



## 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 treaties<sup>1</sup> 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)

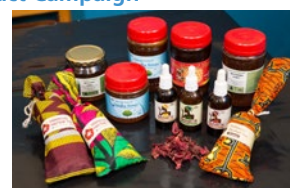
EPAs are comprehensive economic agreements with specific countries (or regions) that include such areas as movement of people, investment, government procurement, and bilateral cooperation intended to enhance broad economic ties in addition to free trade agreements (FTAs) that stipulate the liberalization 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.

## (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.<sup>2</sup> 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 countries<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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 Iraq<sup>1</sup> 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)<sup>2</sup> 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

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.

#### <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

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 cooperation<sup>1</sup> 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.

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)



Children cultivating the soil before sowing seeds at an agricultural club (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.

## (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

### <Japan's Efforts>

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 broadcasting 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

### <Japan's Efforts>

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 Policy<sup>6</sup> 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 (HIPC) owe to the IMF, the International Development Association (IDA), and the African Development Fund (AfDF).<sup>7</sup> As for the debt issue faced by the poorest countries, 39 HIPC have become eligible for the Enhanced

HIPC Initiative<sup>8</sup> 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 HIPC, 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 Club<sup>9</sup> adopted a new Paris Club<sup>9</sup> 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 HIPC, 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.

### <Japan's Efforts>

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

agreements such as the aforementioned Enhanced HIPC Initiative and Paris Club agreements, Japan takes debt relief measures such as debt rescheduling<sup>10</sup>, 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.

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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 HIPC, 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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup> 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.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ●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.<sup>13</sup> 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 pro-

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.



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

as the presidency took up aging as a topic of discussion within the framework of the G7 for the first time.

### ● 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

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.

### ● 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



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).

## (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.<sup>14</sup> 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 countries<sup>15</sup> 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.

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)



BWB staff receiving technical training

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.<sup>16</sup>

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”<sup>\*</sup> 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,<sup>\*</sup> 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),<sup>\*</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup>

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)”<sup>\*</sup> 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.

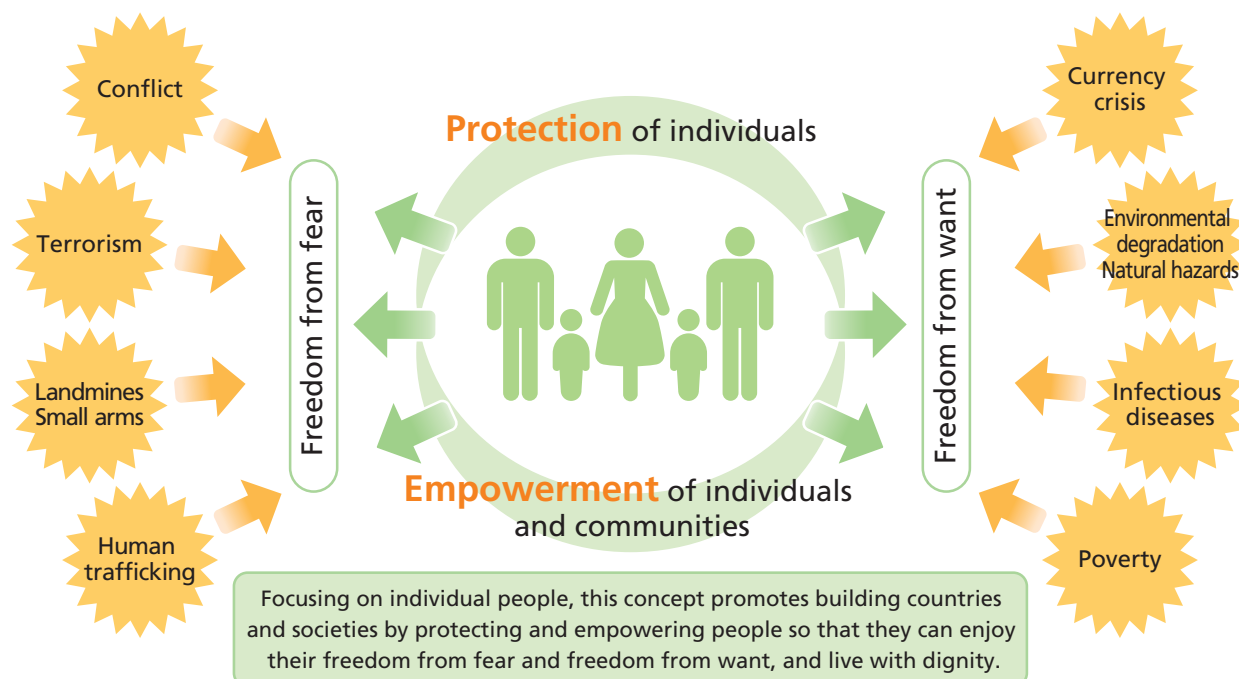
- (i) To promote the concept, Japan has played a leading role in establishing the “Commission on Human Security,” which is an international commission of experts, and its successor the Advisory Board on Human Security, as well as convening the informal, open-ended forum Friends of Human Security. Furthermore,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



## (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.<sup>18</sup> 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

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.

### <Japan's Efforts>

With a determination that the 21<sup>st</sup> 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

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 HeForShe<sup>19</sup> 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 (SRSG-SVC). In FY2016, Japan supported \$1 million to SRSG-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

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.

### <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.

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"<sup>\*</sup>, 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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.