
Angola	0.39		4.15	4.54				4.54	4.54	
Benin	6.97		3.95	10.92				10.92	10.92	
Botswana	0.33		7.41	7.74	4.40	4.15	0.25	7.99	12.13	
Burkina Faso	20.44	2.50	9.80	30.25				30.25	30.25	
Burundi	2.65	2.65	0.99	3.64				3.64	3.64	
Cabo Verde	0.11		0.43	0.54	9.59		9.59	10.13	10.13	
Cameroon	7.97	7.70	7.93	15.89	7.83		7.83	23.72	23.72	
Central Africa	15.70	15.70		15.70				15.70	15.70	
Chad	4.89	4.89	0.19	5.08				5.08	5.08	
Comoros	0.07		0.22	0.29				0.29	0.29	
Côte d'Ivoire	9.62	1.00	12.93	22.55				22.55	22.55	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	29.23	17.59	12.20	41.43				41.43	41.43	
Djibouti	5.56	5.39	3.56	9.13				9.13	9.13	
Equatorial Guinea			0.06	0.06				0.06	0.06	
Eritrea			1.12	1.12				1.12	1.12	
Ethiopia	38.76	14.10	23.85	62.61				62.61	62.61	
Gabon	0.31	0.06	4.03	4.34		0.87	-0.87	3.47	4.34	
Gambia	1.19	1.19	0.59	1.78				1.78	1.78	
Ghana	12.23		21.19	33.42				33.42	33.42	
Guinea	14.57	11.09	3.48	18.06				18.06	18.06	
Guinea-Bissau	1.19	1.19	0.09	1.28				1.28	1.28	
Kenya	33.51	11.52	44.97	78.48	86.47	81.84	4.63	83.10	164.95	
Lesotho	0.15		0.25	0.40				0.40	0.40	

(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Total	Loan aid				
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			Total (A)-(B)
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions								
Liberia		23.72	6.37	2.55	26.27			26.27	26.27	
Madagascar		3.24	2.21	5.25	8.48			8.48	8.48	
Malawi		6.92	5.00	13.60	20.52			20.52	20.52	
Mali		8.29	4.70	0.95	9.24			9.24	9.24	
Mauritania		14.77	5.50	0.81	15.58			15.58	15.58	
Mauritius		2.81		1.01	3.82	0.46	2.90	-2.44	1.38	4.28
Mozambique		34.06	0.47	25.41	59.47	30.01		30.01	89.47	89.47
Namibia				2.99	2.99		8.63	-8.63	-5.64	2.99
Niger		8.68	8.50	2.06	10.74				10.74	10.74
Nigeria		4.27	3.91	11.57	15.85	0.15		0.15	16.00	16.00
Republic of Congo		2.83	2.50	0.99	3.82				3.82	3.82
Rwanda		14.02	3.79	13.38	27.40				27.40	27.40
Sao Tome and Principe		2.25		0.13	2.37				2.37	2.37
Senegal		4.71	0.09	23.33	28.04		0.28	-0.28	27.76	28.04
Seychelles		0.07		0.91	0.98				0.98	0.98
Sierra Leone		7.75	7.41	5.65	13.39				13.39	13.39
Somalia		20.90	20.80	0.65	21.55				21.55	21.55
South Africa		1.29		9.76	11.05		0.86	-0.86	10.18	11.05
South Sudan		48.24	21.65	6.91	55.15				55.15	55.15
Sudan		22.28	9.30	14.54	36.82				36.82	36.82
Swaziland		0.13		1.06	1.18		1.85	-1.85	-0.67	1.18
Tanzania		46.33	4.30	35.26	81.58	111.07		111.07	192.65	192.65
Togo		1.63		1.71	3.34				3.34	3.34
Uganda		24.87	11.19	18.06	42.94	23.91		23.91	66.84	66.84
Zambia		21.14	2.00	16.03	37.17	1.78		1.78	38.94	38.94
Zimbabwe		9.27	2.76	5.79	15.05				15.05	15.05
Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa* ⁶		148.37	148.32	13.33	161.70	128.67		128.67	290.37	290.37
Latin America and the Caribbean		118.29	14.90	165.30	283.59	145.35	346.55	-201.19	82.39	428.94
		(102.97)	(14.90)	(165.30)	(268.27)	(145.35)	(346.55)	(-201.19)	(67.07)	(413.62)
Antigua and Barbuda		4.93		0.21	5.14				5.14	5.14
Argentina		0.41		3.54	3.95		14.36	-14.36	-10.42	3.95
*Bahamas		1.84		0.06	1.90				1.90	1.90
*Barbados				0.04	0.04				0.04	0.04
Belize		0.09		1.10	1.20				1.20	1.20
Bolivia		1.79		8.04	9.83	1.16		1.16	10.99	10.99
Brazil		2.76		18.17	20.93	63.93	99.00	-35.08	-14.15	84.86
Chile		0.37		2.88	3.25		0.93	-0.93	2.32	3.25
Colombia		3.93	1.75	9.27	13.21				13.21	13.21
Costa Rica		2.98		4.33	7.31	38.42	17.29	21.13	28.44	45.73
Cuba		16.40		4.08	20.48				20.48	20.48
Cuba		(1.08)		(4.08)	(5.16)				(5.16)	(5.16)
Dominica		2.90		0.01	2.91				2.91	2.91
Dominican Republic		0.81	0.09	9.32	10.14		9.26	-9.26	0.88	10.14
Ecuador		9.78	1.49	9.40	19.18		9.14	-9.14	10.04	19.18
El Salvador		1.72		10.07	11.78	0.10	16.66	-16.55	-4.77	11.88

(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			Total (A)-(B)
Grenada		4.25		0.09	4.34			4.34	4.34	
Guatemala		0.25		5.07	5.32	0.84	10.51	-9.66	-4.34	6.16
Guyana		0.08		0.59	0.66				0.66	0.66
Haiti		18.95	10.23	2.51	21.45				21.45	21.45
Honduras		2.87	0.20	9.87	12.75				12.75	12.75
Jamaica		0.55		2.59	3.14		14.52	-14.52	-11.37	3.14
Mexico		0.15		9.36	9.51		3.35	-3.35	6.16	9.51
Nicaragua		10.02		9.29	19.32	3.25		3.25	22.57	22.57
Panama		0.63		5.99	6.62	0.16	16.06	-15.89	-9.28	6.78
Paraguay		12.54		10.80	23.34	8.68	35.72	-27.04	-3.70	32.02
Peru		5.64		12.54	18.18	25.61	99.76	-74.15	-55.97	43.79
*Saint Christopher and Nevis		1.59		0.08	1.67				1.67	1.67
Saint Lucia		4.16		1.43	5.59				5.59	5.59
Saint Vincent		3.43		0.32	3.74				3.74	3.74
Suriname		0.18	0.09	0.09	0.27				0.27	0.27
*Trinidad and Tobago		0.46		0.02	0.48				0.48	0.48
Uruguay		0.67		1.62	2.29				2.29	2.29
Venezuela		0.12		0.51	0.63				0.63	0.63
Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean		1.04	1.04	11.99	13.04	3.19		3.19	16.23	16.23
Oceania		80.48	2.03	47.65	128.13	52.64	17.80	34.84	162.97	180.77
Cook		0.17		0.06	0.23				0.23	0.23
Federated States of Micronesia		3.56		2.17	5.74				5.74	5.74
Fiji		3.97		6.80	10.77		1.12	-1.12	9.66	10.77
*[French Polynesia]				0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
Kiribati		0.72		2.13	2.85				2.85	2.85
Marshall		2.25		1.62	3.87				3.87	3.87
Nauru		2.06		0.13	2.19				2.19	2.19
*[New Caledonia]				0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
Niue		0.18		0.05	0.24				0.24	0.24
Palau		8.20		2.28	10.48				10.48	10.48
Papua New Guinea		19.76	1.10	12.59	32.34	28.74	16.68	12.06	44.40	61.08
Samoa		11.66		4.89	16.55	0.08		0.08	16.63	16.63
Solomon		15.25		3.87	19.13				19.13	19.13
[Tokelau]				0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
Tonga		10.41		2.50	12.91				12.91	12.91
Tuvalu		0.57		1.28	1.85				1.85	1.85
Vanuatu		0.49		3.53	4.02	23.82		23.82	27.84	27.84
Multiple countries in Oceania		1.22	0.93	3.72	4.94				4.94	4.94
Europe		13.95	8.67	17.94	31.90	370.16	66.00	304.17	336.06	402.06
Albania		0.09		1.76	1.84	16.05	3.12	12.92	14.77	17.89
Belarus		0.16		0.06	0.22				0.22	0.22
Bosnia and Herzegovina		0.55		2.42	2.97	9.20	1.24	7.96	10.94	12.17
*Bulgaria							14.64	-14.64	-14.64	
*Croatia				0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		0.39		0.53	0.91		4.81	-4.81	-3.90	0.91

(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)			Total (A)-(B)
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Kosovo		0.33		0.97	1.30			1.30	1.30	
Moldova		1.09		1.03	2.12	0.60	0.60	2.72	2.72	
Montenegro		0.46		0.66	1.12			1.12	1.12	
*Romania				0.01	0.01	4.07	27.67	-23.60	-23.59	4.08
Serbia		4.05	2.73	3.85	7.90	0.47	0.51	-0.05	7.85	8.37
Ukraine		6.82	5.94	4.19	11.02	339.78	8.56	331.22	342.24	350.80
Multiple countries in Europe* ⁷				2.10	2.10				2.10	2.10
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		612.75	474.46	1,350.93	1,963.68	2.76		2.76	1,966.44	1,966.44
Bilateral ODA total		2,812.31	1,600.30	2,777.57	5,589.88	7,860.87	6,438.74	1,422.13	7,012.01	13,450.75
		(2,796.99)	(1,600.30)	(2,777.57)	(5,574.56)	(7,860.87)	(6,438.74)	(1,422.13)	(6,996.69)	(13,435.43)

Notes:

- Asterisks (*) denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [] denote region names.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- Values in brackets () do not include debt relief.
- Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.
- Contributions to the OECD-DAC member countries are not respectively shown in the table, but are included in the total amounts.

*1 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

*2 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.

*3 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.

*4 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.

*5 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.

*6 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.

*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.

Chart IV-13 Japan's ODA by Type 2016

● Including disbursements for graduated countries

2016 (Calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grant aid	2,812.31	2,645.20	6.3	3,059.87	3,200.75	-4.4
	Debt relief	15.32	—	—	16.67	—	—
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,600.30	1,444.56	10.8	1,741.17	1,747.96	-0.4
	Grant aid excluding the above	1,196.70	1,200.63	-0.3	1,302.04	1,452.79	-10.4
	Technical cooperation	2,777.57	2,372.16	17.1	3,022.07	2,870.37	5.3
	Total grants	5,589.88	5,017.35	11.4	6,081.94	6,071.11	0.2
	Loan aid	1,422.13	1,116.83	27.3	1,547.31	1,351.39	14.5
	(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	1,422.13	1,116.83	27.3	1,547.31	1,351.39	14.5
	(Amount disbursed)	7,860.87	6,994.16	12.4	8,552.83	8,463.10	1.1
	(Amount recovered)	6,438.74	5,877.33	9.6	7,005.52	7,111.70	-1.5
	(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	6,438.74	5,877.33	9.6	7,005.52	7,111.70	-1.5
	Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)	13,450.75	12,011.52	12.0	14,634.78	14,534.21	0.7
	Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)	7,012.01	6,134.19	14.3	7,629.26	7,422.51	2.8
	Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	3,368.34	3,036.81	10.9	3,664.84	3,674.61	-0.3
	Total ODA (Gross disbursement)	16,819.09	15,048.32	11.8	18,299.62	18,208.82	0.5
	Total ODA (Net disbursement)	10,380.35	9,171.00	13.2	11,294.10	11,097.12	1.8
	Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,099.73	4,553.33	12.0	554,864.50	550,963.30	0.7
	% of GNI	0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20	

● Excluding disbursements for graduated countries

2016 (Calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grant aid	2,806.95	2,640.89	6.3	3,054.04	3,195.53	-4.4
	Debt relief	15.32	—	—	16.67	—	—
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,598.82	1,441.22	10.9	1,739.56	1,743.91	-0.2
	Grant aid excluding the above	1,192.81	1,199.66	-0.6	1,297.81	1,451.62	-10.6
	Technical cooperation	2,775.70	2,368.67	17.2	3,020.04	2,866.15	5.4
	Total grants	5,582.66	5,009.56	11.4	6,074.08	6,061.68	0.2
	Loan aid	1,465.81	1,156.27	26.8	1,594.84	1,399.12	14.0
	(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	1,465.81	1,156.27	26.8	1,594.84	1,399.12	14.0
	(Amount disbursed)	7,856.80	6,982.07	12.5	8,548.41	8,448.46	1.2
	(Amount recovered)	6,390.99	5,825.80	9.7	6,953.56	7,049.35	-1.4
	(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	6,390.99	5,825.80	9.7	6,953.56	7,049.35	-1.4
	Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)	13,439.45	11,991.63	12.1	14,622.49	14,510.14	0.8
	Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)	7,048.47	6,165.83	14.3	7,668.92	7,460.80	2.8
	Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	3,368.34	3,036.81	10.9	3,664.84	3,674.61	-0.3
	Total ODA (Gross disbursement)	16,807.79	15,028.43	11.8	18,287.33	18,184.75	0.6
	Total ODA (Net disbursement)	10,416.80	9,202.64	13.2	11,333.76	11,135.40	1.8
	Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,099.73	4,553.33	12.0	554,864.50	550,963.30	0.7
	% of GNI	0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20	

Notes:

- "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through multilateral institutions (those that can be classified by country).
- Debt relief here refers to cancellation of commercial debts, and does not include debt rescheduling (No debt relief of ODA loans was provided).
- Conversion rate: 2016 US\$1=¥108.8027, 2015 US\$1=¥121.0023 (The exchange rate designated by the OECD-DAC.)
- Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Chart IV-37, page 233).
- Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 18 graduated countries and regions that are currently not DAC members: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Croatia, [French Polynesia], [Hong Kong], 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 2016

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Grant aid				Technical cooperation	
	(including debt relief)		(excluding debt relief)		Country or region	Disbursements
	Country or region	Disbursements	Country or region	Disbursements		
1	Afghanistan	267.94	Afghanistan	267.94	Myanmar	97.96
2	Myanmar	209.58	Myanmar	209.58	Viet Nam	95.47
3	Cambodia	76.04	Cambodia	76.04	Philippines	61.70
4	Pakistan	58.38	Pakistan	58.38	Indonesia	59.79
5	Jordan	51.60	Jordan	51.60	India	48.62
6	Iraq	50.87	Iraq	50.87	Kenya	44.97
7	South Sudan	48.24	South Sudan	48.24	Bangladesh	42.50
8	Tanzania	46.33	Tanzania	46.33	Tanzania	35.26
9	[Palestine]	45.92	[Palestine]	45.92	Cambodia	33.24
10	Syria	42.73	Syria	42.73	Afghanistan	32.89
	Ten-country total	897.62	Ten-country total	897.62	Ten-country total	552.39
11	Ethiopia	38.76	Ethiopia	38.76	Laos	30.35
12	Yemen	37.08	Yemen	37.08	Mozambique	25.41
13	Mozambique	34.06	Mozambique	34.06	Thailand	24.77
14	Kenya	33.51	Kenya	33.51	Mongolia	24.36
15	Democratic Republic of the Congo	29.23	Democratic Republic of the Congo	29.23	Ethiopia	23.85
16	Lebanon	27.80	Lebanon	27.80	Pakistan	23.72
17	Tajikistan	25.41	Tajikistan	25.41	Senegal	23.33
18	Uganda	24.87	Uganda	24.87	Nepal	22.49
19	Bangladesh	24.65	Bangladesh	24.65	Ghana	21.19
20	Liberia	23.72	Liberia	23.72	Sri Lanka	20.57
	Twenty-country total	1,196.72	Twenty-country total	1,196.72	Twenty-country total	792.41
21	Sudan	22.28	Sudan	22.28	Egypt	20.46
22	Timor-Leste	21.99	Timor-Leste	21.99	Brazil	18.17
23	Zambia	21.14	Zambia	21.14	Uganda	18.06
24	Turkey	20.94	Turkey	20.94	Zambia	16.03
25	Somalia	20.90	Somalia	20.90	Iraq	15.22
26	Philippines	20.64	Philippines	20.64	Sudan	14.54
27	Burkina Faso	20.44	Burkina Faso	20.44	Malawi	13.60
28	Papua New Guinea	19.76	Papua New Guinea	19.76	Rwanda	13.38
29	Haiti	18.95	Haiti	18.95	Côte d'Ivoire	12.93
30	Laos	16.62	Laos	16.62	Papua New Guinea	12.59
	Thirty-country total	1,400.37	Thirty-country total	1,400.37	Thirty-country total	947.38
	Developing countries total	2,812.31	Developing countries total	2,796.99	Developing countries total	2,777.57

Rank	Loan aid, etc.			
	Country or region	Disbursements	Country or region	Disbursements - recovery
1	India	1,743.96	Viet Nam	1,061.32
2	Viet Nam	1,478.72	India	951.28
3	Iraq	562.84	Iraq	552.58
4	Bangladesh	501.13	Bangladesh	394.13
5	Thailand	378.18	Ukraine	331.22
6	Ukraine	339.78	Myanmar	199.28
7	Indonesia	332.46	Uzbekistan	149.90
8	Philippines	219.17	Mongolia	142.20
9	Myanmar	199.28	Tanzania	111.07
10	Egypt	188.23	Pakistan	110.55
	Ten-country total	5,943.77	Ten-country total	4,003.52
11	Uzbekistan	178.49	Thailand	75.79
12	Sri Lanka	164.63	Morocco	71.20
13	Pakistan	162.60	Azerbaijan	36.81
14	Mongolia	158.35	Mozambique	30.01
15	Morocco	141.03	Cambodia	26.72
16	Tanzania	111.07	Nepal	26.50
17	Jordan	91.91	Uganda	23.91
18	Turkey	89.95	Vanuatu	23.82
19	Kenya	86.47	Costa Rica	21.13
20	Brazil	63.93	Georgia	13.50
	Twenty-country total	7,192.18	Twenty-country total	4,352.91
21	Azerbaijan	57.25	Albania	12.92
22	Tunisia	51.01	Papua New Guinea	12.06
23	Costa Rica	38.42	Laos	11.83
24	Malaysia	35.33	Cabo Verde	9.59
25	Nepal	35.28	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.96
26	Cambodia	31.64	Cameroon	7.83
27	Mozambique	30.01	Timor-Leste	5.29
28	Papua New Guinea	28.74	Kenya	4.63
29	Peru	25.61	Nicaragua	3.25
30	Uganda	23.91	Zambia	1.78
	Thirty-country total	7,549.38	Thirty-country total	4,430.05
	Developing countries total	7,860.87	Developing countries total	1,422.13 ^{*1}

*1 Including the values for countries ranked 31st and below makes the value of developing countries total lower than that of top-30 country total, as the recovered amount (recorded as negative amount) of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Bilateral ODA total							
	(including debt relief)				(excluding debt relief)			
	Country or region	Gross disbursements	Country or region	Net disbursements	Country or region	Gross disbursements	Country or region	Net disbursements
1	India	1,800.47	Viet Nam	1,166.06	India	1,800.47	Viet Nam	1,166.06
2	Viet Nam	1,583.47	India	1,007.78	Viet Nam	1,583.47	India	1,007.78
3	Iraq	628.93	Iraq	618.66	Iraq	628.93	Iraq	618.66
4	Bangladesh	568.28	Myanmar	506.82	Bangladesh	568.28	Myanmar	506.82
5	Myanmar	506.82	Bangladesh	461.27	Myanmar	506.82	Bangladesh	461.27
6	Thailand	414.05	Ukraine	342.24	Thailand	414.05	Ukraine	342.24
7	Indonesia	399.92	Afganistan	300.83	Indonesia	399.92	Afganistan	300.83
8	Ukraine	350.80	Pakistan	192.65	Ukraine	350.80	Pakistan	192.65
9	Philippines	301.51	Tanzania	192.65	Philippines	301.51	Tanzania	192.65
10	Afganistan	300.83	Mongolia	175.28	Afganistan	300.83	Mongolia	175.28
	Ten-country total	6,855.08	Ten-country total	4,964.26	Ten-country total	6,855.08	Ten-country total	4,964.26
11	Pakistan	244.70	Uzbekistan	166.51	Pakistan	244.70	Uzbekistan	166.51
12	Egypt	215.37	Cambodia	136.00	Egypt	215.37	Cambodia	136.00
13	Sri Lanka	199.03	Thailand	111.66	Sri Lanka	199.03	Thailand	111.66
14	Uzbekistan	195.10	Mozambique	89.47	Uzbekistan	195.10	Mozambique	89.47
15	Tanzania	192.65	Kenya	83.10	Tanzania	192.65	Kenya	83.10
16	Mongolia	191.43	Morocco	82.79	Mongolia	191.43	Morocco	82.79
17	Kenya	164.95	Uganda	66.84	Kenya	164.95	Uganda	66.84
18	Jordan	154.85	Nepal	65.13	Jordan	154.85	Nepal	65.13
19	Morocco	152.62	Jordan	64.53	Morocco	152.62	Jordan	64.53
20	Cambodia	140.92	Ethiopia	62.61	Cambodia	140.92	Ethiopia	62.61
	Twenty-country total	8,706.70	Twenty-country total	5,892.91	Twenty-country total	8,706.70	Twenty-country total	5,892.91
21	Turkey	118.29	Laos	58.80	Turkey	118.29	Laos	58.80
22	Mozambique	89.47	[Palestine]	56.75	Mozambique	89.47	[Palestine]	56.75
23	Brazil	84.86	South Sudan	55.15	Brazil	84.86	South Sudan	55.15
24	Nepal	73.90	Papua New Guinea	44.40	Nepal	73.90	Papua New Guinea	44.40
25	Uganda	66.84	Syria	43.52	Uganda	66.84	Syria	43.52
26	Laos	63.77	Democratic Republic of the Congo	41.43	Laos	63.77	Democratic Republic of the Congo	41.43
27	Ethiopia	62.61	Zambia	38.94	Ethiopia	62.61	Zambia	38.94
28	Papua New Guinea	61.08	Azerbaijan	38.18	Papua New Guinea	61.08	Azerbaijan	38.18
29	Tunisia	59.80	Yemen	37.02	Tunisia	59.80	Yemen	37.02
30	Azerbaijan	58.63	Sudan	36.82	Azerbaijan	58.63	Sudan	36.82
	Thirty-country total	9,445.95	Thirty-country total	6,343.92	Thirty-country total	9,445.95	Thirty-country total	6,343.92
	Developing countries total	13,450.75	Developing countries total	7,012.01	Developing countries total	13,435.43	Developing countries total	6,996.69

Notes:

- Square brackets [] denote region names.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- "Developing countries total" includes assistance to graduated countries.
- Ranking may differ with the same value in some cases because of rounding up from the third decimal place.
- Debt relief here refers to cancellation of commercial debts, and does not include debt rescheduling. (No debt relief of ODA loans was provided.)

Chart IV-15 List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

2012	Amount	2013	Amount	2014	Amount	2015	Amount	2016	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda	0.80	Antigua and Barbuda	0.35	Antigua and Barbuda	0.51	Angola	197.30	Antigua and Barbuda	5.14
Azerbaijan	155.36	Azerbaijan	42.85	Azerbaijan	68.72	Antigua and Barbuda	1.53	Azerbaijan	38.18
Bhutan	41.64	Bhutan	18.58	Bhutan	15.85	Azerbaijan	21.31	Bangladesh	461.27
Cambodia	182.44	Cambodia	141.49	Cambodia	124.31	Bangladesh	375.16	Bhutan	19.79
India	704.65	India	662.34	India	704.81	Belize	1.88	Cambodia	136.00
Laos	88.43	Iraq	700.46	Iraq	365.45	Bhutan	16.00	Costa Rica	28.44
Myanmar	92.78	Laos	75.96	Laos	103.33	Cambodia	101.75	Dominica	2.91
Palau	7.68	Mongolia	165.16	Mongolia	104.06	Costa Rica	49.68	Grenada	4.34
Saint Lucia	1.42	Myanmar	2,528.32	Saint Lucia	1.47	Eritrea	2.74	India	1,007.78
Saint Vincent	0.68	Palau	16.21	Sri Lanka	133.49	India	867.65	Iraq	618.66
Sri Lanka	182.21	Saint Lucia	1.15	Thailand	157.10	Laos	102.69	Laos	58.80
Viet Nam	1,646.71	Saint Vincent	0.32	Uzbekistan	34.18	Maldives	7.27	Maldives	7.54
—	—	Sri Lanka	105.00	Viet Nam	1,523.09	Mongolia	87.01	Mongolia	175.28
—	—	Viet Nam	1,306.89	—	—	Myanmar	351.13	Myanmar	506.82
—	—	—	—	—	—	Palau	3.51	Palau	10.48
—	—	—	—	—	—	Saint Lucia	3.06	Saint Lucia	5.59
—	—	—	—	—	—	Saint Vincent	3.50	Saint Vincent	3.74
—	—	—	—	—	—	Uzbekistan	126.66	Seychelles	0.98
—	—	—	—	—	—	Viet Nam	1074.92	Tajikistan	31.04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thailand	111.66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ukraine	342.24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Uruguay	2.29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Uzbekistan	166.51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Viet Nam	1,166.06
(12 countries)		(14 countries)		(13 countries)		(19 countries)		(24 countries)	

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD-STAT

Notes:

- Does not include regions.

- Excludes graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2016): Belize, Botswana, Djibouti, Egypt, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Gabon, Marshall, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu. (Total of 16 countries)

Chart IV-16 Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements Up to 2016)

- (1) The 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 2016 calendar year was a total of 159 countries and regions (of which 154 were countries).
 See Chart IV-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type for more details.

Region	Countries and regions which have received Japan's ODA	Graduated countries and regions	Total
East Asia	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	<u>Brunei</u> , [<u>Hong Kong</u>], [<u>Macau</u>], Republic of Korea, <u>Singapore</u> , [<u>Taiwan</u>]	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* ¹ , Morocco, [Palestine], Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	<u>Bahrain</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Oman</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>United Arab Emirates</u>	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, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, [Saint Helena]* ¹ , Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, 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]* ¹ , Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela	[Aruba], <u>Bahamas</u> , <u>Barbados</u> , [Bermuda], [Cayman Islands], [French Guiana], [Guadeloupe], [Martinique], [Netherlands Antilles], <u>Saint Christopher and Nevis</u> , <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	Total of 41 countries / regions (33 countries)
Oceania	Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, [Niue], Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, [Tokelau], Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, [Wallis and Futuna Islands]* ¹	[French Polynesia], [<u>New Caledonia</u>], [Northern Mariana Islands], [United States Minor Outlying Islands]* ²	Total of 20 countries / regions (14 countries)
Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine	Bulgaria, <u>Croatia</u> , Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, <u>Romania</u> , Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain	Total of 25 countries

Notes:

- Square brackets [] denote region names.
- The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in 2016 are underlined.

*1 Regarding Libya, [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 2016.

*2 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

2016 (calendar year)

(Commitments basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilateral ODA	
							(Share, %)
I. Social infrastructure & services		809.38	769.47	1,578.85	2,018.68	3,597.54	17.11
1. Education		138.90	371.42	510.32	—	510.32	2.43
2. Health		219.95	87.96	307.91	370.09	678.00	3.22
3. Population policies and reproductive health		26.00	19.63	45.63	—	45.63	0.22
4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)		54.48	108.44	162.92	1,164.47	1,327.39	6.31
5. Government and civil society		326.10	91.21	417.31	30.00	447.31	2.13
6. Other social infrastructure & services		43.95	90.82	134.77	454.12	588.89	2.80
II. Economic infrastructure & services		421.07	308.66	729.72	10,002.53	10,732.25	51.05
1. Transport and storage		313.29	166.67	479.96	7,547.09	8,027.05	38.18
2. Communications		28.76	28.15	56.90	—	56.90	0.27
3. Energy		76.85	77.02	153.88	2,455.44	2,609.32	12.41
4. Banking and financial services		1.85	24.55	26.40	—	26.40	0.13
5. Business support		0.31	12.28	12.59	—	12.59	0.06
III. Production sectors		192.20	344.92	537.11	376.82	913.93	4.35
1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		151.38	211.92	363.30	321.67	684.98	3.26
1) Agriculture		71.48	159.10	230.57	193.00	423.57	2.01
2) Forestry		1.70	33.87	35.57	—	35.57	0.17
3) Fisheries		78.20	18.96	97.16	128.67	225.83	1.07
2. Manufacturing, mining and construction		32.70	80.21	112.90	55.15	168.05	0.80
1) Manufacturing		32.70	71.27	103.96	55.15	159.11	0.76
2) Mining		—	8.45	8.45	—	8.45	0.04
3) Construction		—	0.49	0.49	—	0.49	0.00
3. Trade and tourism		8.12	52.79	60.91	—	60.91	0.29
1) Trade		8.12	36.83	44.95	—	44.95	0.21
2) Tourism		—	15.96	15.96	—	15.96	0.08
IV. Multi-sector aid		467.78	583.54	1,051.32	2,081.46	3,132.78	14.90
1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)		32.96	38.59	71.56	91.91	163.46	0.78
2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural development, etc.)		434.82	544.95	979.76	1,989.55	2,969.31	14.12
V. Commodity aid and general program assistance		224.79	—	224.79	597.41	822.21	3.91
1. General budget support		—	—	—	597.41	597.41	2.84
2. Food aid		88.68	—	88.68	—	88.68	0.42
3. Import support		136.12	—	136.12	—	136.12	0.65
VI. Debt relief* ¹		15.32	—	15.32	—	15.32	0.07
VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.)		680.17	44.56	724.73	202.16	926.90	4.41
VIII. Administrative costs and others		147.86	734.71	882.58	—	882.58	4.20
Total		2,958.57	2,785.86	5,744.43	15,279.07	21,023.50	100.00

BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)	1,729.61	1,025.96	2,755.57	2,542.52	5,298.09	25.20
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Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Including assistance for graduated countries.
- 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.
- These data are based on DAC_CRS Statistics categories.

*1 "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. The debt relief in 2016 refers only to cancellation of commercial debts, and no debt rescheduling was provided.

Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

Chart IV-18 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2016)

(Unit: US\$)

Country or Region	Decision Date	Project Name	Grant Aid
Papua New Guinea	May 24, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid to Papua New Guinea in response to the Drought Disaster	1,000,000
Viet Nam	May 24, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid to Viet Nam in response to the Drought and Salt Damage	2,500,000
Ecuador	June 17, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid to Ecuador for the Earthquake Damage	1,350,000
Iraq	July 26, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid for IDPs and returnees to liberated areas in Iraq	10,000,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Angola	July 29, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid in response to Yellow Fever Outbreak	3,500,000
Syria	August 2, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid for Vaccination Campaigns in Syria	300,000
Southern Africa	August 2, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid in response to food shortage in Southern Africa	5,000,000
Syria	September 16, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid for improvement of humanitarian situation in Syria	4,700,000
Afghanistan	October 4, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid for returnees in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	5,000,000
Haiti	October 21, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid in response to Hurricane "Matthew" disaster in the Republic of Haiti	3,000,000
Myanmar	February 24, 2017	Emergency Grant Aid to residents and displaced persons in Rakhine State, Republic of the Union of Myanmar	10,000,000
Pakistan	February 24, 2017	Emergency Grant Aid to Afghan refugee and host communities in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	7,000,000
Middle East and Africa	March 14, 2017	Emergency Grant Aid in response to famine disaster in the Middle East and Africa regions	26,000,000
Bangladesh	March 28, 2017	Emergency Grant Aid to the displaced persons in the People's Republic of Bangladesh	2,000,000
Jordan	March 28, 2017	Emergency Grant Aid for emergency health and medical care assistance to the Syrian Refugees and Refugee-hosting Communities in Jordan	15,000,000

Country or region	Decision date	Project name	Type of assistance
Palau	April 1, 2016	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Palau in response to the Drought Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Ecuador	April 20, 2016	Emergency Assistance to Ecuador in response to the Earthquake Damage	Provision of emergency relief goods
Sri Lanka	May 19, 2016	Emergency Assistance to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in response to the Heavy Rainfall Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Democratic Republic of the Congo	July 19, 2016	Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team in response to Yellow Fever Outbreak in Democratic Republic of the Congo	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	August 22, 2016	Emergency Assistance to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Myanmar	August 25, 2016	Emergency Assistance to Myanmar in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Tanzania	September 30, 2016	Emergency Assistance to Tanzania in response to the Earthquake Damage	Provision of emergency relief goods
Haiti	October 7, 2016	Emergency Assistance in response to Hurricane "Matthew" disaster in the Republic of Haiti	Provision of emergency relief goods
Cuba	October 14, 2016	Emergency Assistance in response to Hurricane "Matthew" disaster in the Republic of Cuba	Provision of emergency relief goods
New Zealand	November 15, 2016	Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team Self-Defense Force Units in response to the Earthquake in the Southern Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team
Indonesia	December 13, 2016	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Indonesia in response to the Earthquake Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Chile	January 31, 2017	Emergency Assistance to Chile in response to the Forest Fire	Provision of emergency relief goods
Mozambique	March 1, 2017	Emergency Assistance to Mozambique in response to the Cyclone Damage	Provision of emergency relief goods
Zimbabwe	March 16, 2017	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in response to the Flood and Cyclone Damage	Provision of emergency relief goods
Madagascar	March 21, 2017	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Madagascar in response to the Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Peru	March 24, 2017	Emergency Assistance to Peru in response to the Flood Disaster caused by Heavy Rain	Provision of emergency relief goods

Chart IV-20 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2016)

Affected country or region	Disaster	Aid decision date	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods	
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item	Aid amount
Palau	Drought	April 1, 2016			Portable jerry cans, water purifiers, water tanks	Approx. ¥9.6 million
Ecuador	Earthquake	April 20, 2016			Tents, blankets, sleeping pads	Approx. ¥19 million
Sri Lanka	Heavy rainfall	May 19, 2016			Blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping pads, portable jerry cans, water tanks, generators, cord reels, water purifiers, water purifying compounds	Approx. ¥24 million
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yellow fever	July 19, 2016	July 19 to August 7	Infectious Diseases Response Team (17 people in total) (1st group, 2nd group)		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Flood	August 22, 2016			Generators, sludge pumps, drainage pumps, rock borers, electric saws, inflatable boats with motors	Approx. ¥13 million
Myanmar	Flood	August 25, 2016			Blankets, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans	Approx. ¥8 million
Tanzania	Earthquake	September 30, 2016			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping pads, portable jerry cans	Approx. ¥10 million
Haiti	Hurricane	October 7, 2016			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping pads, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, water tanks	Approx. ¥25 million
Cuba	Hurricane	October 14, 2016			Tents, blankets, portable jerry cans, cord reels, water purifiers	Approx. ¥16 million
New Zealand	Earthquake	November 15, 2016	November 15 to November 18	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (one person), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force		
Indonesia	Earthquake	December 13, 2016			Tents	Approx. ¥6.6 million
Chile	Forest fire	January 31, 2017			Fire extinguishing agents	Approx. ¥13 million
Mozambique	Cyclone	March 1, 2017			Plastic sheets, portable jerry cans	Approx. ¥15 million
Zimbabwe	Flood and cyclone	March 16, 2017			Tents, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, water purifiers	Approx. ¥19 million
Madagascar	Cyclone	March 21, 2017			Tents, plastic sheets	Approx. ¥19 million
Peru	Heavy rain	March 24, 2017			Tents, blankets, sleeping pads, water purifiers, generators	Approx. ¥22 million
Gross Total				2 Teams	16 cases	Equivalent to approx. ¥219.2 million

Chapter 3 List of Bilateral Assistance Projects

Section 1 Bilateral Grants

Chart IV-21 List of Grant Aid Projects

● FY2016, by region and country

Country or region	Project name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	The Project for Improvement of Battambang Provincial Referral Hospital	March 30, 2017	14.53
	The Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Phnom Penh Capital City (Phase IV) (Detailed Design)		1.09
	The Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Kampong Thom		32.71
	The Project for Improvement of Transportation Capacity of Public Bus in Phnom Penh	September 27, 2016	13.96
	The Programme for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance (Phase III)		18.10
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 23, 2016	2.20
	The Project for Expansion of Distribution Lines in Southern Economic Corridor	August 31, 2016	8.93
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 8, 2016	3.32
Laos	The Economic and Social Development Programme	October 4, 2016	5.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 4, 2016	3.08
	The Project for Reconstruction of the Bridges on the National Road No.9	May 4, 2016	25.28
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		2.47
Malaysia	The Economic and Social Development Programme	November 16, 2016	7.00
Mongolia	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (Three-Year Cycle)	June 21, 2016	2.31
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 21, 2016	3.24
Myanmar	The Project for Supporting National Reconciliation and Peacebuilding Process (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UNOPS)	March 9, 2017	4.87
	The Project for Expansion of Broadcasting Equipment of Myanmar Radio and Television	March 3, 2017	22.63
	The Project for Improvement of Magway General Hospital	December 7, 2016	22.81
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		10.00
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)		3.00
	The Project for Enhancing Protection for All Children in Myanmar (through UNICEF)	September 21, 2016	2.20
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 12, 2016	5.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 2, 2016	5.94
	The Project for Improvement of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control		14.17
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		9.45
The Project for Improving Rule of Law in Myanmar (through UNDP)	1.13		

Country or region	Project name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Myanmar	The Project for Emergency Food Assistance in Ethnic Areas (through WFP)	April 27, 2016	22.55
	The Project for Improvement of Agricultural Livelihoods and Resilience for Conflict Affected Communities in Ethnic Areas (through FAO)		5.31
	The Project for Emergency Assistance to Displaced Persons in Ethnic Areas (through UNHCR)		3.65
	The Project for Emergency Support to Poor Vulnerable Communities in Ethnic Areas (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UN-Habitat)		6.07
Philippines	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Power Distribution in Bangsamoro	March 23, 2017	7.71
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		5.00
	The Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users (CARE)		18.50
	The Project for Peace-building and Education Support for Children in the Conflict-affected Mindanao (through UNICEF)		7.25
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	January 12, 2017	6.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 17, 2016	2.74
	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of the People's Television Network Inc.	June 17, 2016	0.38
Timor-Leste	The Project for Urgent Relocation of Ferry Terminal in Dili Port	September 30, 2016	21.97
	The Project for Electoral Assistance for Social Inclusion, Multi-Tier Governance and Strengthening of Rule of Law (through UNDP)	August 12, 2016	3.88
	The Project for Enhancing Women's Meaningful Leadership and Participation in State Building and Development in Timor-Leste (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UN Women)	June 6, 2016	2.94
Viet Nam	The Economic and Social Development Programme	January 16, 2017	3.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 6, 2016	3.90
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		5.00
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 30, 2017	10.00
	The Third Primary Education Development Programme	February 8, 2017	5.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 22, 2016	3.93
Bhutan	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at the National and Regional Referral Hospitals	March 3, 2017	5.51
	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on Primary National Highway No. 4	December 16, 2016	21.56
	The Project for Improvement of Farm Machinery for Hiring Services of Tillage	October 18, 2016	2.50
Maldives	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 30, 2017	2.50
	The Project for the Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting Network Development	October 27, 2016	27.92
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	April 6, 2016	6.00
Nepal	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	February 15, 2017	48.13
	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital	December 28, 2016	7.54
	Food Assistance Programme		3.50
	The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports	August 31, 2016	14.52
	The School Sector Development Program		3.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		July 1, 2016

Country or region	Project name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Pakistan	The Economic and Social Development Programme	February 24, 2017	5.00
	The Project for Developing Transport Service for Women (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UNOPS)	December 7, 2016	1.91
	The Project for the Control and Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	November 29, 2016	4.04
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	July 4, 2016	2.00
Sri Lanka	The Economic and Social Development Programme	February 27, 2017	2.50
	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation	September 13, 2016	0.53
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	2.30
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 4, 2016	2.31
	The Project for the Maritime Safety Capability Improvement	June 30, 2016	18.30
	The Project for the Establishment of Research and Training Complex at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna	May 18, 2016	16.67
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Armenia	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Digitizing Archival Records of Armenian Public Television	March 30, 2017	1.38
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	May 25, 2016	2.00
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan	The Project for Strengthening Integrated Risk Governance Capacities and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia (through UNDP) (for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan)	March 7, 2017	6.16 (for four countries)
Kyrgyz	The Project for Avalanche Protection on Bishkek-Osh Road	March 30, 2017	42.88
	The Project for Improvement of Workshops for Road Maintenance Equipment		4.41
	The Project for Supporting the Unified State Population Register to Establish the E-Government System (through UNDP)	March 7, 2017	6.49
	The Project for Supporting Safe School Programme (through UNICEF)		1.28
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	August 1, 2016	2.31
Tajikistan	The Project for Improvement of Dushanbe International Airport (Phase 2)	March 9, 2017	3.56
	The Project for improvement of Substations in Dushanbe		21.90
	The Project for Strengthening National Family Planning Services (through UNFPA)		2.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 26, 2016	1.70
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 29, 2016	0.93
Tajikistan and Afghanistan	The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Capacities (through UNDP) (for Tajikistan and Afghanistan)	September 7, 2016	11.72 (for two countries)
Uzbekistan	The Project for Countering Trafficking of Afghan Narcotics in Uzbekistan through Establishment of Interagency Mobile Teams (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UNODC)	October 20, 2016	2.63
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 29, 2016	1.96
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		2.63

Country or region	Project name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Middle East and North Africa			
Afghanistan	The Project for Supply of Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines and New Diagnostics Kits and for Monitoring the Implementation of Shorter Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Regimen (through WHO)	March 20, 2017	9.81
	The Project for Improvement of the Agricultural Value Chains in Herat (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UNOPS)	February 27, 2017	10.00
	The Project for City Resilience (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UN-Habitat)	February 22, 2017	3.76
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	December 13, 2016	12.62
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	April 10, 2016	24.00
Egypt	The Project for Procurement of Education and Research Equipment for Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)	July 26, 2016	20.00
Iran	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 8, 2017	8.00
Jordan	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 1, 2017	5.00
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	October 27, 2016	10.00
Lebanon	The Project for the Improvement of Archaeological Research Equipment of National Council for Scientific Research	March 31, 2017	0.73
Morocco	The Economic and Social Development Programme	February 17, 2017	3.00
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 30, 2016	1.00
Palestinian refugees	Food Assistance Programme (through UNWRA)	October 9, 2016	4.20
Palestine	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	October 5, 2016	2.60
	The Project for the Construction of the Protective Shelter and the Presentation of the Great Bath at Hisham's Palace, Jericho	September 6, 2016	12.35
Syria	The Project for Rehabilitation of the Damaged Rotor to the Jandar Power Station to Respond to the Humanitarian Needs in Syria (through UNDP)	March 13, 2017	5.64
	The Project for Transmission of Reliable Electricity to Respond to the Immediate Humanitarian Needs in crisis-affected Communities of Syria (through UNDP)	April 15, 2016	13.00
Yemen	The Project for Improvement of Maternal and Child Health and Nutritional Status (through UNICEF)	March 8, 2017	7.90
	The Project for Broadening Access to and Improving Quality of Education (through UNICEF)		7.34
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	October 28, 2016	5.70
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Benin	Food Assistance Programme	October 11, 2016	2.50
Burkina Faso	Food Assistance Programme	September 15, 2016	3.70
Cabo Verde	Food Assistance Programme	October 24, 2016	1.80
Central Africa	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	December 12, 2016	1.80
Chad	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 2, 2016	3.50
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	August 9, 2016	2.00
Comoros	Food Assistance Programme	February 16, 2017	1.90
Côte d'Ivoire	Food Assistance Programme	November 3, 2016	2.00
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		2.00
	The Project for the Improvement of Wharf site and the Construction of Central Market for the Development of Commercial Zone in the City of Sassandra	August 17, 2016	26.59
	The Project for the Improvement of Wharf site and the Construction of Central Market for the Development of Commercial Zone in the City of Sassandra (Detailed Design)	April 29, 2016	0.58

Country or region	Project name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Economic and Social Development Programme	April 28, 2016	5.00
Djibouti	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	1.40
Eritrea	Food Assistance Programme	January 27, 2017	3.00
Ethiopia	The Economic and Social Development Programme	October 7, 2016	2.00
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	June 3, 2016	4.10
Gambia	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	1.30
Ghana	The Project for Improvement of Ghanaian International Corridors	March 31, 2017	62.59
	The Programme for Poverty Reduction Strategy (Health Sector)		2.00
	The Project for the Construction of Advanced Research Center for Infectious Diseases at Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	May 18, 2016	22.85
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		1.72
Guinea	The Project for Construction of a Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs in Mamou	February 15, 2017	5.50
	The Project for the Reconstruction of a Bridge on the National Highway No.1	January 18, 2017	16.06 (original total amount: ¥12.54)
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	3.90
Guinea-Bissau	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	1.30
Kenya	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	October 31, 2016	2.80
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	August 28, 2016	7.00
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		3.00
Liberia	The Project for Reconstruction of Somalia Drive in Monrovia (Phase 2)	March 14, 2017	52.20
	The Project for Reconstruction of Somalia Drive in Monrovia	November 2, 2016	56.89 (original total amount: ¥49.39)
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	2.40
Madagascar	The Project for Improving Health, Water and Sanitation Environment for Children in the South of Madagascar (through UNICEF)	March 8, 2017	5.00
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	2.40
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in South-West of Alaotra Lake (Detailed Design)	July 25, 2016	1.06
Malawi	The Project for the Improvement of TV Broadcasting Equipment and TV Programs of Malawi Broadcasting Corporation	February 17, 2017	0.71
Mali	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 16, 2017	5.00
	Food Assistance Programme	October 21, 2016	3.30
Mauritania	Food Assistance Programme	October 14, 2016	3.50
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 7, 2016	2.00
	The Project for Extension and Equipment Provision for the National School of Public Health of Nouakchott	May 9, 2016	11.82
Mozambique	The Project for Construction of Bridges on N380 in Cabo Delgado Province	March 15, 2017	34.19
	The Project for Construction of Bridges on the Road between Ile and Cuamba	July 20, 2016	50.41 (original total amount: ¥38.05)
Namibia	Food Assistance Programme	February 27, 2017	0.40

Country or region	Project name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Niger	The Project for Strengthening Community and Regional Capacities for Security Enhancement (Phase 2) (through UNDP)	March 6, 2017	2.26
	Food Assistance Programme	December 20, 2016	3.30
Republic of Congo	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	1.20
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	July 18, 2016	2.00
Rwanda	The Project for Rehabilitation of Irrigation Facilities in Rwamagana District	March 31, 2017	20.77
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	1.40
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 8, 2016	2.70
Sao Tome and Principe	Food Assistance Programme	November 10, 2016	2.40
Senegal	The Project for Rehabilitation of the Third Wharf in Dakar Port	September 20, 2016	39.71
	Food Assistance Programme		4.10
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	August 5, 2016	2.00
Sierra Leone	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Power Distribution System in Freetown (Phase 2)	March 16, 2017	1.40
	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	2.00
South Sudan	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	December 12, 2016	1.40
Sudan	The Economic and Social Development Programme	December 19, 2016	1.30
	The Project for Improvement of Water Treatment Plant in Kosti City	October 11, 2016	31.51
Tanzania	The Project for Development of Malindi Fish Landing and Marketing Facilities in Zanzibar (Phase 2)	January 5, 2017	0.68
Togo	Food Assistance Programme	December 12, 2016	2.80
	The Project for Construction of Lome Fishing Port	April 13, 2016	27.94
Togo and Burkina Faso	The Project for the interconnection of customs clearance systems between Togo and Burkina Faso (through UEMOA)	May 10, 2016	1.95 (for two countries)
Uganda	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	September 9, 2016	2.60
	The Project for Improvement of Gulu Municipal Council Roads in Northern Uganda	April 29, 2016	21.36
Zambia	The Economic and Social Development Programme	October 26, 2016	2.00
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	July 15, 2016	3.00
Zimbabwe	Food Assistance Programme (through WFP)	July 8, 2016	3.00
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Antigua and Barbuda	The Economic and Social Development Programme	January 23, 2017	2.00
Bahamas	The Economic and Social Development Programme	April 10, 2016	2.00
Costa Rica	The Economic and Social Development Programme	June 22, 2016	3.00
Cuba	The Project for Improvement of Agricultural Machinery for Advances in Rice Seeds Production Techniques	March 10, 2017	12.15
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		10.50
	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Strengthening of the Quality Medical Services at Major Hospitals	September 22, 2016	12.73
Ecuador	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 6, 2016	2.00
Haiti	The Project for Reinforcement of Cholera Prevention and Response (through UNICEF)	February 21, 2017	2.95
	Food Assistance Programme	December 1, 2016	3.50

Country or region	Project name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Honduras	The Project for Construction of National Laboratory of Health Surveillance	October 10, 2016	8.18
Nicaragua	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 16, 2016	5.00
Peru	The Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Conservation of the Archaeological Sanctuary of Pachacamac and Education of the Pachacamac Site Museum	July 5, 2016	1.49
Saint Christopher and Nevis	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 1, 2016	2.00
Saint Lucia	The Economic and Social Development Programme	February 23, 2017	2.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	The Economic and Social Development Programme	July 18, 2016	2.00
Oceania			
Federated States of Micronesia	The Project for Power Sector Improvement for the State of Kosrae	April 1, 2016	11.93
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		2.00
Fiji	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 9, 2017	1.00
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	May 5, 2016	3.00
Kiribati	The Project for Reconstruction of the Nippon Causeway	July 11, 2016	38.05
Nauru	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 21, 2016	2.00
Palau	The Project for Renovation of Palau Mariculture Demonstration Center Facility	October 12, 2016	6.69
Papua New Guinea	The Project for Rehabilitation of Alotau Town Market and Fisheries Facilities	March 27, 2017	11.69
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	April 6, 2016	5.00
Samoa	The Project for Construction of the Pacific Climate Change Center	July 29, 2016	9.62
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	April 29, 2016	2.00
Europe			
Moldova	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 7, 2017	5.00

Note:

- The Projects agreed to through the Exchange of Notes during FY2016 are listed here. However, the list excludes Grass-Roots Grant Assistance Human Security Projects, Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects and Emergency Grant Aid Projects.

Section 2 Bilateral Loans

Chart IV-22 List of Loan Aid Projects

● FY2016, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Battambang -Sri Sophorn Section) (II)	March 30, 2017	111.36
Indonesia	Rentang Irrigation Modernization Project	March 29, 2017	482.37
	Komerang Irrigation Project (III)		158.96
	Bali Beach Conservation Project (Phase 2)		98.55
Myanmar	Hydropower Plants Rehabilitation Project	March 3, 2017	107.87
	Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase II	January 18, 2017	239.79
	Yangon-Mandalay Railway Improvement Project Phase I (II)		250.00
	Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project (Phase II) (I)		250.00
	Power Distribution System Improvement Project in Major Cities		48.56
	Agriculture and Rural Development Two Step Loan Project		151.35
	Bago River Bridge Construction Project		December 23, 2016
Philippines	Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard (Phase II)	October 26, 2016	164.55
	Harnessing Agribusiness Opportunities through Robust and Vibrant Entrepreneurship Supportive of Peaceful Transformation: HARVEST		49.28
Thailand	The Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Red Line) (III)	September 30, 2016	1,668.60
Viet Nam	Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (VII)	January 16, 2017	100.00
	Economic Management and Competitiveness Credit (III)	September 6, 2016	110.00
	Ho Chi Minh City Urban Railway Construction Project (Ben Thanh-Suoi Tien Section (Line 1)) (III)	May 28, 2016	901.75
	Second Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project (III)	May 6, 2016	209.67
South Asia			
Bangladesh	Jamuna Railway Bridge Construction Project (Engineering Services)	June 29, 2016	24.64
	Cross-Border Road Network Improvement Project (Bangladesh)		286.98
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (II)		755.71
	Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (II)		378.21
	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Promotion Financing Project		119.88
	Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project		169.96

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
India	Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link Project (I)	March 31, 2017	1,447.95
	Delhi Eastern Peripheral Expressway Intelligent Transport Systems Installation Project		68.70
	Chennai Metro Project (V)		333.21
	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Procurement of Electric Locomotives)		1,084.56
	Nagaland Forest Management Project		62.24
	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (Phase 2)		145.12
	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project (Phase 2) (I)		212.97
	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (I)		137.25
	Tamil Nadu Investment Promotion Program (Phase 2)		221.45
Nepal	Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project	December 22, 2016	166.36
Pakistan	Polio Eradication Project (Phase 2)	May 19, 2016	62.90
Sri Lanka	The Development Policy Loan (Private Sector Development, Governance Improvement and Fiscal Consolidation)	October 10, 2016	100.00
	The Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project (Phase 2)		231.37
Middle East and North Africa			
Egypt	Electricity Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	October 24, 2016	410.98
	Grand Egyptian Museum Construction Project (II)		494.09
Iraq	Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase 3)	January 10, 2017	272.20
Jordan	Financial Sector, Business Environment and Public Service Reform Development Policy Loan	December 21, 2016	300.00
Morocco	Oceanographic and Fishery Research Vessel Construction Project	January 16, 2017	53.71
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Côte d'Ivoire	The Abidjan Port Cereal Berth Construction Project	March 27, 2017	108.69
Ethiopia	Women Entrepreneurship Development Project	February 24, 2017	55.00
Ghana	Construction of a New Bridge across the Volta River on the Eastern Corridor Project	December 5, 2016	112.39
Madagascar	Toamasina Port Development Project	March 21, 2017	452.14
Rwanda	Rusumo-Kayonza Road Improvement Project	July 13, 2016	68.89
Senegal	Mamelles Sea Water Desalination Project	November 15, 2016	274.63
	Universal Health Coverage Support Program		84.40
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Bolivia	The Laguna Colorada Geothermal Power Plant Construction Project (Second Stage)	September 27, 2016	614.85
Panama	Panama Metropolitan Area Urban Transportation Line-3 Development Project	April 20, 2016	2,810.71

Chapter 4 ODA Disbursements to Multilateral Institutions

Chart IV-23 Trends in ODA Disbursements to Multilateral Institutions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Category \ Calendar year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Grants to multilateral institutions	1,234.2	916.1	1,126.9	853.6	1,075.0	1,682.8	894.9	1,180.2	1,098.2	1,205.4
(1) United Nations agencies	584.9	602.6	662.3	553.9	593.5	678.6	593.3	596.2	424.1	493.1
(2) Other agencies	649.3	313.5	464.6	299.7	481.5	1,004.2	301.6	584.1	674.1	712.2
2. Contributions, etc. to multilateral institutions	684.8	1,861.4	2,163.4	2,866.7	2,813.4	2,519.5	2,075.2	2,174.5	1,938.6	2,163.0
(1) World Bank group	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4	1,931.0	1,744.0	1,550.2	1,231.1	1,203.8	1,445.4	1,631.6
(2) Others	512.2	608.0	759.0	935.8	1,069.4	969.3	844.2	970.7	493.2	531.4
Total	1,919.0	2,777.5	3,290.4	3,720.3	3,888.4	4,202.3	2,970.2	3,354.7	3,036.8	3,368.3
Share in total ODA (%)	24.9	28.9	34.8	33.6	35.1	39.6	25.9	35.4	33.0	32.3

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Graduated countries are excluded when calculating shares of total ODA.

Chart IV-24

Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions by Major Donor Countries (Top 5 Countries)

	Multilateral Institution	2015				2016			
		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	111,622	22.0	1	United States	111,621	22.0
		2	Japan	54,969	10.8	2	Japan	54,968	10.8
		3	Germany	36,237	7.1	3	Germany	36,388	7.2
		4	France	28,383	5.6	4	France	28,382	5.6
		5	United Kingdom	26,282	5.2	5	United Kingdom	26,282	5.2
2	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	1	United States	2,015,510	39.9	1	United States	2,017,995	35.1
		2	United Kingdom	456,759	9.0	2	EC	894,683	15.1
		3	Germany	329,192	6.5	3	Germany	884,567	14.9
		4	Canada	261,646	5.2	4	United Kingdom	355,982	6.0
		5	EC	250,348	5.0	5	Canada	211,005	3.6
		6	Japan	196,773	3.9	6	Japan	207,127	3.5
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0	1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0
		2	Japan	35,373	10.8	2	Japan	31,602	9.7
		3	Germany	23,319	7.1	3	China	25,859	7.9
		4	France	18,261	5.6	4	Germany	20,860	6.4
		5	United Kingdom	16,909	5.2	5	France	15,865	4.9
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1	Japan	12,714	17.7	1	Japan	12,359	18.1
		2	Germany	8,380	11.7	2	Germany	8,151	12.0
		3	China	6,044	8.4	3	China	5,873	8.6
		4	Italy	5,218	7.3	4	Italy	5,075	7.4
		5	Spain	3,486	4.9	5	Spain	3,390	5.0
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1	United States	867,732	28.7	1	United States	658,585	21.1
		2	United Kingdom	512,158	16.9	2	United Kingdom	400,631	12.8
		3	EC	283,384	9.4	3	EC	293,318	9.4
		4	Germany	222,062	7.3	4	Germany	226,184	7.3
		5	Sweden	173,871	5.7	5	Sweden	223,868	7.3
		7	Japan	160,529	5.3	7	Japan	194,012	6.2
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1	United States	1,352,454	40.2	1	United States	1,513,836	39.9
		2	United Kingdom	262,284	7.8	2	EU	362,518	9.5
		3	EU	191,578	5.7	3	Germany	360,122	9.5
		4	Japan	173,500	5.1	4	United Kingdom	222,110	5.8
		5	Germany	142,859	4.2	5	Japan	164,726	4.3
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1	United Kingdom	199,399	20.4	1	United Kingdom	141,289	16.7
		2	Sweden	89,580	9.1	2	Sweden	76,750	9.1
		3	United States	75,869	7.7	3	United States	63,262	7.5
		4	Canada	69,926	7.1	4	Canada	53,915	6.4
		5	Norway	59,800	6.1	5	Norway	53,099	6.3
		9	Japan	33,589	4.8	7	Japan	36,306	4.3

Multilateral Institution		2015				2016			
		Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	1	United States	380,593	30.5	1	United States	368,430	30.5
		2	EU	136,751	10.9	2	EU	154,522	12.8
		3	United Kingdom	99,602	7.9	3	Saudi Arabia	148,000	12.2
		4	Saudi Arabia	96,000	7.7	4	Germany	73,628	6.1
		5	Germany	91,724	7.4	5	United Kingdom	73,227	6.1
		8	Japan	39,461	3.2	7	Japan	44,498	3.7
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1	Japan	355,213	7.9	1	Japan	382,512	7.9
		2	United States	266,294	5.9	2	United States	311,960	6.4
		3	United Kingdom	258,718	5.8	3	Germany	258,760	5.3
		4	Argentina	246,243	5.5	4	United Kingdom	231,516	4.8
		5	Norway	164,821	3.7	5	Argentina	150,530	3.1
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	1	United States	115,141	22.0	1	United States	113,513	22.0
		2	Japan	50,323	10.8	2	Japan	50,323	10.8
		3	Germany	33,173	7.1	3	Germany	33,173	7.1
		4	France* ¹	27,805	5.6	4	France* ¹	28,163	5.6
		5	United Kingdom	24,058	5.2	5	United Kingdom	24,058	5.2
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)* ²	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)* ²	1	United States	50,411	20.5	1	United States	50,411	20.5
		2	Japan	44,064	18.0	2	Japan	43,620	17.7
		3	United Kingdom	28,484	11.6	3	United Kingdom	28,277	11.5
		4	Germany	25,579	10.4	4	Germany	25,586	10.4
		5	France	17,258	7.0	5	France	17,290	7.0
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)* ³	1	United States	42,122	17.7	1	United States	82,994	17.5
		2	Japan	15,629	6.6	2	Japan	30,821	6.5
		3	Germany	14,566	6.1	3	China	30,483	6.4
		4	France	10,739	4.5	4	Germany	26,634	5.6
		4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5	5	France	20,155	4.2
						5	United Kingdom	20,155	4.2
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)* ²	1	Japan	22,975	15.6	1	Japan	22,271	15.6
		2	United States	22,814	15.5	1	United States	22,271	15.6
		3	China	9,486	6.5	3	China	9,195	6.4
		4	India	9,320	6.3	4	India	9,034	6.3
		5	Australia	8,518	5.8	5	Australia	8,257	5.8

	Multilateral Institution	2015				2016			
		Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)* ⁴	1	Japan	2,035	35.0	1	Japan	1,073	35.0
		2	United States	640	11.0	2	Australia	337	11.0
		3	Australia	360	6.2	3	United States	190	6.2
		4	United Kingdom	315	5.4	4	United Kingdom	166	5.4
		5	Germany	194	3.3	5	Canada	102	3.3
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)* ²	1	Nigeria	8,128	8.8	1	Nigeria	7,886	8.8
		2	United States	5,980	6.4	2	United States	5,801	6.4
		3	Japan	4,978	5.4	3	Egypt	4,890	5.4
		4	Egypt	4,958	5.3	4	Japan	4,830	5.4
		5	South Africa	4,583	4.9	5	South Africa	4,446	4.9
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)* ⁴	1	United Kingdom	924	14.0	1	United Kingdom	924	14.0
		2	Germany	609	9.2	2	Germany	609	9.2
		3	United States	585	8.9	3	United States	585	8.9
		4	France	551	8.4	4	France	551	8.4
		5	Japan	445	6.7	5	Japan	445	6.7
18	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)* ²	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	2	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)* ²	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

Notes:

- Assistance for projects conducted through multilateral institutions (a portion of bilateral assistance) may be included in the disbursements listed above.

*1 France's assessed contributions include the amount of tax payment by French personnel, making it larger than its actual assessed contributions.

*2 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date (commitment base).

*3 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date.

*4 The amounts are either subscription or contribution amounts during the capital increase period, including the year-end of the listed year.

Chapter 5 Reference Materials on Japan's ODA

Section 1 Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (January-December 2017)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Year/ Month	International Developments in Aid
2017.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura pledged to provide an ODA loan for a project to rehabilitate a thermal power station in southern Iraq (loan provision of up to approximately ¥21.5 billion) (in Baghdad) • Japan and Iraq exchanged notes concerning the provision of an ODA loan to Iraq (loan provision of up to ¥27.22 billion) for the "Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase 3)" in the presence of then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura (in Baghdad) • At the Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting in Manila, Prime Minister Abe announced Japan's assistance worth ¥1 trillion over the next five years, including ODA and investments by the private-sector • Japan decided to provide ¥59 billion in assistance for humanitarian aid, counter-terrorism measures, and social stabilization in the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (through the third supplementary budget for FY2016) • Japan decided to provide ¥20.6 billion in assistance for humanitarian aid, counter-terrorism measures, and social stabilization in Sub-Saharan Africa (through the third supplementary budget for FY2016) • Emergency Assistance to Chile in response to the forest fire 	2017.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Debate of the United Nations Security Council (in New York) • Third Ministerial Interim Meeting of Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM): MIM3 (in Tokyo) • First Japan-FAO Strategic Consultation Meeting (in Rome, Italy) • Ninth Meeting of Syria Top Donors Group (in Kuwait) • Helsinki International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (in Helsinki, Finland) • Ninth Meeting of the Core Donors Group on Syria hosted by the European Commission (EC) (in Brussels, Belgium)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Oslo Humanitarian Conference, Japan announced its assistance of approximately \$48 million aimed at improving the humanitarian situation in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region • Emergency Grant Aid to residents and displaced persons in Rakhine State, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar • Emergency Grant Aid to Afghan refugee and host communities in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Bonn, Germany) • Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region (in Oslo, Norway)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Assistance to Mozambique in response to the cyclone damage • Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura and Mr. Rodrigo Malmierca Díaz, Minister of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of the Republic of Cuba, exchanged notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid for two projects for Cuba (total grant amount of ¥2.265 billion) (in Havana) • Emergency Grant Aid in response to famine disaster in the Middle East and Africa regions • Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in response to the flood and cyclone damage • Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Madagascar in response to the cyclone disaster • Emergency Assistance to Peru in response to the flood disaster caused by heavy rain • Emergency Grant Aid to the displaced persons in the People's Republic of Bangladesh • Emergency Grant Aid for emergency health and medical care assistance to the Syrian refugees and refugee-hosting communities in Jordan 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32nd Japan-ASEAN Forum (Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei) • First Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Tokyo) • Kick-off ceremony in relation to the provision of emergency humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (in Vienna, Austria)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Year/ Month	International Developments in Aid
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Brussels Conference on “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region,” then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura announced to implement new humanitarian assistance of about \$260 million for the people of Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries (in Brussels) • Emergency Assistance to Colombia in response to the floods disaster • Following the Japan-Sri Lanka Summit Meeting in Tokyo, Japan and Sri Lanka exchanged notes concerning the provision of two ODA loan projects (total loan provision of up to ¥44.767 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of ¥1 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe of Sri Lanka • Emergency Assistance to Sri Lanka in response to the garbage mound collapse at the disposal site • Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief(JDR) Expert Team in response to the garbage mound collapse at the disposal site in Sri Lanka • Additional Emergency Assistance to Sri Lanka in response to the garbage mound collapse at the disposal site • At the “High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen” held in Geneva, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takisawa announced to implement assistance of about \$62 million 	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels Conference on Supporting the future of Syria and the region (in Brussels, Belgium) • First International Economic Forum on Asia: Enhancing regional integration and development through quality infrastructure and resilience (jointly organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OECD Development Centre, and ERIA) (in Tokyo) • High-Level Pledge Meeting for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen (in Geneva, Switzerland) • Preparatory Meeting of the African Clean Cities Platform (in Maputo, Mozambique)
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Sixth Foreign Ministers’ Meeting of the “Central Asia plus Japan” dialogue held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, then Foreign Minister Kishida expressed Japan’s intention to provide training opportunities in Japan for approximately 2,000 people over the next five years in order to continue supporting each country’s nation-building and cooperating in the field of human resources development. He also set out the “Initiative for Cooperation in Transport and Logistics” and announced that Japan would provide the support whose budgetary scale would be approximately ¥24 billion • Japan and Pakistan exchanged notes concerning one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥2.665 billion) for Pakistan in the presence of then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishi and Mr. Khawaja Muhammad Asif, then Federal Minister for Water and Power of Pakistan (in Islamabad) • Third Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) • Emergency assistance (provision of emergency relief goods) to Sri Lanka in response to the damage caused by the heavy rainfall • Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team in response to the damage caused by the heavy rainfall in Sri Lanka 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana-Japan High Quality Infrastructure Conference (in Accra, Ghana) • London Somalia Conference (in London) • G7 Taormina Summit (in Taormina, Italy)
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan and Viet Nam exchanged notes concerning the provision of four ODA loan projects(total loan provision of up to ¥100.304 billion) and of three Grant Aid projects (total grant amount of up to ¥2.928 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc of Viet Nam (in Tokyo) • Japan-UK collaboration to clear landmines in Angola • Emergency Grant Aid to refugees and host communities in Uganda • Third Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters Meeting (in Tokyo) 	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (in Paris) • The Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees (in Kampala, Uganda) • Second Senior-Level Working Groups meeting (SLWG) of the Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative (in Bangkok, Thailand) • Tenth Meeting of the Syria Top Donors Group (in Doha, Qatar) • UN Conference to support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG14) (in New York)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Year/ Month	International Developments in Aid
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan announced the support for the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) launched at the G20 Hamburg Summit and its intention to contribute \$50 million of assistance to this Initiative ● At the UN High-Level Political Forum held in New York, then Foreign Minister Kishida announced that Japan commits to provide \$1 billion of assistance by 2018, focusing on children and youth, particularly in areas of education, health, disaster risk reduction, and gender equality from the standpoint of promoting sustainable development goals (SDGs) ● Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura and Mr. Sabri Bachtobji, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, exchanged notes concerning the provision of one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥36.676 billion) for Tunisia (in Tunis) ● Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines in response to the evacuees from the armed conflict in Mindanao 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The adoption of Resolution 2365 on the Mine Action by the UN Security Council (in New York) ● G20 Hamburg Summit (in Hamburg, Germany) ● First meeting of Japan-Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Dialogue (in Manila, Philippines) ● Second Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Manila, Philippines)
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan and Cambodia exchanged notes concerning the provision of one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥23.502 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥3.948 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia (in Tokyo) ● At the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (Japan-U.S. "2+2") held in Washington DC, Foreign Minister Kono announced that Japan will implement assistance totaling approximately \$500 million over three years, from 2017 to 2019, to support capacity building programs of maritime security for coastal states in the Indo-Pacific region ● Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone in response to the damage caused by the heavy flooding and landslides ● Emergency Assistance to Nepal in response to the damage caused by the heavy rainfall 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tenth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Manila, Philippines) ● ASEAN-Related Foreign Ministers' Meetings (in Manila, Philippines) ● Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Ministerial Meeting (in Maputo, Mozambique)
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan and Paraguay exchanged notes concerning the provision of one Grant Aid project for Paraguay (grant amount of up to ¥2.7 billion) in the presence of Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Okamoto (in Asuncion) ● In the speech on Japan's foreign policy towards the Middle East, Foreign Minister Kono announced that Japan will extend approximately \$25 million to address the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, Syria and those surrounding countries (in Cairo) ● Following the Japan-India Summit Meeting held in Gandhinagar, Japan and India exchanged notes concerning the provision of five ODA loan projects (total loan provision of up to ¥189.914 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥2.24 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Modi of India ● Emergency Assistance in response to hurricane "Irma" disaster in the Republic of Cuba ● Emergency Grant Aid in response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, Syria and neighboring countries ● Emergency Assistance in response to hurricane "Irma" disaster in Antigua and Barbuda ● In opening remarks at the Side Event (Achieving the SDGs through "Health for All") on health care to the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Abe underscored the importance of UHC promotion to realize the SDGs philosophy (in New York) ● Prime Minister Abe attended the UN Women HeForShe IMPACT 10x10x10 Report presentation in New York. At the event, he spoke about Japan's efforts towards the realization of "a society where women shine" and the outcomes of these efforts ● Emergency Grant Aid for four countries in the Middle East and Africa affected by the famine ● Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Search and Rescue Team in response to the damage caused by the earthquake in Mexico ● Emergency Assistance in response to hurricane "Maria" disaster in the Commonwealth of Dominica ● Emergency Grant Aid for the people in Myanmar and Bangladesh in response to the destabilized situation in the northern part of Rakhine State, Myanmar ● Global Festa JAPAN 2017 (in Tokyo) 	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Japan-Arab Political Dialogue (in Cairo, Egypt) ● Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Post-Forum Dialogue (in Samoa) ● 72nd United Nations General Assembly High-Level Week (in New York) ● UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event: "Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment" (in New York) ● Ministerial Meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLIC) for Palestine (in New York) ● Fourth Japan-Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (in New York) ● High-Level Meeting on the Humanitarian Situation in Yemen (in New York) ● High-Level Event on Famine Prevention and Response (in New York) ● High Level Meeting on the Syrian crisis hosted by the European Union (in New York) ● 61st General Conference of IAEA (in Vienna, Austria) ● First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (COP1) (in Geneva, Switzerland) ● Third Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Tokyo)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Year/ Month	International Developments in Aid
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Vanuatu in response to the eruption of Monaro Volcano • Emergency Assistance to Viet Nam in response to the torrential rainfall disaster • Emergency Assistance to Madagascar in response to plague outbreak • Japan and the Philippines exchanged notes concerning the provision of one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥15.928 billion) for the Philippines in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Duterte of the Philippines (in Tokyo) 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenth Meeting of the Core Donors Group on Syrian Crisis hosted by the European Commission (in Brussels, Belgium) • 11th Meeting of the Syria Top Donors Group (in Doha, Qatar) • 51st High-Level Meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (in Paris)
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Assistance to Viet Nam in response to the typhoon disaster • At the ASEAN Summit and Related Summits in Manila, Prime Minister Abe stated that Japan will steadily implement its assistance amounting to ¥15 billion over two years through a comprehensive approach to improve security in the southern part of the Philippines and Sulu-Celebes Seas • Japan and the Philippines exchanged notes concerning the provision of two ODA loan projects (total loan provision of up to ¥113.929 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥2.5 billion) for the Philippines in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Duterte of the Philippines (in Manila) • Emergency Grant Aid for persons newly displaced in the People's Republic of Bangladesh • Japan and Republic of the Marshall Islands exchanged notes concerning the provision of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥1.07 billion) for the Marshall Islands in the presence of Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Iwao Horii and President Hilda C. Heine of Republic of the Marshall Islands (in Majuro) 	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Assembly for Women: WAW! 2017 (in Tokyo) • 23rd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP23) (in Bonn, Germany) • APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (in Da Nang, Viet Nam) • 31st ASEAN Summit and Related Summits (in Manila, Philippines) • Ninth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (in Manila, Philippines) • Fourth Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa (in Dakar, Senegal) • Joint 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention (COP11) and 29th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP29) (in Montreal, Canada) • CARICOM-UN High-Level pledging Conference (in New York)
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) • In order to lead the discussions in the Eleventh World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference (MC11) held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Foreign Minister Kono had announced prior to the conference that the Government of Japan is prepared to provide approximately ¥33 billion over the next three years as support for the information and communications technology (ICT) field, including e-commerce • At the 13th Manama Dialogue, Foreign Minister Kono announced new assistance of approximately \$21 million (in Manama) • At the occasion of the UHC Forum 2017, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will provide assistance amounting to approximately \$2.9 billion in the areas of health (health systems strengthening, countermeasures against infectious diseases, mother and child health, etc.), nutrition, and water and sanitation in the coming years to push forward the efforts towards UHC initiatives by the participating countries and organizations • At the fourth meeting of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters, the "SDGs Action Plan 2018" was formulated (in Tokyo) • Japan and Senegal exchanged notes concerning the provision of three Grant Aid projects (total grant amount of ¥4.17 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Sall of Senegal (in Tokyo) • When Foreign Minister Kono paid a courtesy call on President Abbas in Palestine, Minister Kono stated that the Government of Japan will provide additional assistance of about \$40 million as part of support for Palestine, including assistance to Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) • First Award Ceremony for "Japan SDGs Award" (in Tokyo) 	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA3) (in Nairobi, Kenya) • 13th Manama Dialogue (in Manama, Bahrain) • 11th World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Meeting (MC11) (in Buenos Aires, Argentina) • One Planet Summit (in Paris) • UHC Forum 2017 (in Tokyo)

Section 2 Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance

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 Sector-specific Development Policies and Initiatives (Outline)

Sectors	Sector-specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Gender	Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, announced ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit (May 2016) http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000158137.pdf	Japan formulated this strategy as a guideline under the Development Cooperation Charter, ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 (1) Promotion of Women's and Girls' Rights and their Improvement (2) Building the Capacity of Women and Girls to Reach their Full Potential (3) Advancement of Women's Leadership in Politics, Economy and Other Public Fields
Education	Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth, announced to coincide with the UN Summit for adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000140607.pdf	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. (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
Industrial Human Resource Development	Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative, announced at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting (November 2015) "African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)" Announced at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) (June 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000005500.pdf "ABE Initiative 2.0" Announced at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) (August 2016) http://www.mofa.go.jp/af2/page4e_000496.html Innovative Asia Project Implementation decided in Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016	For the sustainable growth of Asia, it is indispensable to develop infrastructure that becomes the foundation of economic development, establish and upgrade key industries that fit respective domestic situations, and develop industrial human resources that are responsible for the key industries. Under this concept, Japan will extend its supports for industrial human resource development through public-private partnerships, based on the various needs of the countries. Specifically, Japan will provide a range of supports for developing industrial human resources, including experienced technical experts and skilled workers, engineers, human resources for research and development, middle management personnel, teachers, and government officials. Japan implemented the industrial human resource development for 40,000 people in Asia over the past three years from FY2015 to FY2017. (1) Prime Minister Abe announced in his speech at TICAD V (June 2013) that Japan will offer education at Japanese universities and graduate schools and simultaneously provide opportunities to work as interns at Japanese companies to 1,000 young people from Africa over a five-year period. (2) Introducing a new pillar to the ABE Initiative, Prime Minister Abe announced in his speech at TICAD VI (August 2016) that Japan will accept 1,500 people over three years in Japan and foster them as leaders at worksites such as future foremen and plant managers. This is a project for training advanced human resources for engineers who graduated from top-level Asian schools. It offers training opportunities in Japan (studies at graduate schools and other institutes and internships at Japanese companies) to those human resources who can contribute to economic advancement in their home countries. It also offers preferential measures for acquisition of residential status to work, etc. for participants who wish to continue working at Japanese companies. The project aims to accept about 1,000 people over five years starting in FY2017.
Healthcare	Basic Design for Peace and Health, approved by the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy (2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page22e_000761.html	The Basic Design is a guideline for global health policy under the Development Cooperation Charter. Its guiding principle is human security. (1) Establish resilient global health governance able to respond to public health crises and natural hazards (2) Seamless utilization of essential health and medical services; promotion of UHC throughout lifecycle (3) Utilize Japanese expertise, experience, medical products and technologies
Water and Sanitation	The Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/pamphlet/wasabi/index3.html	(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 and Climate Change	Initiatives to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution announced at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" (October 2013)	Japan's environmental technologies, which Japan has developed in the process of overcoming pollution, will be utilized to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution: (1) Providing 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 JICA group training course sharing the lessons learned from Minamata disease experience, sharing Japan's expertise to tackle mercury pollution, assisting developing countries in legislation for ratification of the Convention, etc.)
	Japan's announcement of approximately ¥1.3 trillion of public and private climate finance in 2020, 1.3 times up from the current level, to developing countries as its contribution to support advances in global climate change measures and to form the agreement at COP21	Japan's assistance to developing countries for tackling climate change Japan announced "ACE 2.0: Actions for Cool Earth" at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) (November 2015)

Environment and Climate Change	Adaptation Initiatives, announced at the UN Climate Summit (September 2014)	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.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, announced at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)	Japan will build with the international community a society that is resilient to disasters by sharing with the world its expertise 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 & Humanitarian Aid	Humanitarian Aid Policy of Japan (July 2011) https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/aid_policy_japan.pdf	<p>Basic understanding and view on humanitarian assistance policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the basic principles of humanitarian assistance (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence) • Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons • Seamless transition from humanitarian assistance to development assistance • International response to natural disasters, contribution to disaster risk reduction efforts • Security of humanitarian aid workers • Promotion of civil-military coordination • Pursuing timely and efficient delivery • Coordination with other humanitarian actors including NGOs etc.
Trade and Investment	"Partnership for Quality Infrastructure," announced at the 21st International Conference on the Future of Asia (May 2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page18_000076.html Announcement of follow-up measures (November 2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page23_000797.html	<p>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."</p> <p>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.</p>
	"Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" announced at the 24th meeting of the Management Council for Infrastructure Strategy (May 2016)	In May 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will provide financing of approximately US\$200 billion in the next five years to be allocated to infrastructure projects across the world.
	Quality infrastructure investments	<p>Awareness is growing that the quality of infrastructure investment, not only quantity of infrastructure, is required to meet the huge demand for infrastructure. This has been stated in SDGs and other international documents such as G7, G20, ASEAN etc.</p> <p>In particular, G7 members at the Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 approved the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure investment that consists of the following five principles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Principle 1: Ensuring effective governance, reliable operation and economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost as well as safety and resilience against natural disaster, terrorism and cyber-attack risks (2) Principle 2: Ensuring job creation, capacity building and transfer of expertise and know-how for local communities (3) Principle 3: Addressing social and environmental impacts (4) Principle 4: Ensuring alignment with economic and development strategies including aspect of climate change and environment at the national and regional levels (5) Principle 5: Enhancing effective resource mobilization including through PPP TICAD VI, the G20 Hangzhou Summit, East Asia Summit Meeting in 2016, and other meetings also confirmed the importance of such principles in a similar manner. <p>Subsequently, Japan has continued to lead international discussions on "Quality Infrastructure," including through the "First International Economic Forum on Asia" jointly organized with the OECD Development Centre and Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in April 2017, and the side event on "Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment" with the European Union and the United Nations during the UN General Assembly High Level Week in September 2017.</p>
Aid for Trade	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) support efforts of developing countries to improve the trade and investment environment through construction of quality infrastructure and capacity building; and (2) implement the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) that reflects the latest information on trade with developing countries 	

Legal System Development Assistance	Basic policy related to legal system development assistance (May 2013)	<p>In keeping with the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan provides proactive assistance in developing and operating legal systems in areas related to basic laws and economic laws from the standpoint of 1) promoting traction for rule of law in developing countries by sharing universal values, such as freedom, democracy, and basic human rights, 2) building an environment for sustainable growth and ensuring compliance with global rules, 3) sharing Japan's experience and systems, strengthening economic collaboration with Japan, and building a foundation of regional collaboration and integration, 4) building effective trade and investment environment for overseas initiatives by Japanese companies and assisting adoption of environmental and safety regulations, and 5) improving the efficacy of economic cooperation implemented by Japan through improved governance and contributing to realization of international development goals.</p> <p>Japan has decided to give assistance to legal system development in eight priority countries for the time being with the following characteristics based on a comprehensive assessment of existence of needs in the recipient countries to capitalize on these initiatives, past assistance results, diplomatic and economic importance to Japan, and other aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on dialogue and coordination with counterpart institutions in the country by dispatching experts and meets the country's situation and needs with respect for the country's culture and history, development stage, and ownership while taking into account Japan's experience and expertise • Not only aids in preparing and revising laws, but also strengthens practical capabilities to support operation of the legal system by the country
Cybersecurity	Cybersecurity capacity building for developing countries (basic strategy) Announced at the Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters Meeting (October 2016) http://www.nisc.go.jp/eng/index.html	<p>Relevant ministries and agencies formulated an all-Japan approach to provide capacity building assistance in the cybersecurity field in a strategic and efficient manner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assistance for improving incident response capability (2) Assistance for countermeasures against cybercrime (3) Developing international rules for using cyber space and sharing the common understanding and recognition on confidence building measures
Space	Capacity building field for developing countries in the space (basic strategy) Announced at the Space Development Strategy Headquarters Meeting (December 2016)	<p>Relevant ministries and agencies formulated an all-Japan approach to provide capacity building assistance in the space field in a strategic and efficient manner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Soft (non-physical) Component of Support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening Human Resources Development 2. The Application of Satellite Data and Leading Space Technology (2) Physical Component of Support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Relevant Equipment etc. that Contributes to Guaranteeing the Maritime Traffic Safety and to the Appropriate Management of Maritime Resources 2. Provide Relevant Equipment, etc. for the creation of New Industries Relevant to the Space Field

Section 3 List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)

As of October 2017

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have received debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative (36 countries)	Africa	30	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
	Latin America and the Caribbean	5	Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua
Countries which have not received debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative (3 countries)	Africa	3	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan

Source: IMF FACTSHEET

Note:

- The Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative is a debt relief program for HIPCs which was proposed by the World Bank and IMF in 1996 and accepted by the governments of individual countries.

(Reference) Other Countries' ODA Disbursements

Section 1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart IV-25 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2016)

(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	35,121	22.3	10.7	1	United States	34,412	11.1
2	Germany	26,819	17.0	35.8	2	Germany	24,736	37.9
3	United Kingdom	18,204	11.5	-2.5	3	United Kingdom	18,053	-2.7
4	Japan	16,808	10.7	11.8	4	Japan	10,417	13.2
5	France	11,742	7.4	7.3	5	France	9,622	6.4
6	Italy	5,159	3.3	27.2	6	Italy	5,087	27.1
7	Netherlands	5,145	3.3	-11.6	7	Netherlands	4,966	-13.3
8	Sweden	5,014	3.2	-30.1	8	Sweden	4,894	-31.0
9	Spain	4,672	3.0	159.7	9	Norway	4,380	2.4
10	Norway	4,403	2.8	2.3	10	Spain	4,278	206.3
11	Canada	3,974	2.5	-8.0	11	Canada	3,930	-8.1
12	Switzerland	3,664	2.3	1.1	12	Switzerland	3,582	1.5
13	Australia	3,281	2.1	-6.2	13	Australia	3,278	-6.2
14	Denmark	2,521	1.6	-5.4	14	Denmark	2,369	-7.7
15	Belgium	2,348	1.5	18.8	15	Belgium	2,300	20.8
16	Republic of Korea	2,320	1.5	16.3	16	Republic of Korea	2,246	17.3
17	Austria	1,642	1.0	23.4	17	Austria	1,635	23.6
18	Finland	1,060	0.7	-19.0	18	Finland	1,060	-17.7
19	Ireland	803	0.5	11.7	19	Ireland	803	11.7
20	Poland	689	0.4	47.9	20	Poland	663	50.4
21	New Zealand	438	0.3	-0.8	21	New Zealand	438	-0.8
22	Portugal	392	0.2	10.9	22	Luxembourg	391	7.8
23	Luxembourg	392	0.2	8.0	23	Greece	369	54.4
24	Greece	369	0.2	54.4	24	Portugal	343	11.4
25	Czech Republic	260	0.2	30.8	25	Czech Republic	260	30.8
26	Hungary	199	0.1	28.0	26	Hungary	199	28.0
27	Slovakia	106	0.1	24.8	27	Slovakia	106	24.8
28	Slovenia	81	0.1	28.5	28	Slovenia	81	28.5
29	Iceland	59	0.0	47.3	29	Iceland	59	47.3
	DAC Countries Total	157,682	100.0	10.2		DAC Countries Total	144,956	10.2

Source: DAC Press Release, DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Excludes assistance to graduated countries.
- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

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	35,121	29,239	28,398	841	—	5,882
2	Germany	26,819	21,719	12,395	4,333	4,991	5,099
3	United Kingdom	18,204	11,669	9,131	2,526	11	6,536
4	Japan	16,808	13,440	3,512	2,071	7,857	3,368
5	France	11,742	7,426	2,473	1,619	3,334	4,316
6	Italy	5,159	2,492	2,368	52	72	2,667
7	Netherlands	5,145	3,337	2,888	449	—	1,809
8	Sweden	5,014	3,571	3,136	388	47	1,442
9	Spain	4,672	2,992	2,813	94	85	1,681
10	Norway	4,403	3,474	3,296	178	—	929
11	Canada	3,974	2,704	2,010	694	—	1,270
12	Switzerland	3,664	2,854	2,601	175	78	810
13	Australia	3,281	2,294	1,402	891	—	987
14	Denmark	2,521	1,786	1,695	37	54	735
15	Belgium	2,348	1,473	1,183	274	16	875
16	Republic of Korea	2,320	1,622	622	363	637	698
17	Austria	1,642	993	794	192	6	649
18	Finland	1,060	639	500	116	22	421
19	Ireland	803	427	413	14	—	376
20	Poland	689	175	52	45	77	514
21	New Zealand	438	358	358	—	—	80
22	Portugal	392	174	66	61	47	218
23	Luxembourg	392	276	177	99	—	116
24	Greece	369	159	156	3	—	209
25	Czech Republic	260	71	54	17	—	189
26	Hungary	199	55	30	24	—	144
27	Slovakia	106	26	21	5	—	80
28	Slovenia	81	28	18	10	—	53
29	Iceland	59	48	46	1	—	11
DAC total		157,682	115,517	82,608	15,574	17,335	42,165
DAC average		5,437	3,983	2,849	537	598	1,454

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Excludes assistance to graduated countries.
- Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.
- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC. The values by type here are calculated in the proportion of the disbursements for 2015.

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	34,412	28,535	28,398	841	—	704	-704	5,877
2	Germany	24,736	19,636	12,395	4,333	4,991	2,083	2,908	5,099
3	United Kingdom	18,053	11,517	9,131	2,526	11	152	-141	6,536
4	Japan	10,417	7,048	3,512	2,071	7,857	6,391	1,466	3,368
5	France	9,622	5,642	2,473	1,619	3,334	1,785	1,549	3,980
6	Italy	5,087	2,420	2,368	52	72	71	0	2,667
7	Netherlands	4,966	3,158	2,888	449	—	179	-179	1,809
8	Sweden	4,894	3,452	3,136	388	47	119	-73	1,442
9	Norway	4,380	3,451	3,296	178	—	23	-23	929
10	Spain	4,278	2,597	2,813	94	85	394	-309	1,681
11	Canada	3,930	2,661	2,010	694	—	43	-43	1,270
12	Switzerland	3,582	2,773	2,601	175	78	81	-4	810
13	Australia	3,278	2,290	1,402	891	—	3	-3	987
14	Denmark	2,369	1,654	1,695	37	54	132	-78	715
15	Belgium	2,300	1,425	1,183	274	16	48	-31	875
16	Republic of Korea	2,246	1,548	622	363	637	74	563	698
17	Austria	1,635	986	794	192	6	6	-0	649
18	Finland	1,060	638	500	116	22	0	22	421
19	Ireland	803	427	413	14	—	—	—	376
20	Poland	663	149	52	45	77	26	52	514
21	New Zealand	438	358	358	—	—	—	—	80
22	Luxembourg	391	275	177	99	—	1	-1	116
23	Greece	369	159	156	3	—	—	—	209
24	Portugal	343	125	66	61	47	49	-2	218
25	Czech Republic	260	71	54	17	—	—	—	189
26	Hungary	199	55	30	24	—	—	—	144
27	Slovakia	106	26	21	5	—	0	-0	80
28	Slovenia	81	28	18	10	—	0	-0	53
29	Iceland	59	48	46	1	—	—	—	11
DAC total		144,956	103,152	82,608	15,574	17,335	12,365	4,970	41,804
DAC average		4,998	3,557	2,849	537	598	426	171	1,442

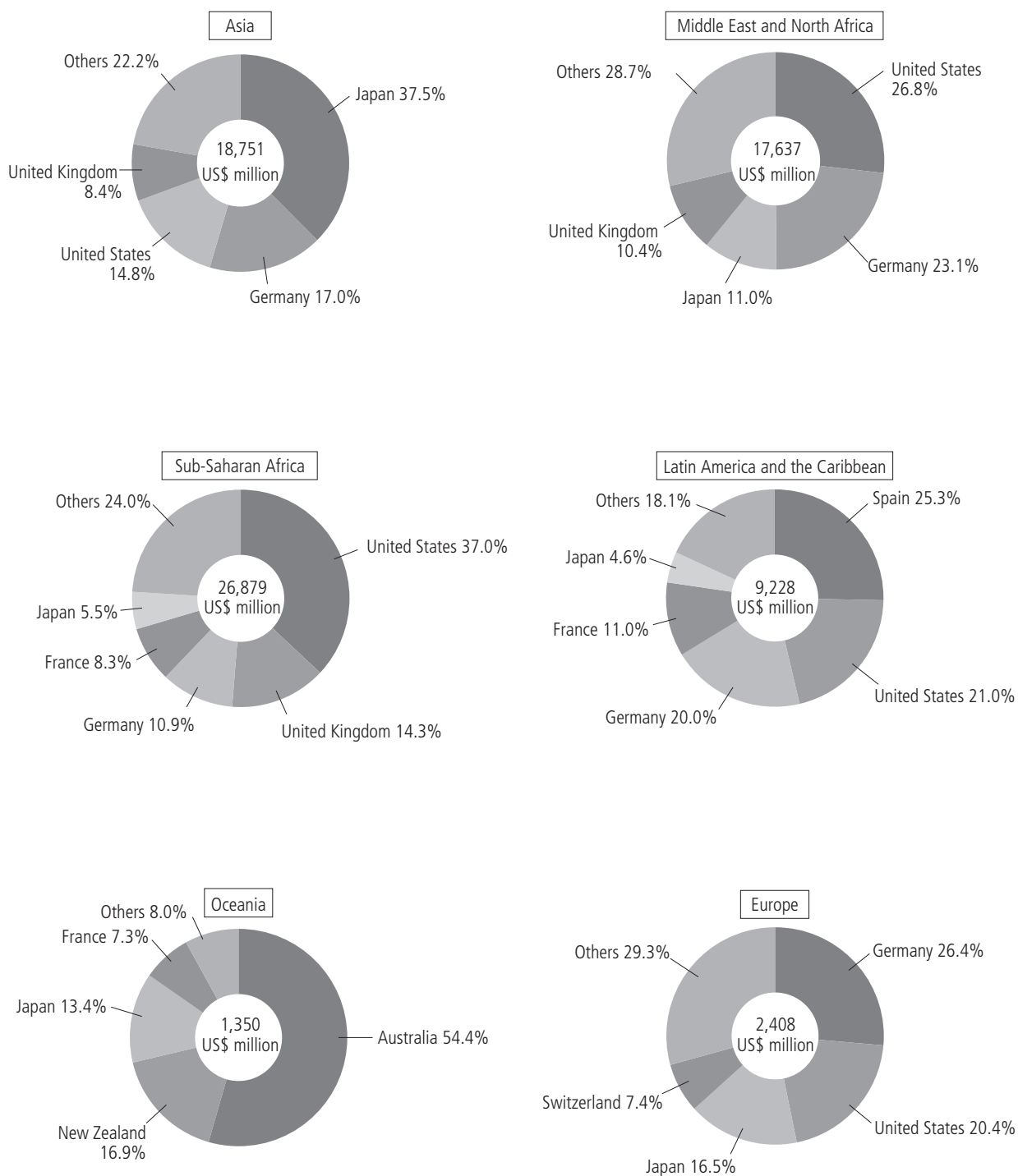
Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
 - Excludes assistance to graduated countries.
 - Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
 - Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.
 - Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
 - Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.
- The values by type here are calculated in the proportion of the disbursements for 2015.

Chart IV-27

Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2016)



Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Gross disbursement basis.
- Regional classifications are the same as those used in Chart IV-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type.
- Excludes assistance to graduated countries.
- Figures within the graphs are the total aid disbursements by DAC countries.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC. The values by region here are calculated in the proportion of the disbursements for 2015.

Chart IV-28 Grant Share of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, Unit: %)

Country	Rank	2015/2016	Rank	2014/2015
Czech Republic	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Slovenia	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	8	100.0
Netherlands	8	100.0	9	100.0
Norway	9	100.0	10	100.0
Hungary	10	100.0	—	—
Slovakia	11	100.0	11	100.0
Iceland	12	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	13	99.8	12	99.6
Spain	14	99.7	14	99.3
Sweden	15	99.6	13	99.5
Finland	16	98.7	20	96.7
Austria	17	98.6	17	98.4
Belgium	18	98.0	15	98.7
Switzerland	19	97.7	16	98.5
Italy	20	97.3	18	97.6
Canada	21	96.7	22	95.8
United Kingdom	22	95.6	21	96.4
Denmark	23	95.2	19	97.6
Poland	24	90.2	23	77.8
Portugal	25	84.5	24	73.7
Germany	26	76.0	25	70.6
France	27	59.8	26	63.0
Republic of Korea	28	53.6	27	55.6
Japan	29	35.6	28	38.2
DAC average		81.8		82.4

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

Notes:

- Listed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2015/2016 average.
- Excludes debt relief.
- Percentages have been rounded up from the second decimal place, so some countries may have different rankings despite having the same value.
- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

Chart IV-29 Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

(Disbursements as grant, average of two years, Unit: US\$ million)

Country	Rank	2015/2016	Rank	2014/2015
United States	1	33,428	1	32,800
Germany	2	18,065	3	14,343
United Kingdom	3	17,755	2	18,665
France	4	7,947	4	8,161
Japan	5	7,944	5	8,037
Sweden	6	6,068	6	6,710
Netherlands	7	5,482	7	5,772
Italy	8	4,522	10	4,003
Norway	9	4,354	8	4,707
Canada	10	4,069	9	4,134
Switzerland	11	3,577	12	3,542
Australia	12	3,382	11	3,934
Spain	13	3,177	15	1,930
Denmark	14	2,537	13	2,857
Belgium	15	2,143	14	2,221
Republic of Korea	16	1,518	17	1,349
Austria	17	1,479	18	1,275
Finland	18	1,151	16	1,426
Ireland	19	760	19	764
Poland	20	518	21	430
New Zealand	21	440	20	474
Luxembourg	22	377	22	395
Portugal	23	313	23	300
Greece	24	304	24	243
Czech Republic	25	230	25	206
Hungary	26	177	26	150
Slovakia	27	95	27	84
Slovenia	28	72	28	62
Iceland	29	49	29	39
Total		131,935		129,013

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Listed in descending order of their average grant amounts for 2015/2016.
- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

Chart IV-30 Grant Element of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, Unit: %)

Country	Rank	2015/2016	Rank	2014/2015
Austria	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
Hungary	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	1	100.0
Spain	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sweden	1	100.0	1	100.0
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	19	99.9	18	99.9
Italy	20	99.8	20	99.7
Belgium	21	99.8	19	99.8
United Kingdom	22	98.3	21	99.5
Poland	23	98.0	22	98.5
Canada	24	97.3	23	97.3
Portugal	25	94.5	25	91.5
Republic of Korea	26	94.2	24	95.2
Germany	27	88.4	27	85.6
Japan	28	87.0	26	87.3
France	29	81.4	28	82.8
DAC average		94.4		94.4

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

Notes:

- Listed in descending order in terms of grant element of ODA in 2015/2016 average.
- Excluding debt relief.
- 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% on commercial terms 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.
- Percentages have been rounded up from the second decimal place so some countries may have different rankings despite having the same value.
- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

Chart IV-31 Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, Unit: %)

Country	Untied* ¹		Partially Untied		Tied* ²	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Australia	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Greece	100.0	34.5	—	—	—	65.5
Iceland	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Ireland	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Norway	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Canada	100.0	100.0	—	—	0.0	—
Netherlands	99.7	92.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	6.8
Sweden	99.7	93.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	5.7
Italy	99.2	98.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0
Denmark	99.1	100.0	—	—	0.9	—
Luxembourg	98.2	98.0	—	—	1.8	2.0
Germany	98.0	97.9	—	—	2.0	2.1
New Zealand	n.a.	97.2	n.a.	—	n.a.	2.8
Switzerland	97.1	97.5	—	—	2.9	2.5
France	96.6	97.4	—	—	3.4	2.6
Slovenia	95.2	32.2	—	—	4.8	67.8
Belgium	94.9	95.0	—	—	5.1	5.0
Spain	93.3	79.4	0.1	—	6.6	20.6
Japan	86.2	82.3	—	—	13.8	17.7
Slovakia	77.0	69.9	9.2	2.3	13.8	27.8
Austria	72.5	47.6	—	—	27.5	52.4
United States	65.9	56.4	—	—	34.1	43.6
Republic of Korea	62.3	58.0	0.0	0.3	37.7	41.7
Czech Republic	55.2	59.3	—	—	44.8	40.7
Portugal	44.6	34.1	—	—	55.4	65.9
Poland	35.6	32.7	—	—	64.4	67.3
Finland	5.2	92.8	—	—	94.8	7.2
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DAC average	84.6	80.6	0.0	0.0	15.3	19.4

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

- Countries are listed in descending order of their untied share.
- Due to rounding, the total may not equal 100%.
- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
- New Zealand has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

*1 Fund assistance which does not limit procurement of necessary goods and services for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*2 Fund assistance which limits procurement of necessary goods and services for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

Chart IV-32 Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

Net disbursements		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total*1	
Quantitative comparison	Total net ODA disbursements (US\$ billion)	2015	9.20	30.99	18.54	9.04	17.94	4.00	4.28	131.56
		2016	10.42	34.41	18.05	9.62	24.74	5.09	3.93	144.96
	As a percentage of GNI (%)	2015	0.20	0.17	0.70	0.37	0.52	0.22	0.28	0.30
		2016	0.20	0.19	0.70	0.38	0.70	0.28	0.26	0.32
	Share in DAC countries*1 total	2016 (%)	7.2	23.7	12.5	6.6	17.1	3.5	2.7	100.0
	Change from previous year	2015→2016 (%)	13.2	11.1	-2.7	6.4	37.9	27.1	-8.1	10.2
	Commitments in 2016 (including debt relief) (US\$ billion)		23.80	36.22	11.14	12.37	28.66	5.26	5.09	161.03
	Share of multilateral aid (average of 2015 and 2016, %)		32.6	15.6	36.5	42.1	20.9	53.3	31.4	28.6
Distribution (average of 2015 and 2016, %)	LDCs	54.8	52.0	47.9	31.8	26.6	38.0	51.3	44.2	
	LICs	4.1	5.5	4.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	3.8	3.8	
Qualitative comparison	Commitments (unit: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2015 and 2016, excluding debt relief)		87.0	100.0	98.3	81.4	88.4	99.8	97.3	94.4
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2015 and 2016, excluding debt relief)		78.7	—	60.6	53.8	46.5	94.0	17.8	67.2
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2015 and 2016, excluding debt relief)		91.4	100.0	100.0	80.2	97.1	98.9	100.0	96.9
	Grant share in total ODA (average of 2015 and 2016, excluding debt relief)		35.6	100.0	95.6	59.8	76.0	97.3	96.7	81.8
	Grant share in total bilateral ODA (average of 2015 and 2016, excluding debt relief)		27.2	100.0	100.0	44.6	71.7	94.2	96.4	77.2
	Tying status of bilateral ODA*2	Untied	86.2	65.9	100.0	96.6	98.0	99.2	100.0	84.6
		Partially Untied	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	0.0
(2016) Tied		13.8	34.1	—	3.4	2.0	0.8	0.0	15.3	

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 "DAC countries" and "DAC Total" include member countries as of 2016.

*2 Tying status excludes unreported bilateral ODA.

Chart IV-33

Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2016)

(Commitments basis, Unit: %)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Average
	Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)		17.1	51.1	46.0	38.3	24.3	14.6	37.5
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electricity, etc.)		51.1	4.6	8.2	20.2	20.1	1.3	5.5	17.7
Agricultural infrastructure (agriculture, forestry, fishery, etc.)		3.3	4.0	2.4	7.0	3.1	1.5	5.3	3.7
Industry and other production sectors (mining, environmental, etc.)		16.0	6.0	20.3	11.9	11.2	1.2	9.3	10.9
Emergency aid (humanitarian aid etc.), food aid		4.8	25.4	14.1	2.3	11.9	8.2	29.1	13.4
Program assistance, etc. (debt relief, administrative costs, etc.)		7.8	8.9	9.0	20.3	29.5	73.1	13.2	20.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total of each sector may not equal 100%.
- Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

Chart IV-34

Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions (Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions) among the ODA Totals of Major DAC Countries

(Net disbursement basis, average of two years, Unit: %)

Country	Calendar year	2010/2011 Average	2011/2012 Average	2012/2013 Average	2013/2014 Average	2014/2015 Average	2015/2016 Average
	Japan		34.4	37.3	32.5	30.2	34.2
United States		12.2	14.4	16.4	16.3	15.5	15.6
United Kingdom		38.7	38.2	39.5	41.4	39.4	36.5
France		36.1	34.4	37.0	39.4	40.6	42.1
Germany		38.1	35.9	33.6	31.7	25.5	20.9
Italy		66.4	67.1	75.8	69.9	60.0	53.3
Canada		24.7	26.7	28.8	26.1	26.6	31.4
DAC average		29.6	30.1	30.5	30.9	29.8	28.6

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Note:

- "DAC average" shows average of member countries as of 2016.

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 (2016)

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Country	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total Flow	Total Flow to GNI Ratio (%)
United States	34,412	-354	31,551	6,080	71,689	0.39
Germany	24,736	-402	1,424	25,642	51,400	1.45
United Kingdom	18,053	—	—	—	18,053	0.70
Japan	10,417	-1,762	683	30,814	40,152	0.79
France	9,622	122	—	11,050	20,794	0.83
Italy	5,087	51	83	14,088	19,309	1.04
Netherlands	4,966	—	1,371	32,459	38,797	5.07
Sweden	4,894	1,259	—	2,294	8,446	1.62
Norway	4,380	-95	—	2	4,287	1.10
Spain	4,278	101	613	-269	4,723	0.38
Canada	3,930	348	2,631	3,116	10,026	0.67
Switzerland	3,582	17	551	-858	4,353	0.65
Australia	3,278	448	—	11,398	15,124	1.23
Denmark	2,369	-93	90	960	3,327	1.06
Belgium	2,300	331	260	-14,324	-11,432	-2.74
Republic of Korea	2,246	1,141	417	8,418	12,222	0.87
Austria	1,635	70	—	1,389	3,094	0.80
Finland	1,060	48	110	642	1,860	0.77
Ireland	803	—	493	—	1,295	0.51
Poland	663	-1	—	—	662	0.15
New Zealand	438	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	438	0.25
Luxembourg	391	—	—	—	391	1.00
Greece	369	—	—	-2,361	-1,993	-1.02
Portugal	343	1	8	277	628	0.31
Czech Republic	260	-33	—	-4	223	0.12
Hungary	199	—	—	0	199	0.17
Slovakia	106	—	0	—	106	0.12
Slovenia	81	—	—	150	232	0.53
Iceland	59	—	—	—	59	0.28
DAC total	144,956	1,198	40,284	130,965	318,463	0.71

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- The countries are listed in descending order of their ODA disbursements (net disbursement basis).
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Excludes assistance to graduated countries.
- Negative figures indicate that loan repayments, etc. exceeded the disbursed amount.
- Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.
- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.
- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

Chart IV-36 Support by NGOs of DAC Countries

Classification	Grants by NGO (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements* ¹ (US\$ million)		Ratio of Grants by NGO to ODA disbursements		Government support to NGOs (US\$ million)		Share of support to NGOs in ODA (%)		NGO aid disbursements* ² per capita (US\$)		Share of government support in NGO aid disbursements* ² (%)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Country														
Japan	683	498	10,417	9,203	1: 15.3	1: 18.5	150	100	1.4	1.1	6.6	4.7	18.0	16.8
Australia	—	—	3,278	3,494	—	—	95	77	2.9	2.2	3.9	3.2	100.0	100.0
Austria	—	—	1,635	1,324	—	—	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0
Belgium	260	388	2,300	1,904	1: 8.9	1: 4.9	183	167	7.9	8.8	39.0	49.2	41.3	30.0
Canada	2,631	2,488	3,930	4,277	1: 1.5	1: 1.7	25	22	0.6	0.5	72.9	69.7	1.0	0.9
Czech Republic	—	—	260	199	—	—	0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	100.0	—
Denmark	90	16	2,369	2,566	1: 26.2	1: 163.2	184	202	7.7	7.9	47.6	38.1	67.0	92.8
Finland	110	48	1,060	1,288	1: 9.6	1: 27.0	11	19	1.1	1.5	22.1	12.1	9.3	28.5
France	—	—	9,622	9,039	—	—	2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	100.0	—
Germany	1,424	1,381	24,736	17,940	1: 17.4	1: 13.0	743	630	3.0	3.5	26.3	24.5	34.3	31.3
Greece	—	—	369	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	199	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	—	—	59	40	—	—	0	1	0.2	2.5	0.3	3.1	100.0	100.0
Ireland	493	509	803	718	1: 1.6	1: 1.4	88	91	10.9	12.6	124.2	129.3	15.1	15.1
Italy	83	128	5,087	4,003	1: 61.2	1: 31.3	137	118	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.1	62.3	48.1
Luxembourg	—	—	391	363	—	—	14	11	3.7	3.0	24.3	19.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	1,371	38	4,966	5,726	1: 3.6	1: 149.1	8	9	0.2	0.2	80.7	2.8	0.6	18.4
New Zealand	n.a.	122	438	442	n.a.	1: 3.6	n.a.	10	n.a.	2.3	n.a.	28.8	n.a.	7.6
Norway	—	—	4,380	4,278	—	—	194	212	4.4	5.0	36.9	40.8	100.0	100.0
Poland	—	—	663	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	8	13	343	308	1: 45.6	1: 23.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.1
Republic of Korea	417	402	2,246	1,915	1: 5.4	1: 4.8	1	0	0.1	0.0	8.1	7.9	0.4	0.1
Slovakia	0	—	106	85	1: 757.2	—	0	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	50.0	—
Slovenia	—	—	81	63	—	—	0	0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0
Spain	613	—	4,278	1,397	1: 7.0	—	1	1	0.0	0.1	13.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
Sweden	—	—	4,894	7,089	—	—	55	219	1.1	3.1	5.5	22.3	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	551	540	3,582	3,529	1: 6.5	1: 6.5	146	147	4.1	4.2	82.8	82.4	20.9	21.4
United Kingdom	—	—	18,053	18,545	—	—	245	326	1.4	1.8	3.7	5.1	100.0	100.0
United States	31,551	28,816	34,412	30,986	1: 1.1	1: 1.1	2	1	0.0	0.0	97.6	89.7	0.0	0.0
DAC total (average)	40,284	35,388	144,956	131,555	1: 3.6	1: 3.7	2,285	2,365	1.6	1.8	37.2	36.4	5.4	6.3

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD. STAT

Notes:

- Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

- Hungary became a member of DAC in 2016.

- Preliminary values applied to New Zealand as it has not yet reported its final detailed data for 2016 to DAC.

*1 ODA disbursements are net disbursements.

*2 NGO aid disbursements = Grants by NGO + Government support to NGOs

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)	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Recipient 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 Gambia 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 Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	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 [Palestine] Papua New Guinea Paraguay Philippines Republic of Congo Samoa Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria	Albania Algeria Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Belize Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Chile China Colombia 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	[Tokelau] Ukraine Uzbekistan Viet Nam	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

Notes:

- GNI values are from 2013.
- [Anguilla] and Saint Christopher and Nevis graduated in 2014.
- Square brackets [] denote region names.

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)

Donor country or region	Calendar year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OECD Non-DAC						
Estonia		23	31	38	34	43
Israel* ¹		181	202	200	233	351
Latvia* ²		21	24	25	23	30
Turkey		2,533	3,308	3,591	3,919	6,488
Other donors*³						
Azerbaijan		—	—	16	13	13
Bulgaria		40	50	49	41	68
Croatia		21	45	72	51	41
Cyprus		25	20	19	18	—
Kazakhstan		—	8	33	43	24
Kuwait		180	231	277	304	1,080
Liechtenstein		29	28	27	24	25
Lithuania		52	50	46	48	57
Malta		19	18	20	17	21
Romania		142	134	214	158	269
Russia		465	714	876	1,161	1,258
Saudi Arabia		1,299	5,683	13,634	6,758	—
Taiwan		305	272	274	255	328
Thailand		11	36	69	62	168
Timor-Leste		—	—	3	4	—
United Arab Emirates		759	5,402	5,080	4,381	4,241
Total		6,105	16,256	24,562	17,549	14,504

Source: OECD-DAC Development Co-operation Report

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

*1 Includes the following assistance amounts for immigrating to Israel from developing countries: US\$ 56 million in 2012, US\$ 55.9 million in 2013, US\$ 58.3 million in 2014, US\$ 63.5 million in 2015, and US\$ 93.99 million in 2016.

*2 Became a member of OECD in 2016.

*3 Limited to countries and regions that provided reports on development co-operation to DAC among non-OECD members

Abbreviations

A

- ABE Initiative** African Business Education Initiative for Youth
- 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
- AIM2020** ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020
- AMIS** Agricultural Market Information System
- AMR** antimicrobial resistance
- APEC** Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- APT** Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
- APTERR** ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve
- ASEAN** Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- AU** African Union
- AUC** African Union Commission
- AUN/SEED-Net** ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

B

- BEPS** Base Erosion and Profit Shifting
- BHN** Basic Human Needs
- BIG-B** Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt
- BOP** Base of the Economic Pyramid

C

- CAADP** Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
- CARD** Coalition for African Rice Development
- CARICOM** Caribbean Community
- CBIC** Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor
- CEAPAD** Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development
- CFE** Contingency Fund for Emergency
- CFS** Committee on World Food Security
- CGIAR** Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
- CONNEX** Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations

- COP** Conference of Parties
- CPCJF** Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
- CSO** Civil Society Organization
- CSR** Corporate Social Responsibility

D

- DAC** Development Assistance Committee
- DDR** Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
- DMIC** Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

E

- E/N** Exchange of Notes
- EAS** East Asia Summit
- EBRD** European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- EEZ** Exclusive Economic Zone
- EFA** Education for All
- EITI** Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- EPA** Economic Partnership Agreement
- 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
- F/S** Feasibility Study
- FTA** Free Trade Area
- FTI** Fast Track Initiative

G

- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance** GAVI Alliance: the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
- GCF** Green Climate Fund
- GDP** Gross Domestic Product
- GEBCO** General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans
- 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
GPIF Government Pension Investment Fund
GSP Generalized System of Preferences

H

HICs High Income Countries
HIPCs Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HLPF High Level Political Forum

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 Communication Technology
IDA International Development Association
IDB Inter-American Development Bank
IEA International Energy Agency
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
IFNA Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa
IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IHO International Hydrographic Organization
IHP International Health Partnership
ILO International Labour Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
IMT International Monitoring Team
IOM International Organization for Migration
IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation
ISC Information Sharing Centre
ISDB-T Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial
ITU International Telecommunication Union
IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

J

JAIP Jericho Agro-Industrial Park
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
JDS Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship
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
JOIN Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development
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
MDRI Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
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
NJPPP Nutrition Japan Public-Private Platform
NPT Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NTDs Neglected Tropical Diseases

O

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
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
PEF Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility
PIF Pacific Islands Forum
PKO United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
PPAP Public Private Action for Partnership
PPP Public-Private Partnership
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

R

ReCAAP Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia

S

SATREPS Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ Special Economic Zone
SHEP Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project
SIDS Small Island Developing States
SPC Special Purpose Company
SPREP Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRSO-SVC Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
STEP Special Terms for Economic Partnership
STI Science, Technology and Innovation

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

UNCRD United Nations Centre for Regional Development

UNDESD United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP-IETC UNEP/International Environmental Technology Centre

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

UNMISS United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNTOC United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime

UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

W

WASABI Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative

WAPES World Association of Public Employment Services

WAW! World Assembly for Women

WCO World Customs Organization

We-Fi Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative

WEPA Water Environment Partnership in Asia

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WI Wetlands International

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

WTO World Trade Organization

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